

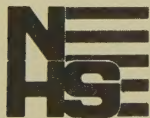
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THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
The Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War,

BY
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SERIES I—VOLUME XXX—IN FOUR PARTS.
PART IV.
CORRESPONDENCE... UNION AND CONFEDERATE.

WASHINGTON:
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1890.

PART IV.—VOL. XXX.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA, FROM AUGUST 11, 1863, TO OCTOBER 19, 1863.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On board Atlantic, Helena, Ark., October 1, 1863—4 p. m.

[General GRANT:]

DEAR GENERAL: My boat arrived here an hour ago, and the pilots are gone to sound the bar. River very low, and we will surely have to land our men and stock, and pass round the bar, and even then it is doubtful if this boat can pass. River is lower than ever known before. I have sent one of my staff up to General Buford to learn the news. I have papers of the 25th.

Rosecrans is at Chattanooga awaiting re-enforcements. Bragg threatens him close at hand. The newspapers announce that Rosecrans is already re-enforced by Burnside and Sherman. They will doubtless hold us accountable for not passing by magic from Black River to Chattanooga. It will be as much as I expect to get to Memphis to-morrow, and all the Second Division is behind me. We found plenty of wood at Griffin's Landing, 10 miles below Greenville, and plenty here. The wood at Griffin's is about a mile back, and is represented by one of my staff at 4,000 cords. It would well pay to send up and haul it to the bank. To move troops along the river, wood-yards must be established. It would be better for the Fourth Division to come on without waiting for the return of these boats, and work their way up on small boats as best they can. I will send your letters up to Cairo by a staff officer.

Minnie is much better, but Willie, my oldest boy, is very sick.

I will push matters from Memphis with all possible energy, but no amount of energy will move a sand-bar.

Yours, in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

* From October 1 to 19. The Union Correspondence, etc., from August 11 to September 30, 1863, appear in Part III.

WASHINGTON, *October 1, 1863*—11.30 p. m.
(Received 4th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Your dispatch of 27th received.* All available forces must be pushed on toward Rosecrans as fast as possible. Your attention must be directed particularly to repair of railroad and the transportation of supplies toward Decatur.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I send you the report of a scout who has just returned from the South. I have very closely examined him, and from the passes in his possession and my knowledge of the persons and places spoken of, have no doubt he has been where he alleges himself to have been.

The position of the Blakely 600-pounder guns at Charleston is important. They are at the point of the battery and can be avoided by passing close to Castle Pinckney, as they do not give much elevation to the pieces.

His statements as to troops below my immediate line, I know to be substantially correct. A copy has also been forwarded to Major-General Grant.

We are very much hindered by the low water in all the rivers, by want of forage, and want of fuel below this point.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

The strength of the Confederate army of General Bragg at the time he retreated from Chattanooga—his whole force—was not over 20,000 men, but now he has Buckner's division of about 8,000 men. General Longstreet brought out with him 18,000 men, although the transportation in Richmond was issued for 21,000 men, but he left Anderson's brigade (3,000 men) in Charleston. Longstreet has in his corps one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery. The whole of the Washington Artillery is with him. They have four batteries, four guns in each battery. He left, however, some of his artillery with Pickett's division in Virginia. Johnston had sent to Bragg French's division (about 5,000 men); also of Breckinridge's division 4,500. General Breckinridge had over 8,000 in his division, but they had sent some off to General Beauregard. Therefore General Bragg had at the last battle about 60,000 men, for a brigade of Longstreet's was on their way yet.

General Beauregard has between 12,000 and 13,000 men in Charleston, and a brigade at Pocotaligo (besides three regiments of six-months' State troops), and about the same number in Savannah.

*See Part III, p. 888.

General Lee has about 64,000 men, as from the best information I could get his whole army was not more than 85,000 before Longstreet left with his corps. Longstreet's corps is as strong as A. P. Hill's, if not stronger. Ewell's corps is the smallest of all three, and has only between 20,000 and 25,000 men. So taking Stuart's cavalry, which is hardly 10,000 strong (from the best information I could get he has not got that many), it will figure up 85,000, and now 21,000 off, so Lee has got about 64,000 men, and they are all stationed between Orange Court-House and Culpeper; but Ewell has to be watched, for he will slip off to Knoxville if Meade lets Lee alone.

Johnston has now at Meridian, Miss., Loring's division of about 8,000 men (infantry), and between Meridian and Vicksburg are Cosby's and Whitfield's cavalry brigades. Cosby has 1,800, Whitfield 2,200 and 1,000 of the cavalry which was there before they came—all of these commanded by Jackson.

Between Grenada and Panola are Chalmers and General George (of the State troops). Chalmers has 1,500 and George 1,200. General Chalmers' headquarters is at Grenada.

At New Albany, Miss., General Ferguson has Boyles' (Alabama) regiment, Barteau's (Second Tennessee), and the Second Alabama, and about 1,000 of Richardson's Tennessee conscripts. Sol. Street and Captain White are there with the command of battalions. Major Inge has a large battalion at Tupelo, and Major Ham has a battalion 6 miles northeast of Lewistown. Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee has the command of all the above-named cavalry in Johnston's department.

Brigadier-General Roddey has 2,700 men, and has his headquarters in Huntsville, Ala.

At Pollard, Ala., on the Florida line, is stationed Clanton's brigade. In the city of Mobile are parts of the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth Alabama.

STATIONS ON THE MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

At Okolona, Miss., two batteries are stationed—Owens', of 6-pounders, and Buckner, of 2-pounders. The 2-pounders will work at a distance from 800 to 1,000 yards.

At Columbus, Miss., are also two batteries, Rice's and Thrall's, with 120 men, and a company of cavalry who are doing the conscripting business for Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, whose headquarters are at that place. They belong to the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry. This regiment is stationed at Kosciusko, Miss.

Columbus has been fortified with 20-odd miles of earth-works and ditches. It would take about 50,000 men to occupy these fortifications—a small number could not do any good. Engineer Low[?], who fortified the place, said "it was thought it may be of use to General Bragg in the future." The town is situated on the east side of Tombigbee River. The river is bridged with a very long bridge. Near the bridge is a small stockade, which can hardly keep 20 men in it—a dash of 100 cavalymen can take it. The river can be forded at Main street, but this ford is fortified with ditches and earth-works. But there is a ford 3 miles below the town, which is not well fortified, and they could not stop the crossing of cavalry as well as in town. But the best place to cross the Tombigbee River is between Cotton Gin and Aberdeen, Miss. In Columbus can be found several millions of Government goods, as Maj. W. J. Anderson has there (at the arsenal building) one of the largest army clothing factories

in the Confederacy, and plenty of every other article usually found in the quartermaster's department.

All the above-mentioned places are under the command of Brig. Gen. Dan. Ruggles, who will not fight, but run. If our cavalry makes a raid on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and passes through Columbus, they should get hold of a man by name of Griesem, in William Cady's livery stable; also a nigger man named Guss, at Cady's Hotel. The above-named men are well acquainted with the roads and fords in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, as they have been stage and wagon drivers most of their lives. Close to Columbus lives a gentleman by the name of George Field, who is and has been thoroughly loyal to the old Union, and would do most anything to break up the rebellion; he could give information about the Confederates' movements. Mr. Young, in that neighborhood, has 150,000 bushels of corn.

At West Point is stationed one company with two cannon. General Chalmers' baggage is there. Major-General Gholson's (of the State troops) headquarters is at Tibbee Station. Out of over 1,700 drafted men he hardly got 500, and these are in militia camp, at Tibbee, but 50 well-drilled men can run them out of the place. This side of the station is a bridge, and has a stockade like the one at Columbus.

At Macon, Miss., several hundred yards below the depot, is a bridge that has a stockade like the one above.

At Lauderdale, Miss., are General Johnston's main army hospitals. There are two bridges, one above and one below the place. They have no stockades, however.

At Meridian, General Johnston's headquarters, is stationed Adams' brigade (of Loring's division, all Mississippi troops). The balance of Loring's division are stationed a few miles below, so whenever Mobile is attacked, General Johnston will go down with Loring's division.

The fortifications around Mobile, Ala., about 5 miles from the city, are three broad and deep ditches, which run all around the city. No. 1 has the entrance on the southeast side. No. 2 is situated on the east side of the river opposite Saint Michael street, the entrance being on the south side.*

Going down the river with the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad boat, and as the boat turns to the left to get into the bay (which takes it to the river running to Tensas, the landing of the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, on the right end of that turn is situated a battery of three 32-pounder rifled guns and one 10-inch. This is called the Spanish battery. A little down the bay, on the left, is one battery of six 32-pounders, called Pinton's battery. Between this and Fort Morgan are four more batteries, at Choctaw, Cedar Plain, Grand Spell, and Light-House battery. All of these have six guns, 32-pounders, rifled.

At Fort Morgan are about 600 men of the First Confederate (from Georgia); they are drilled for infantry and artillery service, and about as many men in Fort Gaines. In Fort Gaines are eighty guns (most of them 32-pounders) and fifteen howitzers; these howitzers are in case of a land attack. In Fort Morgan are over one hundred guns and some howitzers. The two guns from Fort Sumter, which sunk the steamer Keokuk, are now in Fort Morgan. There are at Mobile two gun-boats called the Morgan and Gaines; each of these has on deck

* Sketch following omitted.

(they have no holes) ten guns; also one boat called the Montgomery, about the size of a very small coal barge, which has eight guns—also two very little ones, heavily covered with iron. They can hardly move. There is very little of them outside of the water. They have six guns each, and made to fire with one gun in front or back and with three guns in each side by putting the front or back gun to the side. There is also one floating battery made of heavy iron, about 10 feet high. The battery is round, well finished, and has six 32-pounders. I spoke with many men in Mobile who are in official employment; they told me the place could be taken by land, and the sign of it is that they have fortified Chickasaw Bluff on the Alabama River, 25 miles by water and 10 miles by land from Selma, Ala. They are thinking if Mobile is taken by land, the forts will be starved out and our fleet could go up the Alabama River to Montgomery; therefore they are fortifying these bluffs.

In Mobile goes the report that Marten Key, West Indies, is a station for Confederate vessels.

TOWNS AND CITIES OF THE CONFEDERACY.

At Demopolis, Ala., is an arsenal where they make a great many small-arms. There are also several other factories. The place don't look to be well fortified. At some places the planters don't want to give up their slaves to work on the fortifications, and it remains not fortified. There is the camp of paroled prisoners, and Lieutenant-General Hardee was there on the 25th instant to review the Mississippi army troops.

At Selma, Ala., is also an arsenal and two cotton-card factories and several machine-shops, which make the place very important. Captain Shirll [?] is building a propeller there to go out as a privateer. Selma was only fortified on the Tennessee River road, but now they are throwing up earth-works all around the place. In conclusion, I will say that a cavalry force of 10,000 strong, started in two columns (one from Vicksburg, starting on the right of the Southern railroad so as to leave Jackson's cavalry to the left, and the other from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad), both to meet at Demopolis, Ala., could raid on the above-mentioned places and accomplish all they wanted.

On the Southern railroad from Meridian to Brandon, Miss., no place looks to be fortified, but at Chunkey, 14 miles from Meridian, there are two large stockades, one on this and one on the other side of the bridge; between Chunkey and Hickory there are two more stockades. If our cavalry could get to Tunnel Hill, 6 miles from Meridian, and destroy that work, it would prevent that road from running.

The rebels are also running the railroad from Canton to Panola. They have put up temporary bridges and they are running off the rolling-stock to Selma, Ala. I have seen several engines of that road crossing the river at Demopolis, Ala., on flats. On the 24th instant there was a large amount of rolling-stock at Lilly's Station, between Panola and Goodman. Our cavalry ought to see to it.

Montgomery, Ala., is not fortified.

Atlanta, Ga., is fortified with ditches and earth-works (on the Chattanooga road) in a circle as thus.* It is the second place for Government machine-works in the Confederacy. Heartley &

* Diagram omitted.

Brother (from Memphis), in Atlanta, are casting iron into steel, and are making steel-pointed shells. They are the only men in the Confederacy who can do that. They have made 40 rounds for Charleston.

At Columbia, S. C., is the C. S. laboratory, where they make plenty of medicines for the army. There are also other Government machine-shops.

At Charleston I need not say about the fortifications, as our army is in full view of everything, only that at Sullivan's Island are about 12,000 men, including General Anderson's (of Longstreet's corps) brigade (Jenkins' brigade was to go to Charleston, but Anderson's took its place), besides several hundred men who are in the forts. Sumter has only 20 or 30 men, and the citizens of Charleston think that 500 men could storm the place and take it. On the 18th instant Mrs. James Rhett told me that Jeff. Davis had telegraphed to Beauregard to hold the forts at all hazards, that the Spanish fleet would soon be to his relief. The very large gun is fixed now. The cause of its bursting was that General Ripley filled the air-chambers with powder. Immediately after it burst the engineer examined it and reported that it could be fixed. General Beauregard telegraphed to Wilmington, N. C., for the other one. The last-mentioned gun is situated in the heart of the fort on the corner of the city called (before the war began) the "Batteries," facing James and Sullivan's Islands, and the other, if he gets it there, will be stationed close to this one. These guns will only be used in case the rebels should have to give up Fort Moultrie and our fleet should attempt to pass the channel. They have over 3,000 slaves working on James Island, and some on Sullivan's. The State of South Carolina has made 30,000 bags, and they are now filled with sand in the forts. General Beauregard's intention is, if he should have to give up the city, he will put it in ashes, but the mayor, Charles Macbeth, is against it. General Beauregard will make a stand at Summer-ville (22 miles from the city on the South Carolina railroad), as the above place is a good locality for fortifications. About 3 miles from the city of Charleston are ditches all around it. At Pocotaligo (on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad) are stationed a brigade of volunteers and three regiments of drafted six-months' State troops.

Wilmington, N. C., is a place which could easily be taken. Indeed, the citizens of the place are greatly surprised that the place has not been attacked before this time, but they think it will be taken as soon as Charleston is. Now, Wilmington, being the most important place for Confederate vessels to run in and out, our Government ought to look to it.

At Richmond, Va.: This place is strongly fortified—and it was thought there that if Bragg should not be able to take care of himself with his present force, that Ewell would march with his corps on Knoxville, and A. P. Hill's corps would fall back into the fortifications of Richmond. They are about to finish there four gun-boats something like the Merrimac No. 2, but these boats will not draw more than 4 feet of water. The Lady Davis will have ten guns; the Richmond eight, and the two smaller ones six each.

About the Trans-Mississippi Department I can not say much; the rebels say they have 50,000 men there, but from the best information I could get, they can't muster more than 30,000, and the balance are just robbing on their own account, but you can't get them together to fight.

[L. TRAGER.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General ALLEN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

This command is out of forage. Two divisions are expected daily. Forage must be forced down on light [draught] boats at once.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 1, 1863—10 p. m.*
(Received 3.50 p. m. 2d.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Rain at last ; truly grateful in laying the dust, which had become a serious affliction to this army. The river rises. The bridges are carefully watched, and pontoon bridge will soon be ready to substitute for the trestle bridge, which must go if the water rises much. Two heavy rifles crossed the river and are in position—30-pounder Parrotts. They are looking on with much satisfaction. Flying bridge and a steam-boat will serve us, if the bridges go, until the pontoon bridge is established. Fighting yesterday at Cotton Port Ford, near Washington, where rebel cavalry attempted to cross in force. Result not known. Colonel Byrd reported flanked, and driven out of Charleston by heavy infantry force. Road from Bridgeport over the mountains execrable, and wearing out teams. All our supplies, except forage from the country, come that way at present. This army is most ready, and laborious as well as courageous. It builds its own bridges, makes pontoons, and lives within itself. It is in many respects most admirable. General Rosecrans says that he marched with twenty-five days' supplies in his wagons, except forage, which can be got from the country.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 1, 1863—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 4.15 p. m., 2d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

All quiet here. Enemy on our front. Our wounded coming in. Raining heavily. River begins to rise. Roads will be awful. Enemy's cavalry forced passage at several points below Kingston. Thought to be moving toward McMinnville. Another cavalry column crossed at Gunter's Landing ; reported at New Market yesterday. They will aim to destroy our railroad communication. Our cavalry concentrated to oppose the column between us and Kingston. As I have often advised, more mounted force will be needful to cover our advance, or even hold our own. I must have an able cavalry commander. Stanley much disabled ; Mitchell also. Can't you send me John Buford ? No news from Sherman. Dispatch from Burnside, dated yesterday afternoon at Knoxville. No mention made of movement of enemy now between us. Regret he did not move his

cavalry, as I have suggested, between his right and our left. He says he will soon move according to programme subjoined; but nothing subjoined came. Says it has been submitted to you.*

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
October 1, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

John Kelly is hereby authorized to raise a company of mounted men to serve for twelve months, which you will have mustered into service when organized upon the conditions which have this day been forwarded by mail. Is there anything that I can do in your rear that will promote the interests of the Army of the Cumberland? If so, say what it is. The holding of your recent position is looked upon as a great victory and the nation will appreciate.

Is there any service that General Gillem or myself can render you by being there in person?

We are making all possible progress with the Northwest railroad. We now realize its value to your army in the present crisis more than ever.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department of Tennessee:

GENERAL: There are here families, numbering perhaps thirty, who have members in the Confederate army and desire to pass within your lines. I have no objection to their doing so, if you have not.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have been informed this evening that the number of wounded mentioned in my letter of the 29th were not delivered yesterday. The letter† of Surgeon Perin, medical director, forwarded herewith, will explain to you the reason.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

* See Part III, p. 954.

† Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
October 1, 1863.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Chattanooga :

GENERAL : I have your communications of the 29th ultimo and 1st instant in relation to the prisoners to be restored to me in return for those sent you.

The number is so very small that I must earnestly call your attention to the disparity. Large numbers of our prisoners it seems have been sent to your rear. I have the right to expect, and must insist, that you recall a sufficient number to reciprocate the discharges already made, and to meet any further delivery on our part.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Captain EDWARDS,
Assistant Quartermaster :

The general commanding wishes you to put Capt. T. R. Dudley, assistant quartermaster, in charge of the loading and dispatching of trains at Bridgeport and Stevenson. Captain Dudley will be assisted at Stevenson by Lieut. W. H. Daniels, acting assistant quartermaster, who will report to him promptly the arrival and departure of all trains for that point. Captain Dudley will regulate the camping of all empty trains, as well as the loading, time of departure, and movement of all trains. Post commanders will be directed to furnish the necessary guards, and if necessary a field officer to accompany the train and enforce discipline and order. Captain Dudley will report the arrival and departure of all trains to the chief quartermaster at these headquarters. This is in addition to the duties already assigned to him in reference to railroad trains.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :
WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, October 1, 1863—11 a. m.

Is the line open to-day to Jasper ?

MERRILL,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that you have all your supplies moved to this side of the river immediately, sending back the trains to the other side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Generals McCook and Crittenden.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS :

The general commanding desires you to make a thorough examination of your works, and ascertain and report what additions or improvements, if any, are required to make them secure in case of a heavy rain ; and you will also report whether there is any danger of the men being driven out of any of the works by water.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Generals Crittenden, McCook, and Granger.)

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Cumberland :

COLONEL : In compliance with orders from department headquarters, I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of Col. B. F. Scribner, commanding First Brigade, and General John H. King, commanding Third Brigade, of my division.

The report of Colonel Scribner refers to the breast-works on the left of the Knoxville railroad, connecting with the lines of the Third Division. I will endeavor to move the brigade to-morrow into a better position.

The Second and Third Brigades occupy the works thrown up on the embankment of the railroad to Atlanta. The Third Brigade was moved into a much more favorable position this morning, the ground lately occupied by it being almost totally submerged.

Very respectfully,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., 14th Army Corps :

CAPTAIN : In compliance with orders, I have examined the works occupied by my command, and have the honor to report that there is at this time, 5 o'clock p. m., 1 foot to 18 inches water in the ditch in which the men will stand to fire, and should the rain continue all night as it has this afternoon, the ground occupied by the command will be covered with water. There is no visible outlet for the water. The ground, however, in front of the ditch is worse than that in the rear, and already is so soft that a horse with difficulty gets along. I can discover no practicable means of draining the ground. When the rain ceases I shall have the ditch baled out with buckets, and the water thrown in front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SCRIBNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Capt. T. C. WILLIAMS,

A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. First Div., Fourteenth Army Corps :

CAPTAIN : As far as this brigade is concerned, no changes in the works are necessary.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps :

COLONEL : I have the honor to report that I personally inspected the works on my line shortly before dark this day, and gave the necessary directions for keeping them clear of water. I found it necessary to open the intrenchments in two places to admit of the water escaping. The two brigades on the left were completely flooded, and compelled to move their camps back. I was obliged to cut a passage through the railroad embankment on my left and front to render that portion of my line tenable in case of an attack. If the rain discontinues I will be able to repair all damage to-morrow.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps :

COLONEL : Mr. Roberts and Mr. Lumpkins have just returned from McLemore's Cove, whither they were sent under my directions. They bring the following information, which they deem reliable :

The rebel army in our front numbers about 100,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry. Bragg's headquarters are in Therman Gap, Long street's at the cross-roads foot of Lookout Mountain ; General Reynolds' headquarters at Rossville, and Cheatham's at Dearing's (or Williams') old mills. Forrest's, Wheeler's, and Stanley's [?] (rebel) cavalry are moving in the direction of Bridgeport. Wheeler told Mrs. Filby that he intended to cross the Tennessee below Caperton's Ferry and cut our line of communication. About 300 infantry moved to Kelley's Ford yesterday. The rebels are bringing no more supplies here than they need for immediate use. No rebel force at La Fayette or Ringgold. Sunday morning the rebels were talking of sending a large cavalry force to cross at some ferry or ford above ; don't know what one, and don't know whether the force was sent or not.

The enemy has thrown up temporary breast-works of rails, &c.,

from the mills on his right to the cross-roads near foot of Lookout Mountain. The rebel soldiers are very much discouraged ; say Bragg has failed to accomplish what he promised and what was expected of him. All the forces sent from Virginia to re-enforce Bragg are expected to return immediately, and if Bragg expects to do anything here, he must do it at once—this is what the soldiers say. If Bragg fails to get Chattanooga, he will fall back to Atlanta.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. G. E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps:

COLONEL: I would respectfully suggest, for the information of the major-general commanding, that the troops of my command be placed upon half rations, as the rations now on hand only include the 5th instant, and the arrival of the supply train is uncertain.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant Steedman, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, brigade inspector Second Brigade, passed our line of pickets to-night and accidentally entered those of the enemy. He reports that a field battery of four guns followed the ambulance train, and came into position on the rising ground near the four chimneys, about 200 yards from my picket line.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Major-General McCook:

The major-general commanding desires me to inform you that Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, Twenty-ninth Indiana, represents that it has been the custom in your corps for the commanding officers of regiments not to go on picket duty themselves, but to place their commands in charge of a subordinate officer. The general directs that if such a custom is prevalent, it be discontinued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST,
Commanding First Brigade :

COLONEL : By direction of General Davis, you will report, after a thorough examination of your earth-works, their condition, and whether the drainage is complete, so that they would not be untenable in case of a long-continued rain. The general also wishes you to be careful that your pickets are not cut off by the rise of Chattanooga Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Capt. T. W. MORRISON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Twentieth Army Corps :

CAPTAIN : In reply to your communication of this p. m., I have the honor to report that the works indicated have been thoroughly examined, and the drainage found very incomplete, the water standing in nearly the whole line of intrenchment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST,
Commanding First Brigade :

COLONEL : Your report on the examination of the works occupied by your command is received, in which you state the drainage to be very incomplete. General Davis directs that you make such additional work on the line as is necessary to prevent the works washing away or the water to interfere, by being collected in ditches along the line, with the position of your troops as they are posted. The general desires you to have the drainage commenced at an early hour to-morrow, and the works improved so that they will not become untenable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The following dispatch has just been received from department headquarters by telegraph : “ The general commanding

directs that special vigilance be used to-night to secure us against a night attack."

General McCook directs that you carry out the spirit of the above upon your front, cautioning your outposts and grand guards to be especially vigilant, and your main line to be ready for any emergency.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

A. C. McCLURG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 1, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: My inspector-general, who visited the picket-line at 5 a. m., reports the line unchanged, in good condition, and no firing during the night.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 1, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The officer on watch in the fort reports no change visible in my front since his report of yesterday evening. The day is particularly unfavorable for observation.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Capt. D. W. NORTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of instructions from department headquarters, I have examined the works of this division and find that they have not received, nor are they likely to receive, any material injury from the rain. In one place the trench needed ditching; I ordered it done immediately. There is no possibility of any of the troops of this division being driven from their works by water.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. W. STEELE,
Capt., and Topographical Engr., 2d Div., 21st Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

I am unable to give the works a personal inspection, and therefore forward the report of Captain Steele, topographical engineer of my staff.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RESERVE CORPS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Reserve Corps, &c. :

GENERAL : The communication herewith inclosed was received from the department headquarters about half an hour ago. I sent an order for Colonel McCook to report as required. A messenger has just arrived from Colonel McCook, bringing me a letter in reference to brigade matters. I make the following extract therefrom, which partly answers General Garfield's inquiry :

I have heard nothing of General Crook. Hope he succeeded in repulsing the enemy, for a march of 50 miles will not be very pleasant this bad day. Nothing new.

The messenger left Colonel McCook at 11 a. m. Please bring General Garfield's letter back to the office with you ; must file it.

Very respectfully,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER :

The general commanding directs you to ascertain whether Colonel McCook has gone to the support of General Crook, and, if so, what force he left at the mouth of Chickamauga Creek. He must give notice when he moves from his present position, and also what force he leaves. Ascertain what news he has from up the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 1, 1863.*

General MORGAN,
Stevenson, Ala. :

No news from you of railroad matters or arrival of troops. Send full and frequent reports of all that transpires. Our road must be made as safe as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, October 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,

Stevenson, Ala. :

In accordance with instructions received from department headquarters, you will at once send an additional regiment of infantry to join and strengthen the three regiments that were ordered by last dispatch to go to the assistance of Col. E. M. McCook at Jasper. Instruct the commanding officer to report to Colonel McCook to fight the enemy and destroy him. If General Hooker's advance has arrived at Stevenson, you will, upon authority of the general commanding the department, call upon its commanding officer to supply by detail the needful troops to replace those you may have sent away.

By command of Major-General Granger :

J. S. FULLERTON,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,

Stevenson, Ala., October 1, 1863.

Maj. J. S. FULLERTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District Headquarters :

I have the honor to report that the dispatch ordering supporting party to Colonel McCook's cavalry was received at 10.30 a. m. Orders have been issued for the troops to move as indicated. Two companies of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry were sent to patrol the railroad to Tantalón. All quiet along the line to that point. Colonel Cooper, commanding detachment of cavalry at Bellefonte, reports having driven some rebel cavalry across the river at that point. A regiment of cavalry sent to Larkinsville and Gunter's Ford has not returned. No reports from that direction.

A sad accident occurred at Bridgeport yesterday by the explosion of a large amount of ammunition. Partial report of Col. R. F. Smith herewith inclosed.*

I have not been able to forward monthly return for August, owing to the peculiarly scattered condition of my division, and the prospect is still worse for September. I most earnestly request that if my division cannot be concentrated that the different brigades be at least contiguous. Please inform me of the headquarters of the Second Brigade, as I can get no reports from it. Since the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry has been moved to the front, I have not been able to get any returns from the Third Brigade. Since the loss of Colonel Le Favour, I really do not know who is the brigade commander.

I inclose † a copy of dispatch received from Colonel Coburn, a copy of which was sent to cavalry headquarters at Bridgeport. I somewhat doubt Roddey being at the place indicated with the force mentioned.

Very respectfully,

JAMES D. MORGAN,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Division, Reserve Corps.

* Not found; but see Van Duzer to Garfield, Part III, p. 947; also Smith to Rosecrans, p. 19.

† See Coburn to Morgan (inclosure No. 1), p. 21.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 1, 1863.

Maj. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that the dispatch ordering additional regiment for the support of Colonel McCook was received at 4 p. m. to-day, which was at once complied with. Some six or eight regiments of General Hooker's command have passed this point for Bridgeport. Received no reports from the cavalry command sent to Gunter's Ford yesterday. I have nothing of importance to report to-night.

Very respectfully,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Division, Reserve Corps.

BRIDGEPORT, October 1, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

No cannonading here. Ammunition stored on hill exploded; 7 killed and about 12 wounded. Captain Ravenscroft, ordnance officer, immediately sent a report to Captain Porter, chief of ordnance.

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The report of Colonel McCook is received. The general commanding directs you to order him to move forward at once, and form a junction with General Crook at Pikeville. He should move so as to reach that place about the time of General Crook's arrival. The rebel cavalry must now be pursued to the utmost, and, if possible, destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Official copy sent to Colonel McCook, October 2, 3 a. m.; courier returned at 6 p. m., having reached Anderson's and found the enemy in possession. Colonel McCook had not reached there; failed to deliver the dispatch.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL:

We have dispatched Crook to take Wilder's force and call Spears and McCook to his aid, and watch the movements of the enemy and

try to destroy him. If you are able you had better at once assume command and carry out the order; if not, dispatch Crook to let McCook know what is going on, and hold them in check or hang on their rear until we can whip them or run them on our infantry, when we can destroy them. I look for Crook's report of their movements in the morning. They must not be allowed to enter the Sequatchie if it is possible to prevent it.

Very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, October 1, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find dispatch from General Crook just received.* I mentioned to him last night the length of time it took his dispatches to come, and he seems to think the delay is caused by Colonel Miller's couriers. Colonel Miller put on a new set of men last night. I ordered the officer in charge to ride the whole of his line to-day and instruct his men carefully. I have now sent for him to report to these headquarters the reason of the inclosed dispatch being so long. I will sift the matter and find out who is to blame. General Mitchell is not much better this evening.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bridgeport, Ala., October 1, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the general commanding, copy of dispatch received this morning, also copy of order received from department headquarters. I will move this morning to Anderson's, 39 miles distant from here, and endeavor to reach there to-night. I leave all my transportation at this point. Be kind enough to send me an order to Anderson's as soon as you receive this, whether to have my transportation brought forward or not. If we are to remain there any time, I would like to have it in order to get up reports, &c., which we were working on. The Fourth and Sixth Kentucky are left at Caperton's, with orders to co-operate with General Morgan.

Very respectfully,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

* See September 30, Part III, p. 953.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

STEVENSON, *September 30, 1863.*

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Headquarters :

The following dispatch was received and forwarded for your information :

TULLAHOMA, *September 30.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN :

Roddey, with 4,000 men, is reported by scouts to have been at New Market yesterday at 2 p. m.

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan :

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863—12.15 a. m.

Colonel McCook,
Commanding First Division Cavalry :

The enemy's cavalry has crossed the river in heavy force a short distance below Washington, and designs making a raid on our communication.

The general commanding directs you to leave one or two small regiments that are down the river to watch the crossings and move with all dispatch with the balance of your force to Anderson's Cross-Roads, in the Sequatchie Valley, to protect our wagon trains. Three regiments of infantry and a section of artillery have been ordered there to support you. More force will be sent if necessary.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA.,
October 1, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade :

The colonel commanding directs that you move immediately by forced marches with your command to this place, and hence to Anderson's Cross-Roads, in the Sequatchie Valley, following the Second Brigade and these headquarters thither.

* * * * *

A dispatch has been received from department headquarters stating that the enemy have crossed in large force at Washington, and every available man of your command should be brought up.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Pump Spring, Ala., October 1, 1863.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : I have just received a report from Major Fidler, who was sent out to Gunter's Landing yesterday morning. He says that he went within 12 miles of Gunter's Landing, and thought it impracticable to go farther, for the reason that the river is fordable at several places ; also that the country is full of prowling bands, who are conscripting and pressing horses for the rebel army. He reports a company of Alabamians stationed 3 miles from Larkinsville (our troops) who had a fight with 500 rebels on the 28th of September and were compelled to fall back. The attacking party crossed at Larkins' Ford. From the most reliable information that the major could obtain, Roddey's brigade of rebel cavalry is on the south side of the Tennessee River at Gunter'sville, scouting and principally foraging on this side.

Major Fidler brought in with his command to Bellefonte 7 prisoners.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
 A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA.,
October 1, 1863.

Col. W. COOPER,
Commanding Third Brigade :

The colonel commanding directs that you move immediately from Bellefonte to Caperton's Ferry (Colonel Campbell's old encampment), co-operating with General Morgan at Stevenson and patrolling and picketing as far down the river as Bellefonte, or farther if necessary. Colonel Campbell will move from his encampment to-day.

* * * * *

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Rankin's Ferry, October 1, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command :

SIR : All quiet here. A rebel picket on the opposite side of the river. By the appearance of the dust a small column came down the gap from Whiteside's Station yesterday. Our rations for two and a half days to last five arrived last evening. If you will ascertain whether we have mail at Chattanooga and inform us, we shall be obliged.

Respectfully,

L. S. SCRANTON,
Major, Commanding Second Michigan Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Island Ferry, October 2, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

The Second Michigan has, since this report was written, been ordered to leave two companies to guard the ferry, and the remainder of the regiment to join its brigade.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
On River Bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile below Fourth Courier Post,
October 1, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I am encamped on the same ground I first selected, about half a mile below where the Jasper road crosses the mountain, and near Mr. Ritchie's house. The fourth courier post is at the fork in the road—one going to Jasper over the mountain and the other by way of the river. I am on the latter, about half a mile below it. The men of my command who crossed the river and were captured went without my permission or knowledge. Last night all passed off quietly, and nothing unusual has occurred this morning.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. T. HOBLITZELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison, Tenn., October 1, 1863—3 p. m.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: All quiet. It is reported on pretty good authority that the enemy have burned up all the public records at Harrison, of Hamilton County. Ergo: The enemy would not be likely to burn up the records of a country they expected permanently to hold.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 12 m. yesterday is received. Colonel McCook's and Wilder's brigades have been ordered to support you. Colonel McCook's division of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, with a section of artillery, have been ordered to Anderson's Cross-Roads to protect our trains in the Sequatchie Valley. General Spears' brigade is at Poe's Tavern. With this disposition of forces we hope to be able to destroy the enemy's cavalry, which have crossed the river.

The general commanding directs you to dispute his advance stoutly if he attempts to cross this way, and if he starts across the mountain, follow him with the utmost vigor, and cut him to pieces. Report frequently, and we will have the rebel force met at all points where they approach our communications. It is a favorable opportunity to destroy this cavalry raid. Use every effort to effect it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Col. Dan. McCook's infantry brigade, stationed at the mouth of North Chickamauga, is the one referred to above, and has been directed to receive orders from you, if necessary.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
At Mrs. Hart's, on Walden's Ridge, Tenn.,
October 1, 1863—8 p. m. (Received 10 a. m., 2d.)

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report myself here; will have all my troops concentrated at this place by morning. The enemy's rear passed this place at 12 m. to-day. I shall pursue them at daylight in the morning, and expect to overtake their rear to-morrow. From what information I can get, they have gone in the direction of McMinnville. I'll follow them until I come up with them, if I have to go to Nashville. They have quite a large party wearing our uniform, which captured my pickets at Smith's Cross-Roads this morning. You will please inform General Rosecrans of this, so our forces on the railroad may be informed.

The Fourth Ohio passed down the mountain to-day on their way to Sale Creek. I will send word to Colonel Robie, commanding the Fourth, to report to you what he has seen since his separation from the command. Inclosed please find dispatch* from Colonel Minty. I do not know where this infantry was seen. My impression is that it was mounted infantry. I think it advisable to re-enforce General Spears with some of Col. Daniel McCook's brigade. I will keep you advised from time to time of my movement, and that of the enemy.

I understand the rebels fear this rain will interfere with their arrangements. In anticipation of General Mitchell moving, I will hereafter send my dispatches direct to General Garfield.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER:

The major-general commanding directs you to select, from the pontoons and lumber at Bridgeport, sufficient materials for one bridge

* Not found.

at that place composed wholly of pontoons. The remaining boats will be held in readiness for shipment up the river. Make provision for saving the lumber of the trestle bridge there in case the river rises. Put down a pontoon bridge and make immediate preparation for crossing your command at that point.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 1, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Yours of yesterday is received.* The purport of all your instructions have been that you should hold some point near the upper end of the valley, and, with all the remainder of your available force, march to the assistance of General Rosecrans. The routes of march and all details were left to your own judgment. Since the battle of Chickamauga and the retreat of our forces to Chattanooga, you have been repeatedly informed that it would be dangerous to attempt to form a connection on the south side of the Tennessee River, and, consequently, that you ought to march on the north side. General Rosecrans has now telegraphed to you that it is not necessary to join him at Chattanooga, but only move down to such a position that you can go to his assistance, if he should require it. You are in direct communication with him, and can learn his condition and wants sooner than I can. Distant expeditions into Georgia are not now contemplated. The object is to hold East Tennessee, by forcing the enemy south of the mountains, and barring the passes against his return.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 1, 1863.*
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Parsons' Ninth Tennessee, 800 strong, at Camp Nelson, has neither guns nor horses, and is ordered forward. General Burnside gave them orders for horses and arms, but they are not here. Can you send them carbines?

W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, *October 1, 1863—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

All my available cavalry will be put in motion at once, to operate with yours on the north side. Would it not be better for a considerable portion of my cavalry to seize this opportunity to operate on the enemy's communications? Answer quick.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

* See Part III, p. 954.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863—10.15 p. m.

General BURNSIDE :

Your four dispatches of yesterday afternoon received ; also seven this evening. Enemy's cavalry have crossed near Washington. No news from ours since noon to-day, near Smith's Cross-Roads. Your programme did not arrive. Your cavalry ought to have joined ours. Hope you will open communication with us soon on west side of river. Crittenden's dispatch was in error. Enemy on our front heavy. Cavalry raid reported, by Gunter'sville and Fayetteville, and the one by Washington; probably aiming to cross to McMinnville and destroy our road. Can't you close toward us ?

ROSECRANS.

BULL'S GAP, *October 1, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE :

I have just met Mr. Baker, a railroad conductor, with whom I am acquainted. He escaped from the rebels yesterday morning at Jonesborough. He says that their mounted force consists of about 2,000 men, although they estimate it at 3,500. Their infantry force is nine regiments, one of which was sent back to Salt-Works, one to Bristol, and one to Zollicoffer. Major-General Jones is in command. Williams commands the cavalry; Ransom, Jackson, and Corse the infantry. Yesterday nearly all their cavalry force and Wharton's brigade of infantry were 10 miles this side of Jonesborough. Thomas' Legion of infantry and one squadron of mounted infantry left Bristol some days since, and were moving on the main stage road leading to Rogersville and Kingsport. The pickets of the Second Ohio Cavalry at Greeneville were attacked and driven in at 1 p. m. to-day. I know nothing more than this, but will notify you as soon as I obtain any reliable information.

Four men who were cut off from a picket-post bring the news. I have nothing direct from Lieutenant-Colonel Purington.

From the information brought me by Mr. Baker, I think I can, with one or two additional regiments, maintain my position against them and whip them.

JAS. P. T. CARTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1863.*
 (Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK :

The quartermaster at Cairo telegraphed me that six locomotives were to arrive at that place, and wanted assistance in landing them and trucks to transport them by rail to Louisville. This is all the information I have. Presume they came from Columbus.

ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1863—12 m.

Major-General GRANT,

Vicksburg :

Brigadier-General Sanborn will be ordered to report for duty to Major-General Schofield at Saint Louis.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAIRO, ILL., October 2, 1863.

(Received 9.25 a. m., 3d.)

Col. J. C. KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have just arrived here with the dispatches of General Grant, dated Vicksburg, 25th; delayed by difficulties and accidents of navigation. Can give the present distribution of our forces. Shall wait dispatches for the general.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

GOODRICH'S LANDING, LA., October 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss. :

GENERAL : The time is approaching when the plantations on this side of the river held by the Government will have to be re-leased. It is important that the two cuts, one at Lake Providence (the most important) and the other known as the Bissell cut, should be filled up, as otherwise a large district of country will, on the next rise of the river, be overflowed, including not only the Government plantations, but also that part of the parish over which the railroad running from opposite Vicksburg passes.

As I have no funds at my command to do this work, I request that you will authorize the stationing of some one of the negro regiments now at this place at Lake Providence, as well to fill up that cut as to give protection to lessees of plantations in that neighborhood in gathering their crops. It is estimated that 500 men will complete the work in ten days after they shall have fairly commenced. If this is done, I request that the necessary spades, wheelbarrows, gang planks, and other utensils be furnished. After the completion of the work at Lake Providence, the same body of men can be taken to the Bissell cut.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

In the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., October 30, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the Department of the Tennessee.

By order of Major-General Grant :

ELY S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bridgeport, Ala., December 21, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Corps, who will give such directions in the matter as he may deem best.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Saint Louis, October 2, 1863.

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg, Miss. :

GENERAL : I understand there was some surprise at so many boats being sent to move troops from Vicksburg to Memphis. It was with extreme regret I gave orders to boats to turn back from Memphis and Cairo, and sent others down from here, as it put it out of my power to fill requisitions ; but the order of General Halleck to General Allen was such that General Allen felt he had no discretion, and ordered me to send boats to move from 20,000 to 25,000 men. I have now in my office requisitions for transportation for over 8,000 animals, 600 wagons, and 5,000 tons of freight, mostly for General Banks, and there are scarce boats enough here to perform our daily requisitions. The great trouble is in the low water, say 4 to 5 feet, owing to which boats can take but trifling loads.

Very respectfully,

L. B. PARSONS,
Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HAWKINS,
Commanding District of Northeastern Louisiana :

GENERAL : The small force now left here is so occupied with details for unloading boats, guarding an extended line, policing the city, &c., that it is impossible to furnish a sufficient force for work on the fortifications. If you can furnish one regiment at a time from your command, detailing them for one week at a time, without detriment to the service, it would help us out very much. I do not wish to order this, not knowing how well able you are to spare the troops. If they can come, I want the first detail made on Monday next, detail to be relieved each Monday thereafter. Please inform me if they can be sent, and if so a boat will be sent for them.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 2, 1863—5 p. m.*

(Received 12.05 p. m., 4th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have regularly reported all arrivals and movements of troops. I have ordered the Memphis and Charleston Railroad repaired toward Decatur, and am moving troops out as fast as they arrive. Osterhaus is beyond Corinth. Smith's division will move as soon as their camp equipage comes up from below. I have not thought it advisable to throw them across Bear Creek until their own commanders come up. My scouts from Alabama report Bragg at Rome, badly crippled. General Rosecrans' cavalry should look toward Decatur. I am unofficially informed that two other divisions of Sherman's corps are on their way. My troops will be ready to cover any movements, and my entire corps is ready to move in twelve hours' notice. A supply train of four hundred wagons is ready at Corinth, and thirty days' rations for 20,000 men.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I avail myself of the present opportunity to communicate such matters as are of importance.

The division of General Osterhaus is now at Camp Davies, 6 miles southeast of Corinth. The division of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith is encamped near Memphis, waiting for camp and garrison equipage, of which part only has yet arrived, the remainder being on the steamer Adriatic, aground near Helena.

I have ordered General Webster to prepare everything for opening the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Decatur.

The coal ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson in your name is very difficult to procure, but I have sent two barges, in tow of the Rocket, with 22,000 bushels. My scouts, just in from Alabama, report Bragg fallen back to Rome. Stories in from Alabama conflict; most say that his victory has crippled him. It may be if he has strength enough that he will advance through Northern Alabama toward Huntsville and Decatur. But with Rosecrans' powerful cavalry, so far as I know unhurt, he should be kept in check from any flank march of that kind. From the gross neglect of the Saint Louis depot we are short of forage, and in the present stage of water are likely to be more so. It is therefore desirable that our troops move soon into the Tuscumbia Valley.

I keep up a good system of intelligence in Northern Alabama, and have just received 120 recruits from that region who fought their way in handsomely, bringing 10 prisoners.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, October 2, 1863—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

I have this moment learned that Loring is up at Okolona with his division. The cavalry from below are uniting with Chalmers and Richardson. They aim for our railroad, and to prevent re-enforcements. We are ready, but if attacked will lose some small posts. There are not less than 15,000, all told and of all arms, threatening the road.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER,
Memphis, Tenn.:

You will proceed at once to prepare material for reconstruction of Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Decatur, ascertaining the probable character of the work and the means necessary to accomplish it.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Corinth, Miss.:

Obtain and forward all information as to trestles and bridges necessary to repair Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Decatur.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General CARR,
Corinth, Miss.:

Loring, with his division, is at or near Okolona, bound to try Corinth. Inform Osterhaus and keep strong patrols. Jackson's cavalry are moving up, and with Chalmers' force will make about 6,000 men, threatening La Grange and other points on the road. Altogether they will show from 15,000 to 20,000 men. See that everything is in complete order for an attack at any time. Shut off all communication with the posts on the line.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *October 2, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following dispatch just received:

LA GRANGE, *October 2.*Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Commanding:

I have received reliable information that General Joseph E. Johnston and General Stephen D. Lee arrived at Oxford, Miss., on Wednesday last, and are organizing a force to attack this place and Corinth within next ten days. Troops are pouring in to them from the south, and they had ten days' rations of jerked beef. At that time they were also arming all their troops, who had shotguns, with new Austrian rifles.

If more troops could be spared for this place it would be well enough to send them here without delay. The four pieces of artillery now here are nearly useless. Effective strength of infantry now here, 800; of cavalry, 500; the force at Grand Junction consists of the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, about 600. I have appointed Capt. F. Welker chief of artillery for this division. Request that he may be ordered to report here with his battery.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

My scouts have reported for several days that the enemy was building bridges across the Tallahatchie, but I supposed it to be a ruse to keep us from moving. I had assigned Welker's battery to the La Grange brigade, but am holding it here for the present to await developments.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 2, 1863—8 p. m.*
(Received 1 p. m., 3d.)Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Enemy's cavalry struck the supply train of this army on the Sequatchie this morning. If the troops from east left their trains behind them, as I suppose, the wagons and mules had better be forwarded by rail to Nashville. They will be needed on this long line. When General Burnside moved west his trains went with him, and the sooner they arrive the sooner the troops can be supplied and move with activity and effect. It is reported that 200 or more wagons were captured, but we have only the earliest rumors. Cavalry and infantry are moving in such positions that I have hopes that the rebels will yet pay dearly for their success.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *October 2, 1863.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I respectfully request that General Lew. Wallace may be allowed to visit Chattanooga.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 2, 1863—9.10 p. m.

Governor MORTON,

Indianapolis :

General Lew. Wallace having recently, in very curt not to say disrespectful terms, disavowed your authority to make an application for him which was granted by the Department, I must be excused from considering any request not coming from himself in respect to him.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 2, 1863—10.30 p. m.

(Received 2 p. m., 3d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

The rebel cavalry, which crossed between Burnside and our left, turned our cavalry ; got to Anderson, by Pikeville, before the cavalry of McCook reached there. Attacked and burned our wagons at the foot of the mountain. A general supply and ammunition train was there. The extent of the disaster is not yet known. The non-arrival of our cavalry there not yet explained, nor do we know where it is. Infantry is moving to the point from both this way and Bridgeport. The enemy still on our front, preparing and awaiting the effects of his raids. The Eleventh Corps is at Bridgeport. No advices from its commander nor from Hooker yet received.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 2, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,

Commanding Army of Tennessee :

GENERAL : Your two communications of the 1st instant are received. I have returned to you all your wounded in my hands that could bear transportation. You certainly cannot expect that I will send you unwounded prisoners equal in number to the wounded men whom I have taken off your hands. In the whole transaction thus far I have had in view the comfort of the wounded of both armies, and have taken greater burdens upon myself in hopes of alleviating suffering.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, October 2, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

I have telegraphed Colonel Innes to use twenty cars to run forage and rations from Nashville to the front. I hope no orders will be given that will interfere with troops and their equipments coming

from the east, as soon as they are shipped. If you wish it I will remain here a few days and keep all the equipment in Government service. By so doing can ship you very large supplies to the front from Louisville. Please advise.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

NASHVILLE, *October 2, 1863—9 p. m.*

General GARFIELD, *Chattanooga*:

General Hooker requests that maps of the country in which he is to operate may be sent to him at Stevenson; also instructions as to the position of the railroad his command is to guard.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Bob White's House, October 2, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT,

Inspector-General, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I find the courier post, reported captured, *in statu quo*, (*vide* Morton). The couriers were scared off by the reports of fighting in Sequatchie Valley. A man just returned from Pryor's reports the post safe. The cavalrymen and drivers I sent you this afternoon can give you the most definite information I have been able to obtain about the capture of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry train. I have seen Major Kelly and Captain Stewart, commanding the working party on this road. He has but 450 men of his own, and 115 of Eighteenth Kentucky. He can work 2,000 more. This road from near Williams' house to the ascent of the mountain is exposed to fire from across the river—of musketry. There has been several shots fired to-day from near Hutchins' house. Two of our cavalrymen, who had crossed the river for forage, were captured to-day. I have ordered 15 men, 5 to a relief, posted as sharpshooters along the bank near pioneer camp. I do not think the work on the road has progressed very rapidly. I find Captain S. has not tools enough. He says he has made proper requisitions and cannot obtain them. I think this should be brought to the attention of the general commanding. I will make a full report on my return. I go to Mullin's Creek to-morrow and return. Any orders you may have for me address Bob White's house.

In haste, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. BURT,
Captain Eighteenth U. S. Infantry and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Colonel HODGES, *Chief Quartermaster, Nashville*:

The general commanding wishes the lumber in Murfreesborough fortifications shipped to Bridgeport, where it is needed as soon as possible.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, *October 2, 1863.*Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga :

Owing to the great delay in getting transportation for even wagons and mules, I suggest that when the troops arrive at Bridgeport they use the wagons of the supply trains if they are to move farther at once. When the road is once clear of troops, the supplies will be pushed through rapidly. I have requested Captain Jenkins to send small-stores, such as rope, &c., in a baggage-car by passenger train. Plenty of axes, hatchets, &c., at Stevenson and Bridgeport. The clothing, &c., is all packed and ready for shipment. The moment cars can be had this will go forward. I have made arrangements for a full supply of everything we shall require. The railroad can be put in running order in a short time after the country is cleared. Thirty carpenters additional on to boat at Bridgeport [*sic*].

HENRY C. HODGES.

FOURTEEN MILES FROM BRIDGEPORT,
October 2, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

In consequence of storm and other delays, made only 2 miles progress yesterday. Am doing well this morning, and office will be at foot of mountain 7 miles from here to-night. Officers tell me it will be impossible to go up the mountain by the Haley road, but I shall try.

Respectfully,

J. C. VAN DUZER.

OCTOBER 2, 1863.

Colonel GODDARD :

The three wires running from Nashville to Louisville are cut between Elizabethtown and Munfordville. The train coming south has been detained north of the break of the telegraph-line, for what purpose is not ascertained.

Respectfully,

C. HOLDRIDGE.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 2, 1863—6.45 a. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Our horses have had nothing since the morning of the 28th. Cannot get our team nearer than 3 miles of here, to which place we have to go for water. What shall we do?

BERRY,
Acting Signal Officer.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 2, 1863—7.50 a. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Captain Jones says he can communicate with a point where the Anderson road crosses Stringer's Ridge.

BERRY,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

FORT OCCUPIED BY WOOD'S DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
October 2, 1863. (Received 9.20 a. m.)

Captain MERRILL :

Three regiments that were camped on top of the ridge to the right of Moore's road, struck camp and marched off in an eastern direction. Two of their flags were blue, with lone star in center. The other troops on ridge, as well as those in the valley, seem to be quiet.

LEONARD.

OBSERVATION STATION NEAR LOOMIS' BATTERY,
October 2, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Captain MERRILL :

A body of rebel infantry have just passed along the top of Mission Ridge from left to right. Were sixteen minutes passing one point south 55 degrees east; place supposed to be Bragg's headquarters. More coming in rear of these.

PUTNAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

CAMERON HILL, *October 2, 1863—1 p. m.*

Capt. J. MERRILL :

I see an omnibus filled with people driving along top of Missionary Ridge, stopping often, apparently to make observations.

A. S. COLE,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

WALDEN'S RIDGE, *October 2, 1863—5.30 p. m.*

Captain MERRILL :

The rebel cavalry have captured the courier post from Bob White's, and are reported coming this way.

JONES,
Acting Signal Officer.

WALDEN'S RIDGE, *October 2, 1863—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Captain MERRILL :

The rebels have captured a large train between here and the mountain. The force reported at three regiments. A cavalry force has been sent to the scene of action.

KLOKKE,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 2, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Lieutenant BRENT:

Where did rebel cavalry cross, and from whom did you get your information?

MERRILL,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 2, 1863—10.40 p. m.

Captain JONES:

Where is Connelly? Is your authority for last report good?

MERRILL,
Captain, &c.

WALDEN'S RIDGE, October 2, 1863—12 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Connelly is at Jasper, and think my authority good.

JONES,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The major-general commanding directs that until further orders only two-thirds rations will be issued to your command, and when you consider it sufficient, only one-half rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, and Major-General Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863—12 m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

Signal officer in General Wood's fort reports eleven regiments of infantry and a battery of five guns and four caissons have just passed unpainted house, moving to the right. Another heavy column has just come in sight, also moving to the right. General commanding wishes you to be ready.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Major-General McCook, commanding Twentieth Army Corps.)

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT..

Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : I have the honor to make the following report : Lieutenant Reppert, of your escort, reports to me that from the house of Mr. Chandler, on the hill, between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m., he saw rebel troops, both infantry and artillery, moving on the top of Missionary Ridge, from our left in direction of Rossville, and that they had been moving for nearly an hour.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BARKER,

Acting Assistant Inspector-General, 14th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs me to say that General Smith has been riding your front to-day, and reports a small piece of timber in front of General Rousseau and Colonel Grose which he thinks should be cut down. Under the general directions heretofore given, the general commanding had supposed this was done. It is the woods to the left of Moore's road to which the general commanding wishes to direct your attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

October 2, 1863.

Col. G. E. FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

Inclosed I send you a statement of R. H. Cliff, wagon-master to headquarters train, in relation to the capture of a train at Anderson this morning.

I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. G. PARKHURST,

Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

October 2, 1863.

Statement of Richard H. Cliff, wagon-master to headquarters train, Fourteenth Army Corps :

Says he left Stevenson September 30, in the morning, in charge of eight wagons loaded with rations, in company with a large supply train, and reached Anderson's, at the foot of Walden's Ridge, about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d (this morning); that when he reached Anderson's he heard a train had been burned by the enemy at the next pass above, about 7 miles farther up the valley. About half an hour after this report reached him, the enemy made an attack upon the train at Anderson's. The enemy were about 2,000

strong, cavalry. He made his escape and reached the top of the mountain and remained in the vicinity till about 4 o'clock p. m., and while there saw the train burning; that there were from 300 to 400 men with the train as guard, who were probably captured, as he saw but a few men, not over 10, who escaped. He saw the rebels take a portion of the train up the valley road with some of our soldiers as prisoners.

R. H. CLIFF.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding the department.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

What number of wagons did they take away?

W. S. R.,
Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

Lieutenant Tucker's (quartermaster Ninth Michigan) train consisted of 34 wagons, 8 of which he loaded with rations and sent forward in charge of Cliff. The balance he has with him at Stevenson. Lieutenant Stiles had 250 wagons in his train, all of which he reported this afternoon as having been destroyed. Cliff thinks there must have been 300 to 400 wagons at the foot and going up the mountain, mostly general supply and ammunition wagons, some of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Cannot tell how many were destroyed or taken away. Heard one ammunition wagon explode while on the top of mountain. The enemy pursued about half-way up the mountain. They took the wagons back the same way they had come themselves. The road going up the mountain was full of wagons. The drivers were unhitching their saddle-mules and coming this way.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have to report that I inspected the works in charge of my division yesterday p. m. They are not materially damaged by the rain. None of the division will be required to move on account of the rain.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
October 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

Everything was perfectly quiet on my entire front last night.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that the headquarters of the Twentieth Army Corps are removed from the brick house on the hill to a position in rear of the center of the line of the corps, a short distance north of the main hospital buildings.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 2, 1863.

General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have just returned from the parapet of the fort on my front, and cannot see anything in the movements of the enemy to warrant a conclusion as to his designs. The officer on watch reports the passage of sixteen regiments and two batteries along the crest of Missionary Ridge, from the enemy's right to his left (or reversely from our left to our right), but there is nothing sufficiently pointed in this to say what it means. Whether it is simply a change of camp, whether it means drawing off to strike somewhere else, or whether it means concentration against our right, other developments must tell. In the mean time we will watch them, and be ready for whatever, in the language of Mr. Micawber, may turn up.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT DUNLAP, *October 2, 1863—9 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WOOD:

GENERAL: The camps on top Missionary Ridge appear to be broken up. Where the troops have gone to I cannot tell. They have not appeared in the valley yet. I can discover but little change in your front. In General Palmer's front it looks as if there was an increase of force, say a brigade.

Respectfully, sir,

J. L. YARYAN,
Aide-de-Camp.

Fort DUNLAP, October 2, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: A heavy column of infantry has been passing from the enemy's right to his left for the past hour on top of Missionary Ridge. The head of the column is lost in the timber. Have not appeared yet in the valley.

Respectfully, sir,

J. L. YARYAN,
Aide-de-Camp.

OCTOBER 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Comdg. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: About a brigade of the enemy moved along the top of ridge until they reached the unpainted house east of Fort Dunlap, where they filed right, and I think marched down the ridge on the other side. The works southeast of the fort have been added to considerably. The number of troops in the valley appears increased. I can see three brass guns at different points in the enemy's works. The enemy have just commenced work on their fortifications on our left. There does not appear to be as many at work as usual.

Respectfully,

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

OCTOBER 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD:

Sixteen regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery have moved along the top of the ridge in direction of our right. They were without baggage, and had but few ambulances. The head of a column of infantry is seen coming down the ridge near fortifications southeast of the fort, and directly opposite General Palmer's front. I do not think it the same column I have seen moving on the top of the hill.

Respectfully, &c.,

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

Fort DUNLAP, October 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Eleven regiments of infantry and a battery of five guns and four caissons have just passed unpainted house, moving to the right. Another heavy column has just come in sight, also moving to the right.

Respectfully, yours,

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HDQRS. NINETIETH REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

October 2, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,

Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that this morning, while in the fort on the hill, for the purpose of amusing myself observing the enemy, I counted sixteen regiments of infantry and three batteries move from our extreme left along the ridge of mountains in front and come down the mountain into the valley behind the hill, immediately in Colonel Grose's front. There was considerable straggling among the troops, and they were accompanied by a wagon train which may yet be seen on the ridges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. RIPPEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, October 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General MORGAN:

We have had no report of arrival of troops by railroad from Nashville. Report how many have arrived and report each arrival hereafter.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, October 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

Following portions of General Hooker's command arrived:

First Division, Major-General Schurz.

First Brigade, Col. F. Hecker commanding: Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, Major Koch commanding; Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Salomon commanding; Sixty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Bown commanding; Eighty-second Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson commanding; One hundred and forty-third New York, Col. H. Boughton commanding.

Second Brigade, Col. W. H. Jacobs commanding: Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, Captain Esembaux commanding; Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Ledig commanding; Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers, Major Steinhausen commanding; One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, Colonel Lockman commanding; Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Captain Winkler commanding; One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, Colonel Logie commanding.

Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps, General Steinwehr commanding.

First Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps, Col. A. Buschbeck commanding: Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major McAloon commanding; Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Moore commanding; One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson commanding; One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Major Warner commanding; Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel Mindil commanding.

Second Brigade, Col. Orland Smith commanding: Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers, Major Hurst commanding; Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Major Robbins commanding; Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Underwood commanding; One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, Colonel Wood commanding; One hundred and sixty-eighth New York Volunteers, Colonel Brown commanding.

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

(Same to Brigadier-General Morgan.)

BRIDGEPORT, *October 2, 1863.*

Captain WISEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Tenth Illinois, Sixtieth Illinois, and troops from Battle Creek moved yesterday about 3 p. m. Tenth Michigan moved about 8 p. m. Have heard nothing from them.

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 2, 1863.*

Captain WISEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just received information from commanding officer at Battle Creek that rebels have appeared in considerable force, both infantry and cavalry, near Jasper, and that only two regiments of our cavalry remain at Jasper, all the rest of our forces having gone forward. Cannonading heard here distinctly.

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 2, 1863—12.45 p. m.*

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just received dispatch from operator at end of line toward Chattanooga, 18 or 20 miles from here, that Wheeler's cavalry was within 4 miles of there, and had captured lot of our trains, &c.

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Stevenson:

The general commanding directs that you construct an ordnance depot at Stevenson, and order Captain Mills, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, to superintend its erection.

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 2, 1863.*

(Received 8 p. m., 2d.)

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Stevenson :

The enemy's cavalry are en route to our line of communication by way of McMinnville. The general commanding directs that you notify commanding officers along the railroad of this, and that some of the enemy's troops are wearing our uniform.

WM. McMICHAEL,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
On Road, October 2, 1863.

General J. D. MORGAN :

Please tell Colonel Campbell, First Brigade, the rebels burned a train at Smith's Cross-Roads. The colonel commanding orders him to hurry forward with all possible speed. If Colonel Campbell is not there, please send order to where he is.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN PRATT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.*COMMANDING OFFICER,
Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteers :

The general commanding directs that you make a daily report to these headquarters of the progress made on the road. He also directs me to say that he holds you responsible for the progress of the work on the road except the bridges, and you must get tools if you have not a sufficient quantity already.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*TULLAHOMA, *October 2, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER :

I have just received the following dispatch from Tracy City :

Colonel GIVEN :

SIR : A scout just in reports, seen 12,000 rebels 13 miles from this place on the old Chattanooga road and going to Altamont or the direction of the railroad near Cowan or Decherd. My scout saw them, and the lieutenant in charge shot and killed 1.

P. McKNIGHT,
*First Lieutenant, Commanding Post.*WM. GIVEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Battle Creek:

Colonel McCook's division of cavalry were ordered day before yesterday to move from Bridgeport to Anderson's up the Sequatchie Valley. Three regiments of infantry and one section of artillery were ordered from Battle Creek to the same point. These forces should have moved yesterday. Do you know when they moved, and where they now are? If the infantry has not moved from Jasper, it will do so at once. Report immediately in reference to these matters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
 DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, October 2, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: We have a rumor here that some of our trains have been burned on the mountain. I have sent out all the men I have in camp to ascertain the truth of the report. Have you heard anything of it?

I am, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that we have heard of the rumor of capture of our trains, but that Colonel McCook has been ordered up there and should be there in time to save them; also Colonel Boyd is out there and would probably have reported anything serious. Let us know the result of your scout.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
 DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, October 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: One of the party I sent to find out the truth of the report in regard to the capture of the trains has returned. He met a

quartermaster of the Fourteenth Army Corps on the road out, who told them that three of the division trains of the Fourteenth Army Corps had been captured, the ammunition trains burned, and the rest of the train taken up the valley the other side of the mountain. Teamsters and soldiers have also arrived and confirm this report.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, October 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The party I sent to find out about the truth of the rumor in regard to our trains has returned. It went out 12 miles. They learned from a major, other officers, and enlisted men, and sutlers, coming from the direction of Bridgeport, who saw the rebel cavalry, that there were three or four regiments. Some reported two brigades, and scared teamsters 10,000; that the trains captured were those of Generals Brannan, Negley, and Rousseau—an ammunition train, and about forty sutlers' wagons; that they burned the whole; that about 400 of the enemy started in the direction of Bridgeport, the remainder of them going up the valley, leading off mules and taking also some of our men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS,
Harrison's Landing, October 2, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I learn this a. m. that all the fords above me are left unguarded. All the other mounted force are leaving, but I have no orders. No courier line to brigade headquarters. I am informed that it has left. I am here awaiting orders.

Very respectfully,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

The original copy was sent by an orderly, but was lost in the river.

JOHN K. RANKIN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

I have ordered Colonel Atkins to co-operate with Col. Dan. McCook, guard the fords in front of him, and watch the roads leading down from above him.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 2, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report all quiet; the enemy picketing on the opposite side of the river and foraging in the fields.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL:

The report of Colonel Atkins is received, and your dispositions approved. The general commanding directs that in addition you have the fords watched and all stragglers from our cavalry gathered up and put into the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863—5.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires to know whether your order to Colonel McCook to join General Crook at Pikeville with his cavalry division was sent; and, if so, at what time it was probably received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
 DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, Tenn., October 2, 1863—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of 5.15 p. m., I have the honor to inform you that an exact copy of your order to me was sent to Colonel McCook, and he was directed to follow out its instructions immediately on the receipt of the order. The courier started immediately on the receipt of the order (3 a. m. to-day). I sent 3 of my escort with it, and they have not yet returned. I cannot tell, therefore, at what time the order reached him. The corporal knew the contents of the dispatch, and was instructed what to do with it in case of his being in danger of being captured. You will see by reference to Colonel McCook's dispatch of yesterday, which

you have, that he had to march 39 miles yesterday in order to reach Anderson's last night. The road the couriers went was about 18 miles to Anderson's, over what is marked on the map as "Anderson's road," and the corporal before starting was carefully instructed in regard to the road by Lieutenant Greenwood, topographical engineer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, October 2, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL : In your dispatch to me this morning you say, "gather up the stragglers of the cavalry command and put them into the work." Do you mean send them over the river to the fortifications? if so, who shall I have them report to? I have about 30 dismounted men here. The mounted men (36) I sent up to Col. Daniel McCook this evening.

I am, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

Put them "into the work" of guarding fords, &c. Put them on duty with your forces left near the river.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

NEAR ANDERSON'S CROSS-ROADS,
October 2, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade :

The enemy's cavalry have captured and burned a large train near this place. We have, with what force we have, punished their rear, and the colonel commanding intends to push on and attack them to-night. He directs that you move forward with your command to this place to-night (immediately) without fail.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Pump Spring, October 2, 1863.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : I have just received a dispatch dated October 1, from your headquarters, ordering me to move on a forced march to Sequatchie

Valley. I think the dispatch has been detained on the road. My wagons are out foraging. I shall move immediately for Bridgeport.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

ON ROAD, 12 MILES FROM ANDERSON'S,
October 2, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade :

I send you 3 orderlies in order that you may make no mistake in the road. I want you, if possible, to reach Anderson's to-night. The orderlies will show you where you can feed on the road if your horses have had no feed this morning.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Three Miles East of Jasper, Tenn., October 2, 1863—11 p. m.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : I did not receive your dispatch with orders to march until half-past 9 o'clock this a. m. I have marched to this point since 1 o'clock without feeding. I shall rest and feed until 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, and then march to Anderson's Cross-Roads, unless I receive further orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD, *October 2, 1863.*

Colonel TILLSON,
Tenth Illinois Infantry, Commanding Brigade :

You had better march as far as you can to-day without fatiguing your men too much. A contingency may arise in which we may all be needed, as I learn the rebels have thrashed Crook's division on this side of the river.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

PITT'S CROSS-ROADS,
Sequatchie Valley, October 2, 1863—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga :

I was detained on top of the mountain by the non-arrival of Miller's brigade until 9 a. m. I have all with me here. I learn that

the rebels have divided into two parties—one goes up the mountain near Pikeville on the road to McMinnville, under the command of Wharton, and the other has gone down the valley toward Anderson's Cross-Roads; both parties left early this morning. As I can catch neither of these parties by following after them, I shall cross the mountain by the Roberson road, and expect to be at McMinnville early to-morrow, and hope to secure this before Wheeler's party.

I hope that Colonel McCook will be able to beat back the rebels at Anderson's Cross-Roads and force him to go up the mountain at Dunlap. The rebels must have some 10,000 men from the most reliable information I can get. Their horses are represented as being in fine condition; my horses are much jaded, especially the battery horses of the Eighteenth Indiana Battery.

After I leave this point it will be unsafe to send couriers, and unless I have some very important information, I will not dispatch you until I reach McMinnville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 2, 1863.*

(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The last of the infantry of the Eleventh Corps reached their destination yesterday. The Twelfth are now passing through this city. I hope the movement will be satisfactory to you. I shall go to the front this morning.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 2, 1863.*

General GARFIELD,
Chattanooga:

I leave here to-day. Expect to reach Stevenson, as ordered, by daylight to-morrow. Eleventh Corps all en route from here except the artillery. Head of the Twelfth Corps will leave here to-day. No artillery up yet. I have no cavalry. Aggregate for duty, September 20: Eleventh Corps, 5,834; Twelfth Corps, 9,245. These numbers will be increased somewhat.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 2, 1863.*

Major-General SLOCUM,
Care of Col. T. A. Scott, Louisville, Ky.:

General Hooker directs you to furnish your command with all the tools allowed it by War Department, and an extra wagon-load

of tools to each division, if you are not already so provided. The nature of the country through which you are to operate requires that special care be taken in this matter.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 2, 1863. (Received 4th.)

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Via Louisville, Ky. :

We have reliable information that the rebel cavalry have not only gone into Tennessee, but up into Pikeville. We now need and want all the assistance you can give us to pursue, harass, and destroy them. Your prompt assistance is desired.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *October 2, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE :

General Willcox, with his infantry force, is within 6 miles of the gap ; the batteries are already at the gap. He desired me to inform you that he will be at the gap in the morning, and will look for orders from you. Major Wheeler, with five companies of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, will probably arrive at the gap to-morrow morning.

E. R. GOODRICH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf :

GENERAL : I regret that recent events in Northern Georgia and consequent orders to me from headquarters of the army, prevent me entirely from keeping any portion of my promise to you in regard to furnishing you with any further aid. I am left in such a condition that I cannot even send a cavalry force, which I intended to clean out the country between the Mississippi River and the New Orleans and Jackson road as far south as Port Hudson.

The brigade which I ordered from West Tennessee never came, but in lieu of it General Hurlbut sent parts of three regiments, numbering about 1,000 men.

I have sent to Rosecrans' aid one entire army corps from here, and part of the Sixteenth from West Tennessee. This leaves me a force of little over 16,000 men of all arms to guard the whole country from Helena to your lines. I have in my immediate front four brigades of rebel cavalry that I know of, and some twenty or more pieces of artillery.

I assure you, general, this is no less of a disappointment to me than to you. I was anxious to give you the aid to make the expedition a certain success, but my orders from Washington were per-

empty to send every man I could east from Corinth. I informed the General-in-Chief that you had made a call upon me to furnish one division more, but received no reply.

I am very glad to say that I have so far recovered from my injuries as to be able to move about on crutches. It will probably be some time before I will entirely recover.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 October 3, 1863—2.55 p. m.

Maj. FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Corps of Engrs., U. S. Army, 54 Wall Street, New York:

You are relieved from duty in the Department of the Tennessee, and will immediately report by telegraph to the chief engineer, who is now at the Revere House in Boston.

GEO. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 186. } *Memphis, Tenn., October 3, 1863.*

I. The Second Division, Brig. Gen. G. A. Smith commanding, will move at once by railroad to Corinth, and there await further orders.

II. The Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. John M. Corse commanding, on its arrival at this place, will proceed at once by railroad to Corinth, and there await further orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 15. } *October 3, 1863.*

Commanding officer Fifth Illinois Cavalry will detail immediately 1 officer and 40 men to proceed via Messinger's Ford to Birdsong's Ferry, thence to Harris', 1 mile from Hill's, thence to Clark's, and returning by Young's, where Colonel Geddes' headquarters are, reporting result of observation to him. Small parties of the enemy are prowling around in that neighborhood, and have killed several soldiers to-day. Capture them, if possible, and wherever any soldiers are stationed as guards at any house on the road, they will be made to report at once to their command.

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., October 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adj't. Gen., Seventeenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Logan, the rebel colonel who commands the cotton-burners in rear of Natchez, I am informed, is gathering his forces

in Wilkinson County, in the vicinity of Woodville, with the view of burning the cotton in that county. It has been represented to me that the citizens of that county are becoming well disposed to the Government of the United States, and of course they are very anxious to save their cotton. I think I could do something in the way of gathering up rebel cotton, and I might do some mischief to Logan, if I could make an expedition with about one brigade to Woodville, and hold the place a few days. To make this expedition I ought to have at least two boats, so that I could take the troops down to Fort Adams, where there is a gun-boat, and land them there and march out to Woodville from Fort Adams. I wish you would bring this matter to the attention of the general, and if there are not other matters of more importance on hand, obtain his approbation to my making the expedition, and send me the boats, or give me authority to take possession of the necessary transportation.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CROCKER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. C. L. MATTHIES,
Commanding Third Brigade:

GENERAL: You will move your brigade with all possible dispatch by railroad, embarking at the Memphis and Charleston depot, to Glendale. Each man will be provided with two days' rations. Your acting commissary of subsistence will take surplus commissary stores. You will cause one company from each regiment to be detailed as guard, ready to repel any attack made by enemies. You will establish a camp, assume command of all the troops of this division arriving at that point, until further orders.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 3, 1863.*
(Received 9 p. m., 7th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Arrived last night at Memphis from Vicksburg. My Second Division will be in to-day. The First Division is already at Corinth. John E. Smith's division, of McPherson's corps, will move out to Corinth to-day and to-morrow, and my Fourth Division is expected up in three days. Navigation of the Mississippi very precarious, from low water and scarcity of fuel. I will have four divisions, of about 17,000 men, at Corinth, and as far east as the Tennessee River, as soon as possible. It will not be safe to calculate sooner than ten days, at the quickest. General Hurlbut reports Joe Johnston as moving northward, along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. My present intelligence is that General Rosecrans is still at Chattanooga.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS,)
No. 239. }

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

* * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. John E. Smith will move his division with all possible dispatch by railroad to Glendale, there waiting orders from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, to whose force he will be attached. Capt. J. V. Lewis, in charge of transportation, and Brig. Gen. J. D. Webster will give every facility for this movement.

* * * * *

VII. Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, commanding Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, will cause a brigade of his division to embark on cars to proceed as rapidly as possible to La Grange, Tenn., to report to Brigadier-General Sweeny.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut :

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIFTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Maj. JAMES O. PIERCE,

A. A. G., Dist. of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn. :

MAJOR : About 2 p. m. on yesterday a force of about 25 guerrillas attacked a wood train just outside my pickets, capturing, as near as I can ascertain, 1 driver, 1 negro, and 4 mules. On being notified of the state of affairs I at once ordered two companies of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry deployed as skirmishers, and moved forward to Nonconnah Creek. Meantime I sent officer of Second Iowa Cavalry for all his available force, which was sent me. This I ordered to dash forward on Horn Lake road, several miles beyond the creek, and scour the woods on their return, thereby hoping to get them (the enemy) between the two lines. The cavalry returned, reporting no enemy. The infantry reported that they arrived at the creek about an hour after the enemy had crossed, as they were informed by citizens. They saw abundant signs of horsemen being on this side the creek. The enemy left 1 mule, 1 saddle; also 1 shotgun.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
La Grange, October 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT :

GENERAL : Telegraph wires cut in several places between Saulsbury and Corinth last night. Corinth train has not yet arrived at Saulsbury, and no communication had with Corinth this morning. Reports are in circulation that an attack is to be made at this or some point between here and Corinth. My force here is very weak ; have only one battery, which consists of four guns which are not of much account.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SWEENEY,
La Grange, Tenn. :

Push the cavalry from La Grange and Grand Junction well out to the south and east, to gather information. One brigade of John E. Smith's division is ordered to you, and should be there by night-fall.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, October 3, 1863.

Commanding Officers between La Grange and Corinth :

Furnish sufficient escort for the protection of corps repairing telegraph lines, and keep out your cavalry and scouts in every direction. Send all important information to these headquarters ; if no other way, by couriers.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SWEENEY,
La Grange, Tenn. :

I send you out by the train a brigade of infantry, commanded by General Matthies. Do not stop them at La Grange unless it is absolutely necessary, as they go forward to Glendale. Judge of the necessity from your best lights, and let me know your action.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

POCAHONTAS, October 3, 1863.

Colonel MERSY :

SIR : The rebels burned a bridge and tore the telegraph line down last night between here and Corinth. We have had no connection either way this morning until just now. The line is all right to Corinth now, but is still down west of here. I sent repairer west early this morning, but fear he has been picked up by rebels, as he went alone and on foot. Would it not be advisable to send a detail after him ?

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES PITTON,
Operator.

P. S.—If a hand-car is to be had, better take it.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General OSTERHAUS,
Through General Carr's Headquarters, Corinth, Miss. :

GENERAL : Sherman has come up. One division will be here to-day or to-morrow. The other division early next week. As we

are about to repair the railroad, it will be necessary for the advance division of General Sherman's corps to furnish guard and escort for the working parties.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Memphis, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Corinth, Miss. :

Sherman has come up. Smith's division will go with him, and is under orders to proceed to Glendale. You can re-enforce Sweeny at La Grange, as you judge best, without reference to Smith's force. I shall have to give Sherman another battery and a good one.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., October 3, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis :

Two regiments and a battery will leave for La Grange at 11 o'clock. This leaves at this place two regiments of infantry and one and a half of colored troops. General Osterhaus lends me two regiments to keep up the chain of sentinels around this place. General Webster asks me to furnish guard for railroad repairs. It will require a brigade to take and hold the crossing of the Big Bear, 32 miles from here, in order to repair bridge ; where must it come from ?

Railroad is now in running order, and rebels are using it from Tuscumbia to Decatur. They will destroy it as we advance, unless prevented. From Glendale to Tuscumbia all trestle and bridges are destroyed as far as possible. The railroad office must have records describing them. Guerrillas burned small trestle and cut wire between here and Chewalla last night. I shall replace Miller's regiment at Chewalla by the Seventh Illinois, and see if they can do better.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

Telegraph line down west of Pocahontas, so I send by railroad.

WASHINGTON, *October 3, 1863—11 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. J. H. WILSON,
Cairo, Ill. :

Telegraph in general terms disposition of General Grant's forces. Convey as soon as possible to General Grant the following : It is the wish of the Secretary of War that as soon as General Grant is able to take the field, he will come to Cairo and report by telegraph.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAIRO, ILL., *October 3, 1863—5 p. m.*

(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

On September 22 J. E. Smith's division of the Seventeenth Corps, then at Helena, was ordered to proceed to the Department of the Cumberland, reporting at Memphis for instructions and the route by which they should march, and is now at Memphis, and moves at once to Corinth. On the 23d, Osterhaus, of the Fifteenth Corps, received the same order, and is now at Corinth. The balance of the Fifteenth Corps, under Sherman, with exception of one division to replace Smith's in the Seventeenth, follows as soon as transportation could be obtained. Transportation had arrived, and was arriving on the 25th. General Hurlbut was ordered on the 22d to send one division at least, and two if possible, on the supposition that they might have to move through Kentucky. But in case the movement was via Corinth, his instructions were to move his entire corps, leaving the places vacated to be filled up, as far as necessary, by troops from elsewhere, Sherman to command the whole force. General Hurlbut has not, however, made any material alteration in his position. A. J. Smith is still at Columbus; his troops at Paducah, Union City, Columbus, and Fort Pillow. Veatch's division is at Lebanon and vicinity; Carr at Corinth and on the railroad; Seventeenth Corps at Vicksburg and Natchez.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *October 3, 1863.*

(Received 2.50 p. m.)

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Grant directed me to say that the special messengers between Memphis and Cairo having been discontinued, great delays have arisen in transmitting important dispatches. He suggests that hereafter the operators here be notified when matters of great interest are involved, so that the post commander can send an officer with the dispatches. Have just mailed a letter of General Grant's, explaining the disposition of troops under the recent orders of Major-General Halleck, and inclosing copies of orders.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 3, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee:

Report where the regiments sent to Saint Louis now are; also their progress from time to time.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *October 3, 1863.*

(Received 6.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I did not mean my recent dispatch to be in the least disrespectful to you or Governor Morton. My design was to say in short telegraph way that I wish to go to duty in the field—not on the stump. I have the utmost respect for yourself and Governor Morton. The telegram to make speeches was sent to you by the governor, after consultation with my friends, but without consultation with me. The request to go to Chattanooga was made through his department at my instance.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Oct. 3, 1863—1 p. m. (Received 1.05 a. m., 4th.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C. :

If we can maintain the position in such strength that the enemy are obliged to abandon their position, and the elections in the great States go favorably, would it not be well to offer a general amnesty to all officers and soldiers in the rebellion? It would give us moral strength, and weaken them very much.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 3, 1863.*

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

The fortifications of this place are steadily increasing in strength. The men work cheerfully, and with skill and ingenuity. I think that the lines need heavy artillery to counterbalance heavy rifled guns, which may be established to annoy the troops at long range. It is understood that a 30-pounder rifle, which fired a few shells from Lookout Mountain into the right of the line, has burst; at any rate the annoyance continued only a day or two. I have heard of no one being injured. General Rosecrans has ordered up some rifled pieces, and, I presume, has ere this made you acquainted with his wants.

The trains are now sent to considerable distances for forage. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Hodges, chief quartermaster of Army of the Cumberland, who has gone to Nashville, to organize the trains of troops expected there, to make arrangements to ship from Louisville by railroad the grain needed to supply the animals belonging to the artillery, to the officers, and to the trains with full daily rations. The cavalry horses will be able to subsist for some time to come upon the country. During the march from Nashville full two-thirds of all the forage consumed in this army was obtained by foraging. Concentrated as it now is, it must soon draw supplies from a distance. At this season of the year the corn is in the field, and ripe. Though not dry enough for storing in granary, it furnishes food for man and beast.

A train of ambulances was sent, by consent of the rebel commander, to bring in our wounded. About 700 arrived last night. The officers who went with the flag of truce to negotiate this, report the rebel officers courteous, though they carefully excluded them from their lines, and admitted the ambulances only on condition that on leaving our picket-lines, they should be driven by their own people. Escaped prisoners report the rebel soldiers as saying among themselves that a few more such battles will kill them all off; others asserting that the Yankees can never subjugate them, and being answered by their comrades that the Yankees are killing them off pretty fast. The pickets up the river say they intend to give General Rosecrans two days to surrender; if he refuses, to thrash him. There are indications of a large force on both sides of the Mission Ridge, which is east of the town. A general's headquarters, apparently, is at a house on the crest of the ridge, and there are numerous camp-fires on the ridge and in the valley beyond.

What they may attempt it is not possible to predict, but I think their great effort of concentration has failed. The United States holds Chattanooga, and, I believe, will hold it. As a fortified base, it threatens the south and southwest. I have telegraphed to Cincinnati for wrought-iron pipe and force-pumps to supply water to a fort erected on Cameron's Hill, which will be of most difficult approach, and will command the greater part of the town and serve as a citadel when General Rosecrans leaves this place. It will be an intrenched camp of great strength, though without masonry escarps. It will be built entirely by the labor of this army. Two saw-mills left in good condition by the rebels are being run by the pioneers, sawing out lumber for bridges, boats, and fortifications. A large foundry was partly dismantled, but its flasks and some of the machinery remain, and its buildings are uninjured. They are used as a smith's shop. Much wrought and cast iron remains. There are the truss-bolts of some destroyed bridge, and the rim of an enormous fly-wheel intended for a rolling-mill. At this foundry the machinery for rolling-mills has been made. The rebels carried off much machinery when they fled, but a large quantity of property useful to the army was left, and is seized, inventoried, and used for military purposes.

I see little evidence of plunder on the part of the troops, who are sober, orderly, and well behaved, and do credit to the nation by their courage in the field, their endurance on the march, their patience and cheerful labor, and their conduct in this guilty town. Garden fences and all other obstructions to free passage suffer, of course, but of wanton destruction I see none.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 3, 1863—8.20 p. m.*

(Received 12 m., 4th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

The destruction of the train by rebels yesterday makes it more necessary that the trains of the troops coming from the east may be forwarded after them with all dispatch. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, chief of General Thomas' corps, has visited the scene, and re-

ports that about 350 wagons have been burned, and the mules killed or driven off by the rebels. A few mules will be gathered in the woods, and some will be recaptured.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October, 3, 1863—1.15 p. m.*

(Received 1.30 a. m., 4th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

I want an adjutant-general of experience in the place of Goddard. Please ask the Secretary to have Whipple assigned to me if his health will permit. The case is urgent.

Yours, very truly,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM E. MERRILL :

The general commanding directs you to forward by courier at once a complete set of maps to General Hooker, at Bridgeport, and make provision for supplying his division commanders as soon as they arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. A. C. DUCAT,
Assistant Inspector-General :

Your valuable services I can ill dispense with, but Dr. Perin advises me that the critical condition of your health imperatively demands that you should go home and exercise the most rigorous care of your health; nothing but that will save your life. Tendering you my heartfelt thanks for your valuable services at all times, and especially during the battle of Chickamauga, and hoping by care your valuable life may be spared and your health restored, I inclose a leave of absence for twenty days, hoping you will proceed at once to avail yourself of it, for the benefit of your good wife and children.

Very truly, your friend,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

EASTERN BROW OF WALDEN'S RIDGE,
On Anderson Road, 8 Miles from Chattanooga,
October 3, 1863—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

GENERAL : I find here the colonel of the Twenty-first Kentucky with two of his companies that were left here this morning, and

fragments of all his remaining companies which were dispersed at the time of the attack by the rebel cavalry at 9 a. m. at Anderson's. He says his regiment was ordered to proceed to Anderson's to help trains up the mountain; that he had hardly got there yesterday morning when he heard of the rebels in the valley; that he hurried down the mountain, but found the attacking party too large for him. He estimated it at two brigades, under Wheeler. He has taken several prisoners, all of whom state that there were two divisions present; also that Wharton's cavalry had gone over to McMinnville.

The colonel estimates the entire loss of wagons at 300, being trains of General Rousseau, General Sheridan, the Anderson Cavalry, and a small ammunition train of General Thomas' corps. The rebels burned most of the wagons, and at about 10 a. m. left, taking the direction of Jasper. Negley's train, he says, passed over safely just before the attack. He has since learned and believes that Colonel McCook's cavalry arrived at Anderson's not long after the destruction of the wagons, and that they drove the rebels back up the valley. As this is confirmed by 2 of Colonel McCook's men who have just passed here on their way to Chattanooga, I take its truth for granted, and have concluded that it is unnecessary for me to go on farther on this road. I shall therefore immediately return to the foot of the mountain, and go on to the Poe road, in which direction I have already sent three companies.

Colonel Mitchell's brigade of Steedman's division has just arrived at this point, and expects to go on toward Anderson in the morning. The colonel of the Twenty-first Kentucky thinks a considerable number of his missing will turn up.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Anderson Cavalry.

POE ROAD, ON WESTERN BROW OF WALDEN'S RIDGE,
Overlooking Sequatchie Valley, 26 Miles from Chattanooga,
October 3, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have just reached here by the Poe road, after picketing the eastern foot of the mountain at the several roads and bridle-paths. I thought it possible the rebels, being hemmed in the Sequatchie Valley near Dunlap by General Crook's division above and Colonel McCook's below them, might attempt to break across to the Tennessee Valley by the Poe road or some of the adjacent bridle-paths. But I find on arriving here that the fight which took place between the rebel cavalry and Colonel McCook yesterday evening was between Anderson's and Therman, and that the result was so much of a defeat to the enemy that he fled to the Cumberland Mountains by the Therman road and Hill road, leaving a considerable number of scattered parties cut off in the Sequatchie Valley, who are still wandering about there this afternoon.

The rebels were followed by our cavalry, and the fight was renewed on the Savage road, on the Cumberland Mountains, at daybreak this morning, and lasted with great severity for two hours, the cannonading at the close appearing to be more distant than at first. The above is derived from son of Squire Roberts, of McLemore's Cove,

whom we met on the road, he having come from the valley above Dunlap this morning.

A man named Welsh, a Union man in the valley, who saw them all pass his house, says the rebels numbered 8,000. The statements in regard to the result of the fighting last evening, and of its renewal this morning at daybreak on the Cumberland Mountains, have been verified by the report of several other parties.

None of our troops are opposite this point in the Sequatchie Valley, all the cavalry having gone on in pursuit of the enemy. I shall start down the mountain into the Sequatchie Valley at daybreak to-morrow, by the Aleck's Gap road, the Poe road having been blockaded by fallen trees about half-way down. The Aleck's Gap trace is 3 miles above this.

Twenty-two wagons of the Pioneer Brigade are here waiting to go down after forage. Their escort will remove the obstructions early in the morning. If the above reports are true, this road should now be used by trains from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, as it is a much better road.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Anderson Cavalry.

STATION NEAR LOOMIS' BATTERY,
October 3, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Another column of infantry followed force previously reported; were thirteen minutes in passing. Counted 100 men in a minute. Saw one caisson.

11.25 a. m.

Some artillery has passed, but cannot see sufficiently to count batteries. The column has halted.

PUTNAM.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
October 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following report of observations made on our front to-day is respectfully submitted. The point from which they were made is the fort occupied by Wood's division:

South-southeast of fort in green field with road passing through center, commence the heaviest works of the enemy. I can trace them as far to the right as I can see for the dense timber. The largest camp of the enemy begins in the same field and is near the foot of the ridge. It is much larger than it was yesterday. On a ridge to the left of unpainted house are three guns in position. The enemy covered the guns with brush this evening. They are from 50 to 75 yards apart.

At 2.30 p. m. seven regiments of infantry, six wagons, and six ambulances moved along top of ridge from unpainted house. They appeared to have come into the road from east side of ridge at that point. They halted on crest of ridge, and an inspection was held. About 4 p. m. six of the regiments moved down the west side of the ridge. The seventh regiment still remained on top of the ridge. A wagon train passed along top of ridge moving in direction of our right this morning. A few led horses and some wagons in charge of a squad of cavalry passed in same direction.

DE MOTTE.

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

[OCTOBER 3, 1863.]

Statement of Thomas Shaw, Company G, Third Indiana Cavalry :
 I left these headquarters Tuesday a week ago with a dispatch for General Burnside. I reached Athens on Wednesday, from which place the dispatch was sent by telegraph to General Burnside, who was then at Knoxville. I remained with Colonel Wolford two days in Athens, when he fell back to Loudon. Colonel Wolford would not consent for me to come back until Monday. The rebels came within 2 miles of Loudon, skirmishing with Wolford and Byrd. The rebels fell back to a small town called Philadelphia. This was on last Friday and Saturday. Philadelphia is 11 miles from Loudon. The rebels had two or three brigades and two or three batteries of light artillery. From Loudon, by the way of Kingston, I intended to make Smith's Crossing, but before I reached that point I came upon the rear of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. This was Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock. About this time the regiment was attacked, front and rear. The colonel tried to make his escape up the mountain, but failed. He countermarched 10 or 12 miles and went to Pikeville. He reached Pikeville with three companies; the remainder were either captured or made their escape by some other road to Burnside's army. The regiment was surrounded at one time. The rebels were supposed to be in force at Smith's Cross-Roads. Citizens reported that they had been crossing the river all day. Our men had been fighting at Salem on Wednesday morning. I stopped last night at Dunlap, in Sequatchie Valley, about 15 miles from this place. About 4 miles from the foot of the mountain the rebels attacked our train, and destroyed all the wagons in the valley and on the mountain. I saw the smoke. I saw about 1,000 rebels myself, and more were reported in the rear. The first attack was made this morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. The teamsters on the mountain cut their mules loose. Three companies of Kentucky cavalry went to the support of the wagon guards, and were reported to be captured. Two brigades of cavalry were reported in that neighborhood.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 No. 263. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., October 3, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, having reported for duty, is announced as chief of engineers of the department, and all engineer officers will report to him.

III. Brig. Gen. J. St. C. Morton is assigned to the command of the Pioneer Brigade, and will perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

* * * * *

VI. During the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hodges, chief quartermaster, his duties will devolve upon Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, chief quartermaster, Fourteenth Army Corps, to whom all reports, &c., will be addressed.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

HENRY M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS :

The general commanding directs you to insert in the last sentence of the congratulatory address to the Army from these headquarters after the word "center" the following words : "Comprising troops from all the corps." *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, Major-General Granger, and Brigadier-General Mitchell.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS :

The general commanding directs you keep your trains moving as vigorously as possible between this place, Bridgeport, and Stevenson. As soon as a train is made up and placed under charge of an efficient officer with a sufficient guard, it will be dispatched by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, assistant quartermaster. Officers in charge of trains will report in person to him at General Thomas' headquarters and receive orders from him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, Major-General Granger, and Brigadier-General Mitchell.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that your supply trains be organized with a guard averaging 2 men to each wagon, and the usual complement of commissioned officers, to be furnished from the command to which the trains belong. This guard will be placed under command of an efficient officer, whose duty it shall be to see that discipline is preserved throughout the train, and that its movement is rapidly and safely conducted. He will receipt and be held responsible for the train, and will report to you, through the proper channels, its departure and return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Crittenden, Major-General McCook, Major-General Granger, and Brigadier-General Mitchell.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 3, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS :

The general commanding directs you to send back to Stevenson all the spare animals of your command. One-third of the artillery horses can safely be sent. Detail a responsible officer with a sufficient number of men to accompany him, and take care of the animals on the way and after their arrival. They should be ready to start by 9 o'clock to-night. Direct the officer in charge to report to these headquarters in person when they are ready to start. All horses in use by clerks will be sent to the rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Major-General Crittenden, Major-General McCook, and Major-General Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 3, 1863—7.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Reports from my front state that all is quiet along my entire line this morning. The usual camp-fires of the enemy were not seen during the night on our front and left. Colonel Post reports that his pickets heard this morning five distinct reveille calls of the enemy in his front.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
On Grand Guard, October 3, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN :

GENERAL: I have just been informed from the pickets on our front, and the right of the line, near the base of the mountain, that they have heard considerable work with the pick and chopping; also that they could hear the enemy converse and laugh while apparently measuring for some purpose or other. There has been no felling of trees, but the use of the ax is plainly heard.

Respectfully,

F. T. SHERMAN,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The above is a copy of a communication just received through General Sheridan from Colonel Sherman, and is forwarded for information of the commanding general.

The following is just received from Lieutenant Wood, signal officer: "Six regiments of rebel infantry just marched to the right past the front of Mr. Blackwood's house on Missionary Ridge."

Captain Williams is now in the front, and will report any movements that may be discoverable.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RESERVE CORPS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER:

GENERAL: Herewith I send you General Whitaker's and Colonel Mitchell's reports of the battle of the Chickamauga.* Captain Remick has just informed me that we have now on hand 127,000 rations of hard bread, 70,000 rations coffee, 55,000 rations sugar, and proportionate amount of flour, candles, soap, salt, &c. General Spears' brigade is supplied until the 10th instant. I started his train at 3.30 p. m., about, and ordered the officer in charge to camp to-night at Colonel McCook's. Our other brigades are supplied for twenty days from to-morrow morning, counting one-fourth ration salt meat and three-fourths ration fresh.

Truly,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. D. WAGNER,
Post Commandant:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that a detachment of your cavalry be placed at the cross-roads, and see that the trains pursue the routes ordered, those going to Bridgeport and Stevenson taking the Haley trace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
October 3, 1863.

General G. D. WAGNER:

SIR: Captain Monroe, at the lower bridge, reports the river rising and the water now up to the planks. It is rising very gradually.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. COMPARET,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers.

* See Part I, pp. 861, 866.

STEVENSON, *October 3, 1863—9 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

Full reports concerning troops has been sent by courier and telegraph. Twenty-one regiments have arrived at Bridgeport.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, *October 3, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Captain Powell returned at midnight from Jasper. Rebels are followed so closely, from all he could learn, that they were not able to commit much damage. Cavalry and infantry force left Jasper early yesterday morning for Therman. Trains are running regularly to Bridgeport. Large force of rebels reported on Chattanooga and Altamont road on their way to Decherd. Commanding officers along the road have been notified to be careful and vigilant. The following additional regiments have arrived : One hundred and twenty-third New York, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Twentieth Connecticut, and Third Maryland.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 3, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN :

No citizens will be permitted to pass to the front under any circumstances except from special permission from the major-general commanding the department. The utmost exertion will be used to prevent them from falling in with teamsters and wagon-masters. Many citizens now here are in a suffering condition.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

W. M. WILES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

ANDERSON, *October 3, 1863.*

General MORGAN :

A rebel force have made their appearance here. Would like assistance from some source immediately.

CHANING,
Captain, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 3, 1863—1 p. m.*

General MORGAN :

The operator at McMinnville reports rebels attacked that place and our men giving them battle at 11.30 this morning. The telegraph since then has ceased working. If I hear anything further will advise you.

OPERATOR.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Bridgeport, Ala., October 3, 1863—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: A communication addressed to commanding officer at Battle Creek, inquiring of force ordered to move up Sequatchie Valley, has just been received at these headquarters. It was sent here by the commanding officer at Battle Creek, as he was unable to give fully the information required. I have the honor to report that Colonel McCook, with one brigade of his division, moved from here about 2 o'clock p. m. Thursday; two regiments of infantry from here and one regiment and a section of Edgerton's battery at Battle Creek moved from the latter point about 4 o'clock p. m. Thursday. The infantry and artillery were ordered to report to Col. Ed. McCook at Jasper. I understand they moved on from Jasper early yesterday morning. Another regiment of infantry moved from this point about 8 o'clock Thursday night, with orders to proceed to Jasper with all possible dispatch and report there to the commanding officer of the detachment that moved at 4 p. m. They should have reached Jasper early yesterday morning.

The second brigade of Colonel McCook's cavalry division passed through here en route to Anderson yesterday, October 2, about 4 o'clock. Colonel Campbell explained as the cause of his delay that he did not receive the order to move until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. I cannot ascertain definitely whether any train was destroyed or not, or where the forces sent from here now are. They have certainly moved from Jasper.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Colonel ATKINS,
Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry:

The major-general commanding the department directs that you immediately proceed with your command to report to Col. Daniel McCook, at Horse Ferry, mouth Chickamauga.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK:

The general commanding directs that you instruct Colonel Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois, to patrol the river thoroughly in his vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 3, 1863—3 p. m.*

General G. GRANGER :

McMinnville has been attacked ; result not known. Telegraphic communication cut off. Have ordered scout from Murfreesborough to ascertain result, and have telegraphed facts to General Hooker.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, October 3, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL : The party I sent to carry your dispatch to Colonel McCook directing him to move from Anderson's to Pikeville, started yesterday morning at 3 a. m. via Anderson's road, Corporal Fowler, Company D, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, carrying the dispatch and being in charge of the party. They arrived at Anderson's yesterday morning between 8 and 9 a. m., but found that Colonel McCook had not arrived.

Shortly after their arrival the party heard firing at the foot of the mountain and shortly after heard firing farther down the valley. The party being thus surrounded, moved back to the foot of the mountain, and through the assistance of a citizen secreted themselves in a position where they could observe operations in the valley and on the side of the mountain, and not be discovered. They could see the enemy as they drove the Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry and a small detachment of cavalry off and fire the train. In order to succeed they had to dismount and attack the train dismounted. They saw four detachments, as near as they could judge, of about two regiments in each, in the valley. There was fighting going on for about two hours, from 9 to 11 a. m., when they commenced setting fire to the trains. They remained on the mountain till about 3 p. m., finding it impossible to return down the valley to communicate with Colonel McCook without being captured, when they started back in this direction. When they left, the enemy were drawn up in line of battle, fronting toward Bridgeport. The same citizen who had shown them a hiding place assisted them as guide across the mountain, coming in this direction. On their way back they found several hundred mules with their drivers secreted in a valley, and started them in this direction. From prisoners they learned that it was Wheeler's cavalry, and that they claimed to have two divisions of cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Dunlap, October 3, 1863—2 a. m.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps :

I reached Anderson's about 2 o'clock yesterday with part of Ray's brigade. The rebels had set fire to the train in the morning about

10 o'clock. I attacked them with two regiments, the First Wisconsin and Second Indiana, whipping them badly—although their force was five or six to my one—pursuing until dark. The rebel loss was about 120 killed and wounded and 60 prisoners, among the latter 2 majors and 7 other officers. I know it will gratify you when I tell you that nearly every wound was inflicted with the saber. Our men charged splendidly, and with another hour of daylight I could have largely increased the number of prisoners. You can congratulate the cavalry on this fight. I have recaptured nearly all the mules and other property taken from the train. The destruction of the wagons was completed before I came up.

Wheeler's whole corps is in this valley. He was present yesterday in person, and came near being captured. Colonel Campbell has not yet come up. I feel the want of his command at this time most seriously. I will start after them again at daylight and report the result. I have sent the prisoners and wounded to the rear, and one of their own surgeons with them. The enemy is on the Pikeville road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 3, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook:

Your dispatch received announcing final repulse of the rebel cavalry from Anderson's. I thank you and the brave men of your command for their vigor. I hope you will not fail to concentrate your entire available force and unite with Crook to follow the enemy wherever he may go, and in conjunction with our infantry destroy him. Almost every movement of yours must depend upon so many facts not known to me that it will be necessary to leave your movements to your discretion, with this information that Crook's command was to move on McMinnville by the Roberson road yesterday. Burnside's cavalry is to come in and join you as soon as possible. Spread wide your scouts in the direction of your movement and on all your flanks, and send frequent dispatches of your movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, Anderson's Cross-Roads,
October 3, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

Citizens near Dunlap inform me that rebel officers told them that Forrest's command had crossed the mountains toward McMinnville day before yesterday. This information is, I think, entirely probable. Part of my command went 4 miles beyond Dunlap this morn-

ing; took some prisoners. Wheeler's main force has evidently marched all night in the direction of Pikeville. I think he was too badly whipped yesterday to annoy us here any more, and from what prisoners and citizens tell me I think probably part of his command will follow Forrest. This is my own idea about the matter. I only give it to you as my impression. Other information in your possession may enable you to determine their future movements. The force we fought yesterday consisted of three companies of picked men from each regiment of their cavalry corps.

Colonel Campbell is not up yet. I have not heard from him. He should have been here yesterday afternoon in compliance with my orders. As soon as he arrives I will leave part of the cavalry here and move with the rest until I find the rebels or ascertain definitely where they have gone, unless you order otherwise. The three regiments I have here (First Wisconsin, Second and Fourth Indiana) are near Dunlap, about 9 miles from Anderson's Cross-Roads, in the direction we pursued the enemy. I will have the remnant of the ammunition trains ready to move to Chattanooga in about an hour, using some of the recaptured mules and horses to equip them. A great many of the mules were cut loose by the teamsters, and have probably gone in the direction of Chattanooga. Colonel Tillson, of the Tenth Illinois, is at Anderson's Cross-Roads with three regiments, numbering some 900 effective infantry and one section of artillery. I would like to hear from the general commanding by return courier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,

Colonel, Commanding First Division Cavalry.

It would probably be well to send out a detachment from Chattanooga to hunt these teamsters up. I have just heard from Colonel Campbell. He is near here and will be up by noon. If he can make any satisfactory explanation of his want of promptness, I will report it to you.

E. M. McCOOK,

Colonel, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD, October 3, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

The Fourth Indiana pushed their reconnaissance to the top of the mountain on the McMinnville road, skirmishing with the rebels to that point. They recaptured about 200 more mules, making a total of about 800 that we have retaken. They report that the rebels have gone on the McMinnville road. I will probably move the whole force, except one regiment, in that direction this afternoon.

I am, major, your very obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,

Rankin's Ferry, October 3, 1863—8 a. m.

Major SINCLAIR:

SIR: Your orders of the 1st and 2d have just reached me. Yesterday at 1 p. m. we received the word that the enemy were burning

the train up at Mitchell's, which is about 8 miles from this. We immediately started out, and soon after getting upon the main road we began meeting teamsters and passing broken wagons; we kept on. Expect, by the reports of the scared teamsters, soon to meet the enemy. We finally halted about 15 miles up, and sent one company on and found the infantry of Colonel McCook's command. The force of the enemy that had shown there appearing to be small, we returned to our post here to picket this place about 12 midnight.

We have nothing from our brigade, but heard of them last at Bolivar. I know of no other way than to go by Bridgeport.

L. S. SCRANTON,

Major, Commanding Second Michigan Cavalry.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,

Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 3, 1863—7 a. m.

Major SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: All quiet. A scout I sent 18 miles up the river reports all the fords unguarded. The enemy, however, are guarding them all on the other side. With three of my largest companies on courier duty and the fords above all left open, I will have all I can do to watch them, which I will for 10 miles above, but cannot hope to make a successful resistance if they desire to cross in force.

Most respectfully,

S. D. ATKINS,

Colonel Ninety-second Illinois.

P. S.—Captain Dunham, at Nelson's Ferry, just reports the enemy, in quite large force, marching up the river on the other side, commencing at 1 a. m. this morning and continuing a long time in passing that point.

Respectfully,

S. D. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. G. SPEARS:

We have sent you the Fourth Ohio Cavalry and will soon send you a few more. The general commanding directs you to use the utmost exertion to prevent the crossing of any force of the enemy, and to watch any attempts he may make to cross above or below you. Report what you may learn of importance to us. Burnside will soon close down to you, and then the river will be secured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 3, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Stevenson, Ala.:

You were advised of a heavy cavalry raid intended on our railroad. Order promptly all the Twelfth Corps to stop on the railroad—say.

one division at Wartrace, and, if possible, one at Decherd—till the raid blows over. Our cavalry is after them, and aided by re-enforcements will, I think, limit the mischief. See well to the safety of our depots at Stevenson and Bridgeport, and if you can spare a division to Therman and supply it, do so. We don't know the extent of our loss in wagons yesterday. Our weak points are the railroad and our left flank, which, I trust, Burnside will soon close.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
October 3, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chattanooga:

Dispatch of 1.30 just received. I had not been advised of an intended raid. The dispositions desired will be made as speedily as it can be done with the commands scattered and en route. It will be impossible to put a division at Therman and supply it until we get transportation. Have none yet. Please send us maps.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
East Tennessee:

General Rosecrans reports that the enemy's cavalry have crossed the river below Kingston for a raid upon his communications. I can only repeat what I have so often urged, the importance of your connecting with General Rosecrans' army on the north side of the river, so as to command the crossings.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 3, 1863.
(Received 4th.)

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Plans received.* The first plan is the only one now practicable. No time should be lost in its execution. We have a light brigade of infantry near Blythe's Ferry, and a light cavalry patrol from that down. No time should be lost by you in covering our left in force. Hasten.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
[October 3, 1863.]

General BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch of 2d, 7 p. m., received. Surprised that you don't come to our assistance. We want you on our left flank with all you

* See Part III, p. 954.

can spare, west of the Tennessee. If we are driven from here you can't stay in East Tennessee. If the enemy are driven it will be easy to hold it. Have sent you four dispatches within the last six days.

ROSECRANS.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *October 3, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch received. Four regiments six-months' troops, about 3,000 effective strength; two 6-gun and one 4-gun battery. Will send field return. I hope to get all through the gap to-day, but my supply train is 10 miles back, and I have to distribute rations to-day from the trains.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 4, 1863.*

(Via Cairo, 6th. Received 6.35 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I sent a dispatch up yesterday announcing the arrival here of my Second Division, and the Fourth expected the day after to-morrow. I will push all inland to Corinth and the Tennessee as fast as the railroad can carry them, and will go myself as soon as the Fourth Division is here. My eldest boy Willie—my California boy—nine years old, died here yesterday, of fever and dysentery contracted at Vicksburg. His loss to me is more than words can express, but I would not let it divert my mind from the duty I owe my country. General Blair has this moment arrived from above, and I will send him to Corinth to organize and prepare for my coming.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 4, 1863—3. p. m.*

(Received 7th.)

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

Yours of October 2 just received. As fast as troops arrive they should be pushed forward, first to Corinth and then to Tuscumbia, repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. You will also increase your rolling-stock as may be necessary to supply your army. You must not expect supplies from Nashville. From Tuscumbia you will move by Florence on Athens and Decatur, on north side of the river, or directly to Decatur, repairing the railroad according as it may be found most practicable or expeditious. Time is all important. The railroad must be kept up and guarded in order to secure the supplying of your army. Do not rely upon General Rosecrans' cavalry. It will probably be occupied in securing his communications. Having reached Decatur or Athens, report for orders to General Rosecrans. He does not at present intend moving you farther than Athens or Decatur. Should General Sherman be assigned by General Grant to the command, you will furnish him with these and all other orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN., October 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General* :

I have reliable information to the following effect : Last Thursday morning Lee instructed Chalmers that Loring's division would move up Mobile and Ohio road on Corinth, estimated at 12,000 ; Rugles with, say, about 4,000 men to move by way of Pontotoc, New Albany, and Ripley, to attack in neighborhood of Pocahontas ; Ferguson to move by way of Rocky Ford and Salem, aiding Chalmers, who is to move by way of Holly Springs on Moscow and La Grange, the two making a feint attack on those places (combined force of these two about 6,000 men), then a rapid concentration on Corinth, joining Loring and making the main attack on that place ; while concentrating to do all possible damage to road and trains. Another force 1,000 strong to approach the road from the south, and in conjunction with Richardson, now on north side of the road 1,000 strong, attack between La Fayette and Memphis, doing all possible damage. Secessionists report the concentration and attack to be on Memphis instead of Corinth. If plans are not changed, attack may be expected at any time after twenty-four hours, but will be made during the week. General Joseph E. Johnston will be in command.

D. C. ANTHONY,
Colonel Sixty-sixth Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Memphis, Tenn., October 4, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.

COLONEL : This cutting of the wire looks very much like an attack on the roads somewhere to-night. Had I not better take the Second Iowa Cavalry and move out ? It will require a special order, as that regiment is now picketing this place and is under the orders of General Veatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Division,
By W. P. CALLON,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 4, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,

Commanding Cavalry Division, Memphis, Tenn. :

SIR : By direction of Major-General Hurlbut I have consulted Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch upon the subject of yours of this p. m. Brigadier-General Veatch deems it impracticable to move the Second Iowa as a regiment, but suggests a part might go with the Third U. S. Cavalry. I remain in the office for future advice from you. The question presented to General Veatch was whether he could cover his line if the Second Iowa move off.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Semi-weekly report of the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, October 4, 1863.

Command.	For duty.			Serviceable horses.	Station.
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.		
5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Heath	22	498	460	517	Camp Davies.
7th Kansas, Major Jenkins.....	23	370	393	395	Corinth.
3d Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Moyers <i>a</i>					Do.
1st Alabama, Major Fairfield <i>a</i>					Glendale.
Total strength.....	45	808	853	912	

a Absent on scout ; no report.

THOMAS T. HEATH, .
Col., Comdg. First Brig., Cav. Div., 16th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Davies, Miss., October 4, 1863.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 4, 1863.

Lieut. W. P. CALLON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division :

LIUTENANT : I received your order for sending two battalions on our south front at 8 o'clock this morning from provost-marshal's office. The battalions are sent, but I have not the force to relieve them from this post unless General Sweeny can release the picket (75 men), provost (25 men), and his body guard (40 men), which I do not think he will do. Two companies of the Sixth Tennessee are at Moscow. I should think they might assist in relieving the post at Early Grove on their own immediate front. The Sixth Tennessee, at Grand Junction, is charged with scouting daily as far south as Ripley. I have kept a scouting party out toward Holly Springs all the time, day and night, which sometimes goes to Lamar and sometimes to Hudsonville.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
October 4, 1863.

Col. L. F. McCRILLIS,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, La Grange :

Move with your entire available force to Lockhart's Mill, on the Coldwater, south of Mount Pleasant, immediately. Take five days' full rations, the men to carry two and wagons three. Look out for the enemy in the direction of Holly Springs and Salem. Keep out scouts in that direction all the time. Picket La Grange with convalescents if you have them. Have courier at train to-morrow morning for full instructions.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
Memphis, October 4, 1863.

Col. L. F. McCRILLIS,
Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division :

COLONEL : You will immediately move your entire available force to Lockhart's Mill, on the Coldwater, southeast of Mount Pleasant, leaving a battalion at Lamar as previously ordered. There is some reason to believe that the enemy contemplate a movement on the road, as you will see from the inclosed copy of a letter from Colonel Anthony.*

Send scouting parties to the vicinity of Holly Springs and Salem every day, and keep a sharp watch on the movements of the enemy. Forward any important information you may obtain to these headquarters, by way of La Fayette, as quickly as possible. Move the battalion at Early Grove to re-enforce the battalion at Lamar.

There will be two battalions of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry at Quinn and Jackson's Mill. Communicate with them by the road running south of the Coldwater, and advise them of your position, in order that you may co-operate with each other in case of necessity.

In case you alone are attacked, they could push across the Coldwater, and make a flank or rear attack on the enemy. In case you are attacked, hold your ground as long as possible, and communicate the fact to these headquarters.

If information justifies, change your position, as the object of your movement is to intercept the movements of the enemy and check him in his attempt to cross the Coldwater. You had better communicate with your battalion at Lamar. Magnify the strength of your command with citizens. Let them believe you have 6,000 or 8,000. Draw your forage from the country, giving proper receipts.

By order of Col. Edward Hatch, commanding division :

[W. P. CALLON,]
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 4, 1863—11 p. m.*

Col. E. HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division :

I start for Lockhart's Mill at 11 o'clock p. m. this day with 500 men and four guns, pursuant to orders. I leave an officer for instructions from train to-morrow morning. The battalion now out will be ordered to join me to-morrow forenoon. I have waited this long for Sixth Tennessee.

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
October 4, 1863.

Maj. CHARLES W. WHITSIT,
Commanding Sixth Illinois Cavalry :

MAJOR : Hold your entire command to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The enemy, it is reported, intend making an attack

* See Anthony to Binmore, p. 74.

on the road in force and you may be ordered to move any moment. Issue no passes to your men; hold them all in camp.

By order of Col. Edward Hatch, commanding division :

[W. P. CALLON,]

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,

Memphis, October 4, 1863.

Lieut. Col. G. W. TRAFTON,

Commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry :

COLONEL : You will order the battalion of your regiment now at Mount Pleasant, according to previous order, to Quinn and Jackson's Mill to re-enforce the battalion now there and relieve them as before. Forage on the country and give proper receipt. Direct the force at Quinn and Jackson's Mill to send scouting parties to Byhalia and vicinity every day, and keep a sharp lookout for the enemy. Colonel McCrillis is encamped with his brigade at Lockhart's Mill, and will communicate with your forces at the mill. Hold your command in readiness to move at an instant's warning, as there is reason to believe that the enemy will move on the road in a short time.

By order of Col. Edward Hatch, commanding division :

[W. P. CALLON,]

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, October 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT :

The following just received :

LA GRANGE, October 4.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR :

Intelligence of the following intended movements of rebel troops has been received by Colonel Anthony, commanding at Collierville, which he deems reliable : Loring's division (12,000) to move up Mobile and Ohio Railroad on Corinth. Rugles, by way of Pontotoc, New Albany, and Ripley, with 4,000 on Pocahontas. Ferguson by Rocky Ford and Salem, and Chalmers by way of Holly Springs, with 6,000 on Moscow and La Grange. After a feint on the two latter places they are to concentrate and make real attack on Corinth. Secessionists say the real attack will be on Memphis.

T. W. SWEENEY.

Brigadier-General.

I will keep scouts and reconnaissances out as much as possible.

E. A. CARR,

Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1863—10.24 a. m.

Brigadier-General ALLEN,

Saint Louis, Mo. :

The locomotives at Cairo were sent from Memphis by General Hurlbut. Why, I cannot ascertain. Are they not wanted in West Tennessee, to supply Grant's forces as they move from Corinth to

Decatur? The forces sent on that line will exceed 20,000. Why these locomotives were to be sent to Louisville, I cannot understand. If they will not be wanted on the other route, they can go.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 4, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville:

This Department has received no intelligence of any of Grant's corps coming up to Louisville from Cairo. The moment any such intelligence reaches here you shall be notified.*

I am forwarding from here a large supply of wagons, teams, &c., for army transportation to supply the troops that have gone forward and the losses lately incurred by Rosecrans.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 4, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Chattanooga:

Your very interesting reports have been received, and I thank you much for the intelligence conveyed. The army transportation advised by you to be forwarded is now being shipped by rail from here as fast as possible, and will be pushed forward with the utmost speed.

"All quiet on the Potomac." Nothing to disturb autumnal slumbers. Your friends here are well. All public interest is now concentrated on the Tennessee and at Chattanooga.

Please report often and full.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

NASHVILLE, *October 4, 1863.*

General MEIGS:

McMinnville, with all the stores, was captured yesterday. The bridge burned and one engine and eleven cars destroyed. Forrest did this. He has 4,000 men and four guns.

H. C. HODGES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 4, 1863—9 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m., 5th.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C.:

Enemy's cavalry, supposed to be Wheeler's, captured McMinnville to-night. Now moving on Manchester. Will no doubt cut the railroad in the vicinity of Tullahoma soon.

SAM. BRUCH,
Assistant Superintendent Military Telegraph.

* See last paragraph, Scott to Stanton, Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part I, p. 189.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 4, 1863—9 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m., 5th.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C. :

Portion of Wheeler's force cut wire at daylight this morning near Fosterville. Main force moving in direction of Murfreesborough ; suppose they will attack it to-day. I think it can be held, but the force is small. Railroad little damaged.

SAM. BRUCH,
Assistant Superintendent Military Telegraph.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 4, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

Yours of yesterday received. If we can hold Chattanooga and East Tennessee, I think the rebellion must dwindle and die. I think you and Burnside can do this, and hence doing so is your main object. Of course, to greatly damage or destroy the enemy in your front would be a greater object, because it would include the former, and more ; but it is not so certainly within your power. I understand the main body of the enemy is very near you—so near that you could "board at home," so to speak, and menace or attack him any day. Would not the doing of this be your best mode of counteracting his raids on your communications ? But this is not an order. I intend doing something like what you suggest whenever the case shall appear ripe enough to have it accepted in the true understanding, rather than as a confession of weakness and fear.

A. LINCOLN.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 4, 1863—1 p. m.*
(Received 10.45 p. m., 8th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Following dispatches were sent to General Burnside :

At 11, September 30 :

Since my dispatch of yesterday to General Halleck (copy sent to you) a considerable force of the enemy is reported opposite Washington. I rely on you to protect my left flank. It is obvious they should not be allowed to separate us.

At 12 midnight, same day :

The mass of rebel cavalry has crossed the river above Washington, and you will have to close up your force and cut them off. We have sent ours, and you will have to close with them.

On October 2 :

We have reliable information that the rebel cavalry have not only gone into Tennessee, but to Pikeville. We now need and want all the assistance you can give us, to pursue, harass, and destroy them. Your prompt assistance is desired.

This morning I received the following :

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
October 4, 1863.

Is there any truth in the crossing of the enemy's cavalry at Cotton Port, which you reported ?

What more he could expect from me to induce him to move, or what I may hope from him in covering my left flank, after all this, I cannot tell. By his failure hitherto to close to our left we have lost 400 wagons, a large number of our mules, and the post of McMinnville; a train of 11 cars, and what other mischief they will yet do. I fear he will not assist us in pursuing the rebels, who are in heavy force, and doubtless mean to do all possible mischief to the railroad, and sweep around on Burnside's communications, and come out in East Tennessee or Virginia.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR PRYOR'S HOUSE,
October 4, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. F. S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp, Chattanooga:

Message received. I have sent for such tools as I need, and will do all in my power to push the line. Shall be at foot of mountain on Haley's road to-night with end of wires, but shall not move office till to-morrow evening, when I intend to move it to Bob White's, cutting off two courier posts. The trains on the road delay me very much, as in many places the road is too narrow to pass. I intend to ask the general to give me a company, which I may instruct in line building, and keep them for such work, and so be rid of the nuisance of these cowardly laborers, to whom I am paying high wages and who fail me at every show of danger.

Very respectfully,

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Assistant Superintendent.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 4, 1863.

The general commanding directs you to enjoin upon your pickets that all intercourse between them and the rebel pickets, such as holding conversations, laying down their arms and approaching each other, &c., is strictly forbidden and must not be continued. Let them understand that they are to be civil and well behaved, but that they cannot communicate with each other unless to exchange newspapers, and then such exchange can only be made under sanction and superintendence of a commissioned officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to corps commanders.)

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 4, 1863—6.30 p. m.
Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: All quiet along the river. The enemy placed pickets last night and kept them there to-day at Igou's and Thatcher's. I

connect with Colonel McCook 2 miles below Nelson's Ferry, and picket the river at every crossing up to Thatcher's, 14 miles above here, with patrols between frequently. I have three companies on courier duty, and cannot expect to resist successfully if the enemy is determined to cross in force, but can hope there shall be no surprise. The river has risen 2 feet, making it difficult to ford.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

October 4, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff.

GENERAL: All quiet on my front this morning. Last night numerous fires were seen on the left on Missionary Ridge, but all had disappeared by daylight. On the extreme right of my line chopping of trees and digging was heard by the advance pickets, and the noise of wagons or artillery moving on Lookout Mountain. The enemy's band was playing in front at daylight.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 4, 1863.

Special morning report of Colonel Sherman, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, officer of the day for Third Division front, transmitted 4th October, 1863, 6 a. m., by Lieutenant Jackson, of his staff:

All quiet during the night on this front: no movements of the enemy's troops heard or seen, but it seems as though they are preparing to put a heavy gun in position. At midnight a man was sent out in front of the picket-line to observe the enemy. He reports that from that time forward there were sounds of axmen and the handling of squared timber at the rebel battery on Lookout Mountain. Lieutenant Jackson, aide-de-camp to Colonel Sherman, was on the line this morning. He reports that he heard a heavy team, with its drivers whipping and cursing the horses, move up along the line of the road from the foot of the mountain to the rebel battery, when the team stopped; the time occupied in the ascent, one hour, 3.30 to 4.30 o'clock this morning. Judging from the sounds, he thinks it was a heavy gun.

Respectfully submitted to Major-General McCook for his information.

HORACE N. FISHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

October 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding

[Second indorsement.]

A copy of this report was forwarded at about 8 a. m. to-day to General Garfield with a report of the effective strength of the Twentieth Army Corps by regiments. I sent both reports forward myself.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Third indorsement.]

BOND: Does the general wish to see General McCook's report by regiments?

W. McM.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

Yes; it has been asked for early this morning.

BOND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN:

The general commanding directs me to call your attention to the large number of men of the Second and Third Divisions of your corps reported by the inspector as "other than fighting men," including teamsters and extra-duty men of all classes. In the First Division but 227 are reported; in the Second Division 698 men; in the Third Division 563 men. The general commanding directs that you cause this matter to be thoroughly investigated, and the number reduced as much as possible, and every available man returned to the ranks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication of this date calling for explanation of discrepancy in effective force of reports of September 28 and October 3, I have the honor to state that report of September 28 included officers of brigade headquarters, escort, provost guard, &c., in all amounting to 76 men; special details from Eighth Indiana Battery, 15; special details from Second Brigade for train guard, 20; special details from Third Brigade for train guard, 23; special details from First Brigade, 21; total, 155.

The officers are accounted for in the same way. In the report of October 3 I did not report headquarters, as the order was a report of effective force by regiments.

I have the honor to state further that my reports of effective force show only the men in camp and ready for immediate effective duty on the morning the report is made; and reports made when a contest is imminent show only the number of men with guns we have ready to use at once.

The report might differ 100 or 200 men, or more or less daily, if made daily, as details taking them out of camp are not counted. If a regiment is sent out to guard a train, that regiment is not counted in the effective force while gone, as my understanding of a proper report of effective force is the force you have in hand ready to throw into line of battle at a moment's notice, or for any duty they may be called upon for.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. P. BESTOW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPTAIN: As the general is out I send this forward without waiting his signature.

Yours, truly,

M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.

[Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps.]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following statement to account for the difference between the effective force reports of the 28th ultimo and 1st instant:

The difference in the reports of the First Brigade was 6 officers and 122 men less on October 1 than on September 28, accounted for by the fact that three companies of the Ninetieth Ohio were absent as train guards to Bridgeport (6 officers, 122 men).

The difference in reports of Second Brigade was 1 officer lost and 27 men gained. The officer became sick, and 27 men recovered from sick report and from wounds.

The difference between the loss in First Brigade and gain in Second Brigade is 7 officers and 95 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. NORTON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general is asleep, which I hope will excuse my again sending up a communication signed by myself.

D. W. NORTON.

FORT DUNLAP,
October 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Comdg. First Div., Twenty-first Army Corps.

GENERAL: After I made my report on yesterday evening, six of the seven regiments that made their appearance on the crest of the

ridge at unpainted house east of this fort moved down the west side of the ridge, leaving the crest at the right corner of fence around the house where headquarters are supposed to be. This morning a heavy column of infantry came into view at unpainted house and moved along crest in the same direction. A very heavy column of infantry are now moving to our left from a point of timber southeast of fort. They are moving about midway along the side of the ridge. The camp-fires of the enemy last night were much increased. At fortifications southeast of this fort they were more numerous than at any other point. Along the foot of the ridge there were appearances of camp-fires extending farther to the left than I have ever seen them, and opposite the left of General Van Cleve's division.

Respectfully,

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

TULLAHOMA, October 4, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga:

A paroled prisoner informs me this moment General Wheeler and his division captured McMinnville yesterday. He had artillery and a large cavalry force. His men said they were going to Murfreesborough.

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Same to Maj. Gen. G. Granger.)

TULLAHOMA, October 4, 1863—7 a. m.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER:

McMinnville is captured by the rebels; train burned; numbers estimated at 4,000.

They are advancing on Manchester.

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel.

(Same to General Morgan.)

STEVENSON, October 4, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch just received from Colonel Coburn that the rebels captured McMinnville and advancing on Manchester. General Hooker has ordered some of his command along the line to cover threatened point.

JAS. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 4, 1863—9 a. m.*

General MORGAN :

Men of the Fourth East Tennessee, just in from McMinnville, report that Major Patterson surrendered yesterday, after an hour's fight, about 1 o'clock. The railroad bridge, 2 miles this side of McMinnville, burned at dusk yesterday. Railroad train burned at same time.

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 4, 1863—12 m.*

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

McMinnville was captured at 1 o'clock p. m. yesterday by rebel cavalry. The bridge north of that place was burned, also the railroad train. Shall Manchester be evacuated?

JOHN COBURN.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 4, 1863—11.30 p. m.*

General J. D. MORGAN :

Colonel McCook, with First Wisconsin and Second Indiana, attacked Wheeler's force, 4,000 strong, at Anderson's Cross-Roads yesterday, killing and wounding 120, capturing 87; also recaptured 809 mules and what Government property they had with them. Just received 60 prisoners.

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Anderson's Cross-Roads, October 4, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

COLONEL: I have received orders requiring the occupation of this position, and am making dispositions accordingly. I have the Tenth and Sixtieth Illinois, Tenth Michigan, and a detachment of Third Ohio Infantry, making some 1,100 men; also section of Edgerton's (Ohio) battery. I need a company of cavalry, and am advised by General Mitchell to ask the detachment of one company of the Third Indiana (I think was the regiment); also the establishment of a courier-line from this point intersecting the Chattanooga and Bridgeport line.

In sending back to Bridgeport to-day for supplies, I have also sent the mules and part of harness secured from destruction of train. I hardly need the Third Ohio if they are wanted at Battle Creek or Bridgeport, and have so notified the post commandant at Bridgeport. Three good regiments such as I have are, I think, all-sufficient.

General Mitchell and Colonel McCook have gone toward McMinnville, and the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry have since passed, following them.

Respectfully,

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel Tenth Illinois Infantry, Comdg. U. S. Forces.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Anderson's Cross-Roads, October 4, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: The road over the mountain at this point has been almost impassable, but is rapidly being improved. Several long trains are slowly working over. Another road crosses the ridge some 6 miles north of this, near Dunlap. General Brannan's train moved up that way this morning. I would not forbid its going, but added two companies to its escort as far as the foot of the mountain on this side. Unless permitted by you I shall forbid all future passage that way, knowing nothing of its safety. If the route is secure, it would expedite much. Please instruct me in this.

No signs of rebels since yesterday, save an occasional skulking prisoner being brought in.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel Tenth Illinois Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 4, 1863.

Col. JOHN TILLSON:

You will take position with your brigade to protect to the best advantage the trains passing to and from Bridgeport for this place. The foot of the mountains on the eastern side is probably the most favorable; however, of the exact locality you must be the judge. The intersection of the roads near Therman and Anderson are regarded as vital points. In addition to guarding these points, you will exercise a supervisory control of all passing trains; that there is no neglect, delay, nor confusion in parking, ascending and descending the mountain; that the quartermasters, wagon-masters, teamsters, and escort are always in their proper places, vigilant and strictly attentive to their duties. You will make daily reports to these headquarters of all irregularities, abuses, neglects on the part of Government employés, and any and every unnecessary detention of trains. Intrench your position with abatis or rails, so as to keep off cavalry, and cover your own men and train.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, October 4, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR:

MAJOR: All quiet this a. m. Last night four shots were fired at my guards at Igou's, but no attempt to cross was made on our returning the fire. I am ordered directly from department headquarters to place myself under the command of Col. Daniel McCook, consequently my reports will be to him hereafter, instead of General Mitchell. I have been guarding the river for 20 miles above

this point since the withdrawal of the other troops, but do not know what disposition Colonel McCook will make of my small force.

Reliable Union men report that the rebels while in camp at Dunlap told them that their intentions were to strike at our communications in Middle Tennessee, then cross the Cumberland, do all the damage they could, and get out through Eastern Kentucky into Virginia.

Respectfully,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863—5 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Nashville:

Refer the matter concerning the force at Manchester to General Slocum, if you know where to reach him.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *October 4, 1863—9 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GRANGER:

My scouts just returned and report a large force of artillery and cavalry approaching by three roads, and all indications found that I am to be attacked. I have no force with which to make a defense. I think a force is marching to cut the railroad between here and Nashville, and in all probability I will be engaged before morning. They can't take the place with a white rag.

WM. L. UTLEY,
Colonel Twenty-second Wisconsin, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Anderson's, October 4, 1863—7 a. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I arrived here this morning at 1.30 a. m. The Second Michigan has reported and I have sent Colonel McCook's command over the mountain to join Crook's, and shall follow on, leaving orders for the remaining regiments to follow on. McCook has recaptured about 800 of the mules taken. The report of prisoners you have already.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTALION, SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Camp, Rankin's Ferry, October 4, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report all quiet at this front. Some conversation with rebel pickets. I have in my command four companies, numbering 99 men and 5 officers. A strong company of Con-

federate cavalry showed themselves opposite this ferry yesterday. I have one of my strongest companies guarding a ford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above this, but by the nearest trace road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Yours, respectfully,

B. P. WELLS,
Capt., Comdg. Second Battalion, Second Michigan Cavalry.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Island Ferry, October 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
October 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Chief of Cavalry :

The general commanding wants to know what cavalry guards patrol between here and Jasper.

Very respectfully,

D. G. SWAIM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS :

The general commanding directs me to say that he has been expecting to receive through the proper channel a detailed report of the movements of your command, including the loss of your wagon train, and he desires, if you have not already made it out, that you do so and forward it as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.

Major HOWLAND,
Third Ohio Cavalry, Decherd :

MAJOR: The major-general commanding desires to compliment you on your success in pursuing and punishing guerrillas on the 24th of September at Decherd.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 4, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson :

Your dispatches of yesterday are received. The general commanding does not desire you to draw your forces back from Bridge-

port. Put the pontoon bridge in order so as to be ready for crossing the river. Station sufficient detachments of the Twelfth Corps at such points along the railroad between Nashville and Bridgeport as will secure our communication against cavalry raids. Heavy force of rebel cavalry struck McMinnville yesterday, and will doubtless try to strike the railroad at Elk River and between there and Nashville. Maps have been ordered sent you from Nashville. We hope to hear soon where the rebel cavalry intend to strike. Our cavalry is in pursuit and fighting them in rear.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863—11 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga :

An order just received from you dated October 1, regarding bridges at Bridgeport and crossing my command. General Rosecrans' subsequent orders requiring me to assume command here, to post my divisions at Wartrace, Decherd, &c., I am now acting on, disregarding the order of October 1. Am I right? If a division is to be sent to Therman, I would suggest General Morgan's command, which I can relieve for that purpose, as I have no transportation.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863—a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

The troops referred to in my dispatch as awaiting an opportunity to join the army at Chattanooga were the One hundred and first Illinois Regiment, unassigned, and detachments of two Indiana regiments, numbers not known. The latter, I am informed, have gone forward with some of the trains; the former is in camp at Bridgeport. I have suggested to Major-General Howard the propriety of encamping along the road between Bridgeport and Jasper until they have placed it in substantial repair.

HOOKEE,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863—5.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga :

Major-General Howard will build the bridge at Bridgeport tomorrow morning, as ordered in dispatch of October 1. The opposite shore is not occupied.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson:

The general commanding directs that you examine the fortifications at Stevenson and Bridgeport, and make such alterations and additions as you may think necessary for the protection of the depots. Send sketches of your additions and alterations.

D. G. SWAIM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 4, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson:

Your dispatch and General Butterfield's of 11 a. m. to-day are received. It was the intention of the general commanding to put your force across the river at Bridgeport as soon as you were supplied with field transportation, and the dispatch of October 1 was written with that in view. Since then the bulk of the enemy's cavalry has crossed the river, and is now rapidly approaching the line of railroad between Bridgeport and Nashville. The general commanding directs you to take the necessary steps to protect the railroad, and at the same time push forward the preparations for crossing the river as soon as the situation will warrant it. It is hoped you may be able to protect the railroad by stopping detachments of the Twelfth Corps as they arrive at the threatened points. The rebel cavalry having passed Therman, you need not send a force there at present.

An order was sent to you to the care of Brigadier-General Granger at Nashville in regard to protecting the railroad against the raid. It was expected to meet you at Nashville, and General Granger was directed to advise you of the points most exposed. It appears from your dispatch that you did not receive it. The general commanding hopes that the enemy's cavalry will soon be destroyed, and that he may be able to bring your whole command forward to this side of the river. I have just sent you a set of maps. I hope soon to supply your officers.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith copies of the orders issued from these headquarters.

The first telegraphic orders from General Rosecrans required me to push on to Bridgeport. Upon my arrival at Nashville, orders were received to push forward here and assume command. The first telegraphic dispatch required me to guard the line of communication from Wartrace to Bridgeport. Subsequent to this a telegram was received, which might leave the supposition that I was to guard with my forces the whole line to Nashville. Having sent out the orders in

accordance with the first telegram, and on the assurances of General R. S. Granger that he could protect the line from Wartrace to Nashville, to avoid the confusion and delay in transportation the order was not changed, and stands as promulgated, marked A, inclosed. (See telegram annexed.)

The horses for my artillery have not yet arrived. The batteries at Bridgeport are without power to move until the arrival of the animals; their arrival is uncertain in consequence of the lack of proper cars for their transportation. The transportation and ambulances for my command have been promised by quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Hodges, and a regiment left to march with it from Nashville. The quartermaster at this point is without forage for the animals; instructions have been issued to gather it from the country if it can be found. Major-General Howard will commence the bridge at Bridgeport to-morrow morning.

As the telegraphic instructions conflicted somewhat, I have to request that the line intrusted to me may be made as definite and certain as circumstances will permit. Application was made at Nashville for maps, and none could be obtained; the command is still without them.

I should like to be furnished with the standing orders of the department, that they may be promulgated for the information and government of my command. Colonel Goddard, assistant adjutant-general, has, from the last tri-monthly report, memoranda giving the organization and numbers of my command. The usual reports will be forwarded as soon as the troops are all in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 5, 1863—9 a m.

P. S. The courier has arrived with the package of maps. Your dispatch of this date just received. The dispositions as intended had been ordered, Major-General Slocum with his corps being directed to anticipate, if possible, the movements of the enemy's cavalry. General Granger has been directed to call from this part of the road such forces as he desires to strengthen his defenses between Nashville and Wartrace. Portions of General Slocum's command were ordered to be landed at Murfreesborough upon the strength of several reports from refugees and deserters, that the enemy's attack would be upon that place, although it would appear that he ought to direct his attention to Elk and Duck River bridges, for the accomplishment of his supposed purposes of destroying our communication. The favorable report of Colonel McCook's operations, forwarded herewith, may have frustrated the entire operations.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

STEVENSON, *October 3, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM,

Care General Granger, Nashville:

The commanding general directs that you disembark one division of your corps at Decherd and one at Wartrace; that you hasten up and assume command of these two points and the intermediate sta-

tions between here and Wartrace on the line of communication. The general is advised of an intended cavalry raid, which you are especially directed to look after and prevent its interfering with the railroad. Disembark one battery at each point, if necessary; the remainder to be sent on here. Supplies to be required for, and drawn from, Nashville, if not sufficient at the points named. Have the roads and approaches to the railroad at these points examined at the earliest possible moment, and pickets thrown well out.

Acknowledge the receipt of this.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to commanding officers at Decherd and Cowan.)

[Inclosure No. 2.]

A.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
October 4, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

The following extracts from telegraphic instructions of the general commanding the department are furnished for your government and information:

Station sufficient detachments of the Twelfth Corps at such points along the railroad between Nashville and Bridgeport as will insure our communications against cavalry raids. Heavy force of rebel cavalry struck McMinnville yesterday, and will doubtless try to take the railroad at Elk River, and between there and Nashville. We hope soon to hear where the rebel cavalry intend to strike. Our cavalry is in pursuit, and fighting them in rear.

General Hooker, to avoid confusion, will not for the present modify the instructions concerning your guarding the road, but relies upon you to relieve and send to General R. S. Granger all his forces within your district, that he may have the more effectives for that portion of the road which he assured the general he could take care of. A copy of this dispatch will be furnished him.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

General GRANGER,
Nashville:

Foregoing furnished for your information. If your force is not strong enough, withdraw from Slocum's line, but General Hooker prefers none to be taken back until Slocum's are in position, to prevent confusion.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, October 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

GENERAL: Inclosed is a copy of dispatch* sent you last evening. Its contents are so far modified as to direct that you keep your bat-

*See p. 91.

teries with the divisions of your corps. The portion of your command that has gone on to Bridgeport has been directed to return to this point. As soon as any maps can be obtained you will be supplied.

The general desires you to take command of all the troops on the line indicated by the dispatch inclosed, unless otherwise ordered by competent authority. As soon as a division of General Howard's command can be brought back here the line assigned to you will be shortened to some point between here and Decherd. Inclosed is a memoranda hastily compiled from the best present sources of information of the troops stationed on the line assigned to you.

The general directs that you have examined all the bridges on the route, all approaches (roads, trails, &c.) to the road, pickets thrown well out, positions selected for defensive purposes, and everything arranged for the proper performance of this duty. The troops of your command here and at Bridgeport have been ordered to return to Decherd.

We shall probably be without transportation until the arrival of the wagons from Nashville. Headquarters will be at this point for the present. The general directs that you require all the troops along the line to stay in camp and be ready to spring to arms at short notice.

Please report where your headquarters are. Report any useful information promptly by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

We are entirely without maps, and all unacquainted with the country. Please send us maps for corps, division, and brigade commanders. Colonel Goddard has our organization and strength.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863.*

Colonel INNES,
Military Superintendent, Nashville.

The movements of the trains will be left entirely to you, and not interfered with. If any trains are going from here, or passing, will send the troops by them.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS,) HEADQUARTERS 11TH AND 12TH CORPS,
No. 2. { *Stevenson, Ala., October 4, 1863.*

In compliance with the orders of Major-General Rosecrans, the undersigned assumes command of this district. The Twelfth Corps,

Major-General Slocum, will take charge of the line from Wartrace to Tantalón. The Eleventh Corps, Major-General Howard, will take charge of the line from Bridgeport to Tantalón.

* * * * *

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863.*

Major-General SLOCUM:

Subsequent written instructions modify your telegraphic instructions so as to keep your batteries with their divisions. Inform General R. S. Granger of the tenor of your instructions, your headquarters, &c.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863—11 a. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM,
Nashville:

The railroad from Wartrace to Tantalón is assigned to you. General R. S. Granger is expected to guard the road from Wartrace to Nashville. General Howard from Tantalón to Bridgeport. A force reported advancing from McMinnville toward Manchester, said to be 2,000 cavalry; look out for them. Orders and dispatches have been forwarded to you by Colonel Carman, returning to Decherd with portion of your command.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863—5 p. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM,
Decherd, Cowan, Wartrace, or Tullahoma:

General Granger says a small force left at Manchester, and asks should it not be withdrawn. The command belongs to Colonel Coburn, at Tullahoma. The matter is referred to your judgment.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863—9 p. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM,
Nashville:

The general directs that precautions be taken to have a heavy infantry guard with all artillery sent over the road during the threatening of the present raid. Consult with Colonel Hodges, and stop the transportation and ambulance train until something more definite with regard to the raid is known.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863.*

Major-General SLOCUM :

The general commanding directs that you report at once the whereabouts of your command. You are referred to General Granger for information regarding an anticipated raid. You will at once take the necessary steps to anticipate the designs of the enemy. Have troops put in position at Elk River and Duck River bridges. The general has not received any reports from you since your command left Washington. The troops of your command that have passed here have been returned to Decherd.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863—11.50 p. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM :

Furnish General Granger with such troops as he may require to make Murfreesborough secure. Do not let any troops be withdrawn from there until it is so.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., October 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that you make such dispositions of your command as will best serve to protect the railroad from Tullahoma to Tantalón, including the latter place. The principal points are the bridges and trestle-works, at all of which strong guards must be stationed, and every means adopted to prevent their destruction by the enemy. Requisitions will be made upon the quartermaster at Nashville for such intrenching tools as may be necessary. The following are the most important points on your line : Trestle-work about 3 miles from Tullahoma ; bridges at Elk River, Decherd, Cowan's, the tunnel and trestles between there and Tantalón. Works should be thrown up at the most important points for the protection of artillery. Two batteries will be assigned to you as soon as they arrive. Transportation, quartermaster and commissary stores, &c., will be drawn at Nashville; ammunition and ordnance at Murfreesborough. Your headquarters will be at Decherd. Headquarters of the corps until further orders at Nashville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *October 4, 1863.*

Major-General HOWARD,
Bridgeport.

Return all the regiments of the Twelfth Corps by first train.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 4, 1863—12 m.*

(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

I have just received a request from General Rosecrans that I at once proceed to the execution of the first of the three plans submitted to you. Shall it be done? You will remember that it involves the abandonment of East Tennessee, and that we have issued 5,000 stand of arms to companies in this part of the State. I am ready to do it immediately if ordered. Please answer immediately.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

*Major-General.*KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 4, 1863.*

(Received 2.35 a. m., 5th.)

Major-General HALLECK :

I am anxiously awaiting an answer to my dispatch of to-day.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

KNOXVILLE, *October 4, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS,

Chattanooga :

Is there any truth in the crossing of the enemy's cavalry at Cotton Port, which you reported?

BURNSIDE.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *October 4, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE :

Scouting party returned from Mulberry Gap. The enemy retreated through the gap toward Jonesville yesterday. The force estimated at Jonesville is 600 and upward. The Mulberry Gap and Sneedville road to Rogersville is reported impracticable for wagons and artillery. I can get to the gap, but from Sneedville my informant says it is desperate and can't be done. The Jonesville and Estillville road to Bristol is reported practicable. The party struck across to the Jonesville road and returned that way. The squadron from Wheeler's cavalry had just passed in pursuit of 5 rebels. I am led to believe that the rebels in this vicinity have been parts of companies made up about here, and came to run off their property and stock, and other plunder.

WILLCOX,

*Brigadier-General.*ATHENS, *October 4, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE :

I have dispatched by courier, but for fear that it has not reached you, send the following telegram :

The officer in command of the scouts last night returned from Cotton Port, capturing 1 rebel prisoner. He has reliable information

that from 15,000 to 20,000 rebel cavalry with 6 rebel generals and several pieces of artillery crossed the Tennessee River at that place last Wednesday. Our scouts in from Alexander's Ferry report a force at that place, on the opposite side of the river. Our scouts from Calhoun report a considerable force across the river at Charleston. There is evidently a heavy force at Cleveland. Can we not have re-enforcements?

WOLFORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *October 5, 1863—5 p. m.*
(Received 2.10 p. m., 12th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of September 29 just received.* Before moving from here I will await the return of Colonel Wilson from Cairo. He may have direct orders for me.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The bearer of this, L. Trager, is the person who has been traveling through the Southern States for several months, having been sent from La Grange, Tenn., by General W. S. Smith, and whose report was sent to you from Memphis by General Hurlbut about the 1st of this month.

Mr. Trager's account is full, and no doubt reliable, on account of his knowledge of the topography of the country throughout the South, the preparations made by the enemy to receive us at different points, the locality of all their armories, machine-shops, &c. I thought it would probably be well for him to visit Washington, and see you in person.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 5, 1863—4 p. m.*
(Via Saint Louis, 7th. Received 4.35 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Sherman has come up with his force, and is now being pushed east with all the motive power we have. As his troops advance from Corinth the track-layers will go with them. I think it will be impossible to preserve the road to Decatur, unless guarded by his troops. I have not enough to cover it farther than Corinth. Johnston has pushed Loring's division to Okolona. They are prob-

* See second dispatch, Part III, p. 923.

ably 10,000 strong. Ferguson and Chalmers have 6,000 mounted men and eight pieces of artillery near Wyatt. They are too late to stop Sherman's advance, but if they remain there after he moves, will give me a great deal of trouble and probably break the road. Pemberton's force is officially announced exchanged, and has no doubt relieved Loring at Meridian. They are certainly gathering from 15,000 to 20,000 men in Mississippi north of Grenada.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
A. A. G., Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: Sherman's troops are arriving and moving out; two divisions are beyond Corinth. Johnston has been organizing and reviewing troops. Stephen D. Lee has command of the cavalry—about 6,000 strong. They are massing near Wyatt with eight pieces of artillery. Loring's division is at or near Okolona, and everything indicates a dash on the road. My cavalry is on the line from Salem across by the Coldwater, to observe and repel the movement as well as to forage. They are too late to stop Sherman, but unless withdrawn will annoy me very much when he moves on. The line of telegraph has been cut twice in two days, and is now down.

I exceedingly dislike this flank march of Sherman's, but suppose it will turn out right. It is said Pemberton's exchanged men supply Loring's place at Meridian. I have yet no knowledge that they are exchanged, except a printed notice in the Mobile papers. We are prepared here for anything. The whole line is rigidly closed, and we watch for what may turn up.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF CAIRO,
Cairo, October 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Inclosed I have the honor to forward you copies of telegrams received and sent relative to the locomotives sent by you to Nashville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. LYNCH,
Colonel Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Comdg.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1863—6.20 p. m.
COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cairo, Ill.:

It is reported that there are six locomotives at Cairo to be sent to Louisville. Where did they come from, and by whose orders are they to be sent to Louisville? Answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CAIRO, October 3, 1863.
(Received 6.45 p. m.)H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C. :*Six engines here, sent from Memphis to Nashville, by order of
General Hurlbut.W. F. LYNCH,
Colonel Fifty-eighth Illinois, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Col. W. F. LYNCH :

The locomotives will remain at Cairo till further orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief.*HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
*Memphis, Tenn., October 5, 1863.*Lieut. Col. H. BINMORE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General :*COLONEL : I have the honor herewith to transmit statements of a
prisoner captured at Olive Branch, Miss., on Saturday.He belongs to Ballentine's cavalry, Cosby's brigade, Jackson's
division. He left Clinton, Miss., September 25, 1863. Jackson
commands Cosby's and Whitfield's brigades. General Cosby drew
rations for 1,700 men ; General Whitfield drew for about 900 men.
Jackson's total strength, 2,600 men. His headquarters were at
Canton, when he left on Monday, September 28 ; heard he had a
fight ; Jackson repulsed the Federals. General Ross' brigade moved
from Lexington to Oxford on 26th. His brigade comprises his old
regiment and Colonel Pinson's regiment ; the former 500 strong, and
the latter 700. General Chalmers' headquarters were at Oxford,
Miss. ; his force unknown. General Joe Johnston was at Grenada
on Tuesday, 29th ultimo. Heard nothing about Jackson coming up
the road. Men belonging to Chalmers' command told him that there
was to be an attack made on Memphis.Refugees who left Oxford on the 28th ultimo state that General
Chalmers was there when they left ; his force estimated at 1,500.
Ross' brigade had not arrived. Heard Johnston was expected with
6,000 infantry from Jackson, Miss., with all the cavalry that could
be mustered for an attack on Memphis.

Inclosed please find papers* found on his person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. METCALF,
*Lieut., and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Third Brigade Cavalry.*HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Memphis, Tenn., October 5, 1863.*Brig. Gen. T. W. SWEENEY, *La Grange, Tenn. :*In the present state of affairs all our cavalry is required for active
duty. By pushing them to the front, as ordered, lighter details will

* Not found.

be required at posts. You will relieve your body guard and all others you can spare, and let them report to Colonel McCrillis for active duty in the front.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS.,
October 5, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT :

Scouts just in report General Ferguson at Pontotoc and New Albany with about 3,000 cavalry and four pieces artillery. West of Pontotoc and south of the Tallahatchie there is reported to be a force of 3,000 more cavalry with some artillery. Scouts did not see this force on 3d of October. Ham's battalion was at Guntown with 200 cavalry, and Davenport at Fulton with 250. The rebels say they will attack the railroad with about 7,000. Don't say where or when. Roddey has a provost-marshal and three companies of cavalry at Tusculumbia. His headquarters are below Decatur near the river ; has about 1,000 men. Remainder of his command gone to Rome, Ga.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., October 5, 1863.
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The locomotives have arrived at Cairo. I presume the order proceeds from the Secretary of War. It would now take several days to send them back and land them at Memphis. Colonel Innes, military superintendent of roads at Nashville, earnestly requests that they be sent to Louisville, where they are much needed. No telegraph-line now to Memphis, and cannot hear from there for six or seven days. Had not the engines better be sent forward at once ?

ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

Instructions have been repeated again and again to General Burnside to leave sufficient force in the upper end of the valley to hold Sam. Jones in check, and to move with the remainder down the north side of the Tennessee River, guarding the crossings and connecting with you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, October 5, 1863.
(Received 9.20 p. m.; 8th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

In the Chattanooga Daily Rebel, of Sunday, October 4, published at Atlanta, is a schedule of prices by the board of commissioners to

regulate impressment. Flour, \$27 per barrel; fat, corn-fed hogs, \$40 per hundredweight. Square or round iron, net ton, \$35; Berlin plate, per net ton, \$500; first-class artillery horses, \$600; first-class cavalry horses, same; second-class, \$500; four-horse iron-axle wagons, \$300.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 5, 1863—8 p. m.*
(Via Murfreesborough, 11 a. m., 8th. Received 9.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The first day's bombardment of Chattanooga is over, and I have not been able to learn that any one has been injured. About 10 a. m., while watching the construction of a pontoon bridge whose planks have been sawed by the volunteers in the two steam saw-mills captured in this town, and whose pontoons have been constructed on the river bank by these same volunteers, I heard the sound of heavy guns. As the firing continued for some time, I went to one of the inclosed works constructing in the defenses of this place to find out what it was.

From the sides of Lookout Mountain on the west, a number of guns, one or two of them very heavy, were firing toward the camps on General Rosecrans' right. Also a heavy rifle was firing slowly from the base of Mission Ridge to the south, and two light rifled pieces were being run occasionally to the crest or on the side of a knoll some 600 or 800 yards distant southeast of the work, to which, as a good lookout, I had gone. No shell had entered this work when I left at 2. The men said one had struck the parapet of a line of defense a couple of hundred yards to the right, and Bradley's battery of rifled field pieces fired one shot while I was present, which grazed the top of the knoll, and for a time quieted the rebel field pieces behind it. Two of the shells burst.

Later in the day the fire was more rapid, and more of the shell from the mountain burst in the air over the camps occupied by the troops. Eight or ten guns, if not more, opened from the mountain. They appeared to be planted singly at many yards' intervals along the road which wound up the mountain side. I went back, after watching the firing for an hour or two, to observe the progress of the bridge-builders, and toward sunset, with General Wagner, took a position on Cameron's Hill, a high peak on the bank of the river west of Chattanooga, and commanding the whole plain of Chattanooga. By the sound I found that the most distant gun, some 1,500 feet above the river on Lookout Mountain, was distant from Cameron's Hill 2.7 miles and the large rifle on Mission Ridge was from the same point just 3 miles distant. This would make their distance from our extreme right about $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles, respectively.

No one seems to have made it his business to count the number of shots fired in the forenoon. They seemed to be firing deliberately and for range. About 2 o'clock I counted twelve explosions in three minutes, some of which may have been from our own guns, which replied at intervals. As the firing began at 10 and ceased only at sunset, I presume that some hundreds of shots were fired in the seven

hours' practice. The large gun on Mission Ridge fires a conical shell of about 6 inches diameter. The base of one was picked up and carried to headquarters.

The negro boys about the camps continued their games of marbles, and the men stood upon the parapets and glacis of the intrenchments, watching the shots and speculating upon their effect. The men are indifferent to distant artillery fire, and expose themselves. Some severe casualties will, if this shelling continues, result from this practice. The rebels did not show themselves much.

The pontoon bridge will, I think, be completed early to-morrow. The rise in the river, which steadily increases, has rendered the other two bridges impassable. A ferry rope and flat-boat, and a steam-boat (the Paint Rock) captured and repaired, affords the means of crossing at present. The river is about 1,000 feet wide, and is now deep enough for navigation at this point. The rebel guns on Look-out Mountain, however, command the channel at its base.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 5, 1863.*

(Via Bridgeport, Ala. Received 12.12 a. m., 9th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK :

The large amount of pioneer work which is constantly necessary in this army, building bridges, making and repairing roads, &c., is entirely beyond the capacity of the force at our disposal. I would therefore strongly urge that a portion of the engineer troops of the Regular Army be ordered to this department.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

Colonel HODGES,

Nashville :

Estimated destruction by Wheeler, 350 wagons. If reports are true, strays and recaptures by McCook will give us back over 1,000 mules. I have ordered on the transportation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and Major-General Halleck telegraphs it will be sent immediately. I think each corps had about 300 to 400 wagons. These will supply, and more than supply, losses if they arrive safely. The rebel cavalry is on our communications, ours pursuing.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 5, 1863—1 p. m.

(Received 11.25 p. m., 8th.)

Brig. Gen. D. H. RUCKER :

Advise me by telegraph of the number of wagons and animals of the trains of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and the probable time

of first and last shipment. Send same information to Colonel Hodges, chief quartermaster, Army of Cumberland, at Nashville, all in cipher.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

PRYOR'S HOUSE, *October 5, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: The telegraph-line is down north of Fosterville. This side of Murfreesborough, not been working since 4 a. m.; probably been destroyed by the rebels. Men will be sent immediately to repair it. We will be in the mountain to-night.

By order of Capt. J. C. Van Duzer:

J. C. GREGG,
Operator.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
October 5, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I beg leave respectfully to report that in the attack made by rebel cavalry on the train coming to this place from Stevenson on Friday last, the 2d instant, I lost a regimental wagon containing medical stores and its team of 4 horses. Two of the men of my command who were with the wagon are still missing, and must, I suppose, have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. WARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

OCTOBER 5, 1863—5 p. m.

Colonel BARNETT,
Chief of Artillery, &c.:

SIR: In the cannonade this afternoon the rebels opened upon me from the newly discovered battery directly in my front, firing some five shots, which fell rather short. I began to return the fire very slowly, in order to get their range, when they opened on me all along the side of the mountain. According to your instructions, I "pitched in" to them, and fired about half an hour, when I was stopped by an order from General Whitaker. I fired some 75 shots. The other section of this battery and Aleshire's battery were engaged.

They (the rebels) fired from several different points on Lookout Mountain, and three guns from mound left of Lookout Mountain. I think they have two batteries casemated and bomb-proof, from the fact that the smoke of the pieces is scarcely seen. These two batteries are on the left of the slope.

Respectfully,

WM. H. COX,
First Lieut. Tenth Indiana Battery, Comdg. Battery No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,

October 5, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Captain THOMS:

I have heard no guns. The officers on this station say they heard two reports, and supposed them to be our own guns, in the direction of the fort on Rossville road, occupied by General Negley's troops.

Yours, respectfully,

JESSE MERRILL,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

STATION NEAR LOOMIS' BATTERY,

October 5, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

From fort occupied by General Wood's division I observed a great many rebel camp-fires on Missionary Ridge, on crest, side, and at base. Immediately in front of where large gun is mounted there were no fires for a mile in extent along the ridge, but many to the right and left. Those on the left are brighter and more scattered than those on the right, but not so numerous. At two places on the right the fires were arranged in order of camp, in one place forming three sides of a parallelogram. These fires extended well round to the south. I also heard wood-chopping in rebel lines in front of Fort Wood. The artillery firing was from Lookout Mountain; I think from the battery which fired last at Fort Negley. No fires on Lookout Mountain.

HOPKINS.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,

October 5, 1863—11.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The officer on station at Crane's Hill (No. 2) reports that he has been sick in bed all day, in consequence of which he is not able to make any observations. Three reports of artillery have been heard here since last report (about twenty minutes ago), supposed to be from Lookout Mountain. The following report from station near Loomis' battery has just been received:

Captain MERRILL:

The firing is again from Lookout Mountain from same place. Could trace the shell through the air; it seems to have been fired at Fort Negley. Nothing else unusual.

HOPKINS.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE MERRILL,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The general commanding desires you to see that our ammunition in the fort and in your batteries is not wasted. It is important that

we do not unnecessarily expose the number and position of our guns. We should not at present do much more than get the range of our guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 5, 1863—4 p. m.

Capt. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: General Brannan, being at the front, directs me to inform the major-general commanding that he has fired no shot at the enemy from his batteries.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
October 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: No firing on my front during last night. A small scouting party was sent out in the night on Sheridan's front, and reported that wagons were moving up the mountain. No change in our or the enemy's lines has taken place as far as has been discovered.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 5, 1863—5.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in the artillery firing to-day no men of this corps were injured. The earth-works on my front are well protected by traverses, and the troops sheltered from the fire of the enemy. A number of their shot fell inside my interior line of works. Daily details of 600 men are at work on the two redoubts on my front, and my entire lines of works are being strengthened every day.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 5, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Twentieth Corps:

GENERAL: Colonel Berry, commanding Third Brigade, division officer of the day for Second Division front, reports by Captain Jones, brigade inspector on his staff, as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon, as brigade officer of the day, sent Major Stafford, First Ohio, to report as an eye-witness to Colonel Berry. Major Stafford discovered the enemy at work throwing up earth-works opposite the left of Johnson's division front at about 80 yards from the creek and 100 yards from our advanced works. It is in the woods, and had, at 8.30 a. m., a front of about 50 yards. It is parallel to the retired front of Johnson's left flank breast-works and oblique to the remainder of his advanced works, somewhat as is shown in sub-joined topographical sketch.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE N. FISHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 5, 1863.

Colonel Sherman, commanding First Brigade, division officer of the day for Third Division front, reports through Lieutenant Boal, acting brigade inspector: All quiet on front. At 3.30 to 4.30 a. m. heard two mule teams ascending the mountain past the battery. Judging from the rattling of kettles and tin pots, thinks that they were ration wagons. Three different drums heard within half a mile beating reveille at 5.30 a. m., one on right of Chattanooga Valley road, near rebel picket-line.

General Carlin, commanding Second Brigade, division officer of the day, First Division front, reports through Lieutenant Vance, brigade inspector: Two brass bands and about three field bands playing at dark yesterday evening; otherwise all quiet.

Colonel Berry, commanding Third Brigade, division officer of the day for Second Division front, reports through a staff officer that all has been quiet for the last twenty-four hours on his front. No movements of troops seen or heard.

Respectfully submitted to Major-General McCook for his information.

HORACE N. FISHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Comdg. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following transactions in your front to-day:

A column of infantry, about a brigade, appeared on Missionary

* Not found.

Ridge this morning, and marched to the enemy's left. Two pieces of artillery opened fire on the hill in your immediate front about 11 a. m., firing at intervals during the day, but without effect. The heavy firing was on the right of our forces. The enemy has not exposed as much force in your front to-day as usual.

I am, sir, respectfully,

J. L. YARYAN,
Aide-de-Camp.

FORT DUNLAP, October 5, 1863

Brigadier-General Wood,
Comdg. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: There was a change in position of camp-fires last night. The fires on the extreme right of the enemy and opposite to the front of Third Brigade of General Van Cleve's division were more clearly defined. About a brigade of the enemy have been maneuvering on the crest of the ridge about unpainted house this morning.

Respectfully,

LUTHER M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

FORT DUNLAP, October 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: During the cannonading to-day the enemy had a large body of troops on the crest of the ridge. They were in column by company, and stacked arms in that position. At what we term Bragg's headquarters there were a large number of troops. At a slightly elevated point northeast of this fort, about midway the side of the ridge, and nearly opposite Third Brigade of Van Cleve's division, I saw a party at work. I think they have some fortifications already at that point, and are enlarging them. The working party did not appear a large one, but was concealed greatly by the timber, so I could not fairly estimate its size. The camp-fires present their usual appearance. There are three lines of earth-works on Lookout Mountain.

Respectfully,

LUTHER M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, 21ST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

Brigade commanders will see that their commands stand at arms, at the usual time before daylight, and that at least one-half of their men are under arms until broad daylight and the disappearance of the fog; one-half of the command may be allowed to cook at a time. The officers of the picket will be unusually vigilant, and report every sign of a movement on the part of the enemy.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

D. W. NORTON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state, for the information of the general commanding, that the difference between the report of effective force of this command on the 28th ultimo and the 4th instant is occasioned by the absence of the Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers. The effective force of this regiment was included in the report of the 28th ultimo, but shortly afterward it was detached and sent into the Sequatchie Valley to guard trains over the mountain, and it was not included in the return of yesterday.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST CORPS,
October 5, 1863.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report all quiet in our front up to the present writing. Our pickets have exchanged papers, but have not laid down their arms, or met the rebels in any considerable number for purposes of conversation, &c., as I hear has been done in other parts of the line. The rebel pickets who do come up to our line say that some of them would willingly desert to us if they were assured they would be paroled or not held as prisoners. The orders of General Rosecrans in regard to non-intercourse of our men and rebel pickets, and proper exchanges of papers under the direction of commanding officers, will be strictly enforced in this division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. T. SWAINE,
Colonel 99th Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Advance Forces.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
October 5, 1863.

Maj. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The firing across the ridge called Missionary Ridge was quite heavy. Cannonading between 2 and 4 o'clock, distinct and heavy. We at the batteries on the hill thought that there was an effort to cover it up by firing their own guns here, but that there was firing there is no doubt. We could see smoke over the ridge, and as late as 5 o'clock there was scattered firing. We did not and do not know what it means.

Respectfully,

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 5, 1863.*

Captain WISEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Tillson has sent for all the camp and garrison equipage for the regiments with him. The man sent back understands that General Rosecrans has ordered Tillson to encamp at the foot of mountain. I have not heard anything official. What shall I do?

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 5, 1863—2.30 p. m.*
 (Received 6.15 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph:

Enemy have burned Stone's River bridge, 4 miles south of Murfreesborough, and cut telegraph-line there. Commander at that post says they are said to be 10,000 strong, but he thinks about 4,000. Prisoners say they are coming to Nashville. That is doubtful.

SAM. BRUCH,
Assistant Manager Telegraph.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 5, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN:

By direction of Major-General Hooker, I assume command of the section from Tanton to Bridgeport. Please forward a copy of your last-morning report at the earliest opportunity.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 5, 1863—3.30 p. m.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

COLONEL: All quiet along the line. A Mr. Willis Biggs, Union man, has just returned from Cleveland, Tenn., and reports two regiments of the enemy at Cleveland last Friday; had twelve pieces of artillery, no infantry. At Harrison's, 200 rebel cavalry; 5 miles east of Harrison's, 200 more rebel cavalry; at Snow's, on Chattanooga and Georgetown road, 400 rebel cavalry; at Anderson's Spring and Georgetown road, 100 rebel cavalry; at Blue Springs, opposite Igou's, 100 rebel cavalry. Reported to be gathering up all the horses in the country. River still rising, and at present very difficult to ford.

Most obediently, your humble servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-Second Illinois Vols., Wilder's Brigade.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 5, 1863*—10 p. m.

(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Following dispatch just received from Murfreesborough :

General Crook with 4,000 cavalry just arrived here, and General Mitchell is just one day behind him with a large force. Scouts report enemy retiring in the direction of Shelbyville.

W. T. WARD.

R. S. GRANGER,
*Brigadier-General.*NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 5, 1863.*

(Received 10.25 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Since the attack and capture of McMinnville, Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, variously estimated from 4,000 to 10,000, has appeared before Murfreesborough with the main body of his force. Another column struck the road at Christiana, cut the wire, and supposed to have done some damage to the road. By permission of General Slocum, I have sent 7,000 of the Twelfth Corps to re-enforce Murfreesborough. I have strengthened the stockades at the important bridges between this and Murfreesborough with one battery of artillery and all the force that could with safety be spared from this post. Would request that General Boyle be instructed to hurry forward the troops intended for this department with all possible dispatch. I think that we can keep the road from any serious damage until to-morrow. The force of the enemy is composed entirely of cavalry, which enables him to attack with his full force any point of the road, while, from the want of cavalry, I am unable to assist the garrison at that point. I have but 600 poor cavalry. General Rosecrans' cavalry is reported as being in pursuit. A telegram was received here stating that Col. Ed. McCook attacked General Wheeler yesterday, defeating him, recapturing mules and plunder. If it be true that he made an attack, it must have been upon the rear guard of Wheeler, as he has since attacked as before stated.

R. S. GRANGER,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*HDQRS. SECOND BATTN., SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
*Rankin's Ferry, October 5, 1863.*Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report all still quiet at Rankin's Ferry and Eyler's Ford. Conversation with rebel pickets daily. I reported my strength and position yesterday; report it to-day 5 officers and 100 enlisted men. Major Scranton left the morning of the 3d, with two battalions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. WELLS,
Captain Second Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. Second Bttn.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTN., SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Rankin's Ferry, October 5, 1863.

Capt. D. G. SWAIM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that my command consists of four companies; strength, 5 officers and 100 enlisted men; that my orders were to guard the Upper and Lower Rankin's Ferry and Eyler's Ford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the upper ferry by river and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by nearest land route. In your order this a. m. to me you request a full and complete report of the cavalry guards patrolling the river between Chattanooga and Jasper. If there are any guards other than above stated, they are not under my command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. WELLS,
Captain Second Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. Second Battrn.

[Indorsement.]

Some more cavalry must be sent to patrol that river, or infantry must be detached instead.

W. S. R.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
October 5, 1863—6 p. m.

Major SINCLAIR:

I have arrived at this place, where I will feed to-night and draw rations and get some ammunition. The rebels have burnt the bridge south of town; were on the Shelby road when last heard from; their rear guard, I suppose, is a couple of miles out of town, so as to occupy our men while they carry out their plans. I shall send out my scouts in all directions to find their whereabouts and their intentions. I will let you know immediately what information I get. I will push after them in accordance with any information I may get in the morning, and, if I catch up with them, I will try and detain them until you get up. The telegraph-wire is also cut between here and Nashville. No news from Chattanooga.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, October 5, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

In compliance with telegram I have examined the defenses of Stevenson and Bridgeport. Two regiments and four guns, I think, will protect the depot at this place against any force the enemy will be likely to send against it.

I visited Bridgeport this afternoon. The works on this side the river, although not planned with a view to all that will be required when the railroad bridge is completed, I think can be made to answer if the $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Parrotts can be put in them. On the south side

of the river the bridge-heads already traced and partially completed will suffice for protection of the pontoon bridges. For the protection of the railroad bridges it appeared to me that a small redoubt would be necessary on a hill immediately on this bank of the river, about one-fourth of a mile above the bridge, now covered with forest. On the south side some slashing ought to be done. This opinion is based upon a limited observation, as I could not cross my horses, and had no opportunity to examine the surrounding country. I will look at them again as soon as the bridges are completed. I found a portion of the trestle bridge almost submerged—a rise of 3 or 4 inches more would probably carry it away. On learning there were pontoons sufficient to complete two bridges, I directed their use for that purpose, in place of trestles which seemed too insecure for reliance at this season. Bridges will be completed over both streams to-morrow.

Fighting is reported at Christiana to-night—no particulars. Have ordered up troops on the cars to engage them in rear. There are troops enough on the road to prevent its being damaged, unless through gross neglect. I have no apprehensions, and regret that the business of the road should be suspended even for a short time.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, October 5, 1863—5.10 a. m.

Col. W. P. INNES,
Military Superintendent, Nashville :

I want the artillery of the Eleventh Corps here as soon as possible, but do not send it until the danger from the threatened raid is over.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 5, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps :

In addition to the usual precautions and vigilance observed upon such duty, the major-general commanding directs that the forces guarding the line of communications observe the following :

Wherever a road or approaches to the bridge, tunnel, trestle-work, or other portion of the road guarded, exist, pickets are to be thrown out for observation and warning, and if the nature of the road or approach permits, the picket or other guard to be intrenched or otherwise protected—the best safeguard being at a distance from the railroad, rather than immediately upon it. Where the nature of the country permits it or renders it practicable, a complete chain of grand guards and outposts encircling the camp or position should be established.

Commanding officers of divisions, brigades, regiments, and detachments to be held responsible, personally, for all subordinates, and the proper, vigilant, and correct performance of their duties.

Daily inspections of the guards and all the troops morning and evening.

One-third of the forces at each detached post, bridge, or work to be constantly under arms until relieved. The guards to be regularly and formally mounted.

All strangers and travelers to be carefully excluded until examined by the commanding officer, and in the absence of satisfactory proofs of their business and purpose, to be detained and reported to headquarters of the division or corps for the action of the commanding officer.

Upon any attack or appearance of any force, the facts to be at once reported to brigade, division, corps, and general headquarters with full particulars. Each officer or soldier to be held responsible for his statements, and brought to trial by court-martial for any false, exaggerated, or stampede reports. The statements of citizens, refugees, or deserters, with regard to the enemy or guerrillas, to be carefully taken down and forwarded without delay through proper channels to headquarters.

Under no circumstances will the abandonment or surrender of any force, work, or bridge be overlooked or excused.

Everything worthy of note that occurs must be promptly reported.

The guards and all troops must be kept clean, neat, and orderly, and good police regulations observed. A vigilant and energetic officer will have a good, efficient command.

This order will be read at the head of each company and detachment on duty in the command.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 5, 1863.*

SENIOR OFFICER OF TWELFTH CORPS,
Tullahoma, Decherd, or Wartrace:

The commanding general directs that you cause two regiments of infantry to be sent to Christiana before daylight, to attack the enemy there and keep communication open. The railroad agent here has been directed to place a train at your disposal. The general is without information as to who is in command or who is the senior officer. These dispositions should have been made without waiting his order. The troops must be in position to attack at daylight. Acknowledge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 5, 1863—6.10 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Tullahoma:

General Hooker directs that you put two good regiments on the train and move up to Christiana, take part in that fight, and clean out the raiders. This should have been done without waiting for orders.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 5, 1863.*
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

I find everything in the medical department here in good order, and in excellent preparation for any emergency that may arise. Ample medical supplies and attendance have been sent to the front. I leave to-morrow morning for Saint Louis, and will take a steamer thence for New Orleans, stopping at Memphis, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson. I earnestly recommend that the office of assistant surgeon-general be immediately removed to this place, and respectfully request your authority to direct the change to be made.

WM. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 5, 1863—9 a. m.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn. :

I can only repeat former instructions, to leave sufficient force in the upper end of the valley to hold Jones in check, and, with the remainder, to march down the north side of the Tennessee River, guarding the fords and connecting with General Rosecrans. I cannot make them plainer.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 5, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville :

Your dispatch of the 4th received, asking if the rebel cavalry have really crossed the river between us as reported. Having warned you often of the danger for the last ten days, and reported the catastrophe to you on the 1st, and got your promise to send your cavalry to help mine, I am amazed at your dispatch. I now say that your failure to close your troops down to our left has cost 500 wagons loaded with essentials, the post of McMinnville, and Heaven only knows where the mischief will end. I presume the Louisville and Nashville road and all your trains and communication to Kentucky are aimed at, but possibly my cavalry may stop it by the pursuit in which I hoped part of yours would join, while the remainder watched the river between us. If you don't unite with us soon, you will be responsible for another catastrophe, I fear.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *October 5, 1863.*

General COX :

A nephew of General McLean, who was captured from Wheeler's and Forrest's cavalry, asserts that the purpose of a portion of cavalry force which crossed the Tennessee the other day is to penetrate to the Ohio River, capture a steam-boat, cross the river, and proceed at once

to Columbus, with a view to releasing Morgan and his men. This story seems impossible, but I give it to you for what it is worth. Should they succeed in getting into Kentucky and near the river, captains of boats will be on their guard, and the gun-boats should be on the alert to prevent crossing. We are all well, and Colonel McElroy arrived safely.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *October 5, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE :

I respectfully state that the firing at Cotton Port took place on the morning of September 30, and not in the evening ; that it was first reported to me by Colonel Wolford in writing from the front, within two hours after it occurred, and that I immediately forwarded to you by telegraph the following dispatch :

SEPTEMBER 30.

General BURNSIDE :

Colonel Wolford informs me that the firing which he reported this morning, and which was supposed to be his advance engaged with the enemy, was below any of his command, and is supposed to have been at Cotton Port, 15 miles below Athens, on the Tennessee River. He will move forward toward Athens.

J. WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

After sending the above I was still uneasy, and got Colonel Byrd to send me back two companies of cavalry, one of which I sent to Kingston for information and reported the news. I telegraphed you of a small force crossing at Pin Hook. This dispatch was sent October 2. I trust the foregoing will acquit me of blame. If so, I will thank you to give me the benefit of such acquittal. I should certainly have been very remiss if I had failed to send such important information at once.

Respectfully,

J. WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

I certify that the message of September 30, above quoted, was sent and acknowledged by the operator at Knoxville on that day.

B. F. BRISCOE,
Lieutenant and Operator.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *October 5, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE :

The Confederate cavalry in Powell's Valley, in vicinity of Mulberry Gap, are concentrating at Jonesville. They are collecting conscripts, horses, and mules. I have sent scouts in that direction. The detachments of Eighty-sixth and One hundred and twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Ninth Tennessee Cavalry returned to-day.

Colonel Parsons is anxious to move his command to East Tennessee to recruit. I would willingly accept the Fourth Battalion Ohio Volunteer Infantry, six-months' troops, 400 strong, now with General Willcox, for duty at this post. I would like to keep six-months' Ohio troops together, to re-organize for three-years' service. Governor Tod has requested an effort to re-enlist the men.

I report the following trains at Cumberland Gap :

First. Captain Earnest, 75 wagons, partly laden with forage and subsistence, 56 to return to Camp Nelson ; destination of laden wagons, Ninth Army Corps.

Second. Captain Lentz, 98 wagons ; 78 commissary stores, balance forage, part consumed ; destination, Twenty-third Army Corps.

Third. Trainmaster P. Landegan, 26 wagons, 25 laden with boots and shoes, 1 with rations ; destination, Knoxville post quartermaster.

Fourth. Captain Heistand has a train, but owing to his absence for forage, I cannot obtain correct information concerning it to-night.

W. C. LEMERT,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 77. }

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, October 6, 1863.

I. In order to relieve the railroad, now overtaxed, a train will be made up of all wagons, teams, mules, &c., capable of travel, to move early on Thursday morning for some rendezvous on the outskirts of Memphis, say the old camp of the Eighth Missouri on the Poplar street road. The chief quartermaster of the corps will cause all the general and division wagons to form part of this train, and commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments will send all wagons and horses that can possibly be spared. Wagons will carry no loads, save the necessary forage for the animals and six days' rations and cooking utensils of the teamsters and escort. This grand train will be escorted by one battery of artillery and about 1,500 infantry, to ride in the wagons, and the Third U. S. Regular Cavalry and Thielemann's battalion. The infantry and battery will be detailed by the commanding general of the Second Division, who will appoint some good colonel to command the whole. All the baggage can be sent to Corinth in advance by the railroad. The officer designated to conduct this train will report in person to the commanding general for maps and special instructions.

II. The utmost expedition must now be used to reach Corinth with all the corps and its equipment by Sunday next, the Fourth Division to bring up the rear. All officers are advised to leave their surplus baggage, likely to encumber the march and overload the wagons, in Memphis, and store the same with some merchant or the U. S. quartermaster, to come forward to us in the future by rail or the Tennessee River, according to circumstances. All property, whether private or public, so left, will be properly marked and secured. The chief quartermaster, Colonel Smith, will facilitate all such storage at the expense of the United States.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 188. } *Memphis, Tenn., October 6, 1863.*

* * * * *

III. First Lieut. J. C. Audenried, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby announced as aide-de-camp to the general commanding. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

IV. Capt. H. S. Fitch, quartermaster's department, having reported in person, is hereby attached to the general's staff, and will act as provost-marshal and judge-advocate for the corps. All prisoners of war and all charges and specifications will be sent to him for his examination and orders.

V. Second Lieut. Frederick J. James, Third U. S. Cavalry, is hereby announced as a member of the general's staff, and will act as ordnance officer. He will at once enter on his duties, and on consultation with the chief of artillery, Major Taylor, will cause to be sent to Corinth a full supply of ammunition for the field batteries and small-arms of the corps.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 222. } *Vicksburg, Miss., October 6, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. John McArthur, commanding First Division, will station a section of artillery, supported by one regiment of infantry, on the Hall's Ferry road.

One section of artillery, supported by one regiment of infantry, on the Warrenton road.

The artillery will be stationed under direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, chief of artillery, and the infantry supports under the direction of the general picket officer of the First Division.

The pickets of the First Division will be so posted as to connect with the pickets of the Third Division on the Hall's Ferry road.

This disposition of troops will be continued until further orders, and the general picket officer of the division will report each day in person and in writing at 10 o'clock a. m. the condition of the pickets and all matters pertaining to the efficiency of the troops composing this grand guard to Major Willard, general picket officer of the corps.

By order of Major-General McPherson :

W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 6, 1863.

The commanding officer of the Third Brigade will detail two regiments for the above duty, to report immediately at brigade headquarters to Captain MacLean, aide-de-camp, who will see that the regiments are posted in accordance with the above orders, and report

daily to Major Willard, as indicated in the above order. These regiments will be relieved daily until further orders.

Major Maurice will detail the artillery, relieving it daily until further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General McArthur:

WALES W. WOOD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Maj. Gen. B. M. Prentiss reported to me for duty some ten days since. Having no adequate command to give him without displacing officers in my opinion better qualified, and having been informed by Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant that he had no command for him below, I have given him a leave of absence for twenty days, to report to Washington for such assignment as the Department may order. His resignation, so far as I am informed, is still pending, and as he still insists upon its acceptance on the grounds of his own health and the situation of his family, I recommend that it be at once accepted. His address will be at Quincy, Ill.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 6, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose for the information of the general-in-chief my letter of instructions to Col. George E. Spencer, First Alabama Cavalry.

Colonel Spencer's regiment is wholly composed of refugees from Alabama. They have been in several engagements and behaved well. They are thoroughly acquainted with the country, well mounted and armed; have two light steel guns, take with them as volunteers 6 engineers who can either run or destroy railroads or steamers. The expedition is directed against the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, because it is a connecting link of great importance and of a different gauge from the other southern roads. Spencer is certain that he can get through the outer cordon without observation, and if he does so, I am satisfied he will make his way to Montgomery. His force will be about 650 men.

While I am now writing I would remark that the enemy's force of cavalry has been largely increased in North Mississippi, and that I have this moment (2 p. m.) intelligence of an attack upon our advanced cavalry on Coldwater below La Grange with artillery.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 3, 1863.

Col. G. E. SPENCER,
Comdg. First Alabama Vol. Cavalry, Corinth, Miss. :

SIR : You will take all the available and well-mounted men of your command and proceed rapidly through Jasper, Ala., to Montgomery, or to some point east of Montgomery on the West Point railroad. Arriving there you will proceed to destroy effectually the Montgomery and West Point Railroad in its rolling-stock, track, and depots, doing the most thorough amount of damage possible.

You will, as far as possible, avoid all public and known roads before striking this road, and will see to it that your men are kept together and held thoroughly in hand.

It is exceedingly desirable that the breaking of this road should be thorough and complete.

Men will be carefully instructed not to interfere with private property further than is necessary for remounts and for sustenance to the command. All public stores and works will be destroyed.

After completing the destruction of this road, if it be possible, you will strike for the Georgia road, east of Atlanta, and do all damage possible there.

The movements of the command, however, must be governed by circumstances, and will be left in the discretion of Colonel Spencer.

The line of escape will probably be by Pensacola.

By order of Major-General Hurlbut :

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH,
Commanding Fifth Division, Memphis, Tenn.

GENERAL : The enemy's cavalry in three columns have attempted the passage of the Coldwater to-day. Two have been beaten back, the third is moving on La Grange or Moscow, or perhaps La Fayette.

McCrillis, with his brigade of cavalry, re-enforced by the Seventh Illinois, is on their trail. A brigade of Sherman's infantry is now going on the cars to Moscow.

Let the troops on the out lines be under arms by 4 a. m. to-morrow.

Let Fuller's brigade be in readiness to march at half an hour's notice, with three days' rations in the haversacks.

Let the two regiments in the fort be ready to relieve them at any time after sunrise to-morrow if necessary.

Picket line to be inspected by 3 a. m. to-morrow morning.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Seventh Iowa Infantry:

You will have your command ready to move at a moment's notice, supplied with three days' rations, and 40 rounds ammunition.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding:
LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, October 6, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Second Brigade:

Instruct your outposts to fall back on you or the nearest considerable force in case of an attack which they cannot repel. Keep open communication with Corinth and Saulsbury by courier passing them every hour if necessary. Keep these headquarters well informed of all movements.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding:
L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, October 6, 1863.

Col. AUGUST MERSY,
Commanding Officer:

Colonel Hurst reports the enemy moving to the east of us. He thinks they will strike the road between here and Pocahontas tonight. Be watchful.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, October 6, 1863.

Col. AUGUST MERSY,
Commanding:

General Hurlbut reports the enemy to have crossed the Coldwater in three columns, one 2,000 strong moving on Moscow and La Grange, the others to follow. They may strike anywhere.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

Col. L. F. McCrillis,
Commanding Second Brigade Cavalry, in the Field:

COLONEL: You will please inform these headquarters by courier the condition of things at the front, if hard pressed, your whereabouts and the direction in which you are falling back, in order that I may re-enforce you, which I will promptly do with infantry and artillery if necessary. Keep open communication with these headquarters by courier, sending all important information you may

obtain. This will be handed you by Lieutenant Kelly, with an escort of 16 men from my body guard, who also is bearer of a dispatch from Colonel Hatch.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOCKHART'S MILL, October 6, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Col. E. HATCH:

A citizen who came out of Holly Springs at 3 p. m. yesterday says that Chalmers came in there just before he left, with about 2,000 men. Rebel scouts are watching us very closely. The battalion at Lamar and Early Grove joined me here yesterday p. m. I have now about 750 men. I shall send Colonel Hurst immediately with two battalions to Lamar.

L. F. MCCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 6, 1863—1 p. m.

Colonel MCCRILLIS,
La Fayette, Tenn.:

I am re-enforcing you with the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry. Mass your forces and fight.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Corinth, Miss.:

The enemy having moved on Coldwater in three columns, one 2,000 strong is moving toward La Grange, which the others will follow. Send all the disposable cavalry down to La Grange, there to unite with Hatch and McCrillis. A brigade of infantry is now about to start for Moscow. Inform Generals Blair and Osterhaus, and if any infantry move on Corinth, you will be ready. Only four pieces of artillery are known to have crossed.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Sweeny, La Grange, Tenn.)

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Corinth, Miss.:

Colonel McCrillis was attacked this morning by Chalmers with artillery at Lockhart's Mill, on Coldwater. Has been ordered to be re-enforced by the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. This may be a main

attack on Moscow or La Grange, or may be a feint, main attack to be beyond Grand Junction. If no force appears to threaten the neighborhood of Pocahontas, the cavalry from Corinth should be moved to and in front of La Grange, say about Grand Junction. Hatch will go out on the railroad this afternoon.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, October 6, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT :

The Third Michigan is out toward pickets. Fifth Ohio due south, having only one regiment of cavalry here. Mersy has heard of the enemy south of Pocahontas, and sent out the Ninth with two pieces of artillery. McCrillis is apt to magnify.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, October 6, 1863.

Commanding Officer at each Station :

Increase the number of your patrols along the line. Do not spare animals. Send a man every hour if possible, and a party every two or three hours. Make it perfectly secure against small bands.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, October 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Memphis :

Does Smith's (Third) brigade come up here to-day ? If so, I wish to send them forward to occupy Burnsville and protect the important structures between this and that point.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

CORINTH, October 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY FLAD,
Glendale, Miss. :

I will order a brigade of General Smith's division, which is coming from Memphis, to go forward to Burnsville and hold that place. I will also have the road guarded as you desire. General Carr has ordered some of his cavalry beyond Burnsville to picket the road and prevent destruction by the enemy. If Smith's brigade does not come forward to-day, I will have a regiment from the force now at Glendale occupy Burnsville. When you have leisure I should like to see you. Show this dispatch to the commanding officer of Smith's division now at Glendale, and let him hold himself in readiness to send a regiment to Burnsville in case Smith's other brigade fails to come up.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Chattanooga, October 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT,

Asst. Insp. Gen., Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I visited the picket-line early this morning, and found all quiet and in good order.

The picket (rebel) in front of General Brannan withdrew their reserves last night, and at 6 a. m. had not advanced them to their former positions.

The whistling of cars during the night was heard by the pickets of Generals Negley and Reynolds; also the sound of wagons or artillery moving to their left (our right).

The enemy shelled our camp during the night, resulting in no serious damage.

My monthly report will be delayed on account of the divisions, no report having been received from them, though urgently requested to have them in as soon as possible.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BARKER,

Captain, and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 14th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE,
October 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. F. SMITH,

Chief Engineer:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that forty boats are in the bridge. The work will be continued until the bridge is completed to-night, unless the number of boats is found to be insufficient. I have caused trestles to be brought up, which may supply the deficiency. I found the landing on the other side good but not corduroyed. The officer in charge reports that he was persuaded not to impress the wagons. I have given him peremptory orders to finish the work to-morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ST. C. MORTON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SIGNAL STATION,
Fort Dunlap, October 6, 1863.

Captain MERRILL:

A battery of artillery and five wagons have just moved up to the crest of the ridge (Mission Ridge) on the road at the headquarters. Two guns, two caissons, and two wagons have just moved down the same road. The battery which moved up the ridge, after reaching the crest, moved toward our left. Could not see the direction taken by the guns coming down.

L. M. DE MOTTE,

Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
October 6, 1863.

Capt. J. MERRILL,
Chief Signal Officer:

I have to report the following observations made from Fort Wood this afternoon. A regiment of rebel infantry passed by a small white house on crest of Mission Ridge, east of Fort Wood, in direction of Rossville. A carriage, followed by a covered spring-wagon, drove up to same house, stopped for half an hour, turned around, and drove back. I also saw five covered wagons passing up a road apparently leading over ridge in direction 55 degrees east of south.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

SIGNAL STATION No. 1,
Cameron's Hill, October 6, 1863.

Captain MERRILL:

Rebel battery of five guns, 40 degrees south of east, moving north.

HOWGATE.

HEADQUARTERS, October 6, 1863—3 p. m.

Lieutenants FORAKER and BERRY:

Look closely and report any dust you may see in the northeast and east.

MERRILL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

CRANE'S HILL, October 6, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

I see no dust in front of our left and nothing in the northeast and north.

FORAKER.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 6, 1863—4 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Too dark and smoky to make anything out beyond town. See tents same as yesterday.

JONES,
Acting Signal Officer.

OCTOBER 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Officer at Loomis' battery reports the shot fired as from the enemy's lines on our right. Two large fires are visible in front

of our right; look like buildings burning on the Rossville road. But few rebel camp-fires in view to-night, and these mostly in the flanks. From Crane's Hill (Station No. 2) we have report of no change in rebel camp-fires as seen from there.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

The following amended code for signal by rockets for picket stations is prescribed, and will be substituted for that issued on the 23d ultimo:

One red rocket, approach of infantry; one white rocket, approach of cavalry; one red followed quickly by one white, approach of artillery; two red in quick succession, approach of mixed force, including all of the foregoing arms.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 6, 1863.

Corps Commanders:

Information from the front leads the commanding general to suspect that possibly an attempt may be made by the enemy this evening to effect a lodgment this side the Chattanooga Creek. He therefore desires an especial watch kept, and that the artillery in position may be ready to open the moment the plan and place of the enemy are discovered.

By order of General Rosecrans:

WM. F. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

OCTOBER 6, 1863.

Enemy opened on our lines from ten different guns on Lookout Mountain. Their object evidently was to get range. Not more than three of their pieces were successful in throwing inside of our works. They had one gun situated on Missionary Ridge, which was effective in reaching some of our camps toward the left of the line. It threw 6-inch percussion-shells. Although the firing was kept up throughout the afternoon, little or no damage was done.

MOUNTAIN TOP, October 6, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: This is a fine point for observation, and also to read signals of the enemy. It would be necessary to cut away about

twenty trees, not more, to have a fine view of the enemy's line. Can we have a detail of a company to cut away the timber and assist us in erecting a platform?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. SEITER,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 32. }

HDQRS. TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

Officers and Soldiers of the Twentieth Army Corps:

An order will soon reach you consolidating your gallant regiments and brigades and divisions with the Twenty-first Corps. With that order I am relieved from command in this army and directed to report at Indianapolis, Ind., there to appear before a court of inquiry.

After being relieved from command, I could ask no greater favor of the War Department than a thorough investigation of my conduct during the two memorable days of Chickamauga, for I do not fear the issue. My great regret will be the breaking up of the glorious associations formed after so long service in the Army of the Cumberland and the bidding farewell to the gallant officers and soldiers of this corps.

You will have new corps and division commanders; to them, as you have at all times to me, yield obedience. Give them additional evidences of your discipline, zeal, and patriotism in our great cause, and never lay down your arms until this unholy rebellion is crushed, the Union permanently restored, and a peace secured that will allow you to return to your homes and friends.

You have been slandered and maligned by news scribblers, who, unfortunately, in our country, mold the public mind. Official reports will do you justice before the world.

I return my thanks to every officer and soldier of the corps for his gallantry in action, and his hearty co-operation and devotion to duty.

With this I leave you, and my earnest prayer ever shall be that God may prosper you as a corps and as individuals, and ever give you victory when struggling for your nation and glorious flag.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. A. C. DUCAT,

Inspector-General, Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward this letter of advice, with the inspection reports for the month of September, 1863, in accordance with instructions from department headquarters.

The past month has been an eventful one to this corps and army. The first of the month found us crossing the Tennessee; the last, within our fortifications at Chattanooga; and the interval strongly and sternly marked by the most important military operations.

August 29, at the first light, the Third Brigade, First Division, crossed the river in pontoons, and covered the establishment of the pontoon bridge at Caperton's Ferry, Ala. The three succeeding days were occupied in crossing the Second and the remainder of the First Divisions with their trains.

September 2 the advance of this corps debouched from Sand Mountain into Will's Valley, and moved on Winston's Gap in Lookout Mountain. The Third Division crossed the river at Bridgeport and moved on Trenton, Ga.

September 4 the First and Second Divisions and Stanley's cavalry command were concentrated at Winston's Gap, and cavalry reconnaissances made down Will's Valley, our Third Division being at Trenton.

September 8 General Davis sent to support an intended reconnaissance of Stanley, and the Third and Second Divisions closed up near Long's Spring.

September 9 news of evacuation of Chattanooga by the enemy and orders to cut off his retreat southward were received; in accordance with which this corps and Stanley's cavalry moved on Alpine, Ga., over Lookout Mountain.

September 11 corps concentrated near Deep Spring at the east side of Lookout Mountain, the cavalry in advance near Alpine, but our trains were parked for safety on the mountain.

September 13 in obedience of orders the corps moved, without wagons, to effect a junction with Thomas' corps at Stevens' Gap, the trains being left with General Lytle, who was temporarily put in command of one brigade of each division detached to protect the trains and our rear.

September 16 Third Division camped in Stevens' Gap, Second Division on Lookout Mountain, 12 miles distant, and First Division at the head of Stevens' Gap on the mountain.

September 17 Second Division took position opposite of and observing Dug Gap, First Division near Bailey's Cross-Roads, Third Division at Stevens' Gap.

September 18 corps closed upon Thomas' right, Johnson's division (Second) holding left of our line, Sheridan's division (Third) on the right, Davis' division (First) at the center, Thirty-ninth Indiana (mounted infantry) keeping up connection with cavalry command at Stevens' Gap, Colonel Post's brigade (First Brigade, First Division) at the head of Stevens' Gap, in Lookout Mountain, guarding the trains.

During the night of the 18th and the morning of the 19th the whole army closed up on the extreme left to cover our line of communication with Chattanooga. Trains present with troops, except ammunition trains, ordered to go to Chattanooga by way of Chattanooga Valley road, between Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, our line of march and battle being on the east side of Missionary Ridge. Johnson's and Davis' divisions were ordered at an early hour, immediately on their arrival at Crawfish Spring, to move to the left and report to Major-General Thomas. Major-General Negley was ordered to report for orders to General McCook. General Wood's division held Gordon's Mills, and was on Sheridan's left. Such was the condition of the Twentieth Corps at the opening of the first day's battle of the Chickamauga. General Negley was held in echelon to our right rear near Crawfish Spring. At

11.30 a. m. General Wood's division was ordered to the left, and Sheridan was thrown rapidly into the gap at Gordon's Mills, while Negley's division was closed up on Sheridan, and the cavalry also moved to the left to a position near Pond Spring. At 4 p. m. General Negley was ordered to support Davis' two brigades and Sheridan to move up to the left, leaving only General Lytle's brigade to hold the position at Gordon's Mills. At 4.50 p. m. General McCook left his headquarters in the field for the day, and reported at department headquarters at Widow Glenn's house, General Mitchell having arrived at Crawfish Spring. The right had no fighting this day under General McCook, though all the divisions composing his corps were engaged. The Fifty-first Illinois captured a stand of the enemy's colors for the glory of the Third Division, and Johnson's division captured seven pieces of artillery, losing but one. No other artillery was lost by this corps on this day. The losses in officers and men were, on the contrary, very severe, two brigade commanders being killed—Colonel Heg, of First Division, Colonel Baldwin, of Second Division, and Colonel Bradley, of Third Division, being very dangerously wounded.

During the preceding night and early in the morning of September 20, the five brigades acting under Major-General McCook's orders (First and Third Divisions) closed up on the left of the center, where General Wood's division was posted, and took commanding positions, Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry covering our right flank. At 9 a. m. Davis' division was posted on Wood's right, and Sheridan's division retained its position echeloned to our right rear. At 11 a. m. Wood's division was ordered to the support of Brannan's division, and Davis' was moved to fill up the gap thus made in the line; at the same moment Sheridan was ordered by written orders from department headquarters to move two brigades to the left to support the center. At this moment, before the gap caused by Wood's removal could be filled by Davis' division, and while Sheridan's two brigades were marching by the flank to their destination, which movement neutralized the topographical and military advantages of their position covering our right, the enemy made a furious assault upon the right, and, though repulsed by Davis on his front, were in such numbers as to completely outflank us on both flanks, which, as I have said before, were for the moment unprotected, and drove us back to the road near Widow Glenn's house. In vain did Sheridan's two brigades, halted in their march and brought to the front, struggle to restore our line, nor did the sole remaining brigade hurled into the fight succeed any better, and thus overwhelmed by a superior force, under every conceivable disadvantage, it was impossible to stay our routed troops in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the disaster. They were afterward collected, and participated in the fight near Rossville later in the day, and camped for the night at Rossville. During this day's fight Sheridan's division lost, all told, five pieces of artillery, as I am credibly informed, and Sheridan's division lost General Lytle, commanding First Brigade, at noon. Johnson's division, on the left, is reported to have held its own, though more than one-third of its number had been lost in the battle. A similar loss in the other two divisions, united with this loss, has fearfully reduced this corps in numbers, but in spirit it is as proudly confident in its leader and its own strong arm as the day we crossed the river at Caperton's Ferry, five weeks ago.

September 21 was occupied in strengthening our position at Ross-ville, and at a little after midnight the corps was moved into Chattanooga Valley, and thence to our camp in front of Chattanooga.

From the 22d September until now, this corps has been busy upon its fortifications, and now our front is organized and fortified as follows: Chattanooga Creek, a sluggish, miry stream with steep banks, passable in but three or four places, covers our front, the right of our line resting on the Tennessee River, our left connecting with General Thomas' corps. Our corps front is divided into three division fronts—Sheridan holding the right and Davis the left. Our troops are encamped behind the inner line of works, and one brigade of each division is kept advanced, as a species of advance guard, encamped.

The brigade commanders of the advanced brigades are *ex officio* division officers of the day for their division front, and report at these headquarters every morning at daybreak. One regiment of each advance brigade is posted as skirmishers in the line of works on the bank of Chattanooga Creek, and, where practicable, infantry vedettes are thrown forward, to enable the command thus disposed to be doubly secure. Scouts in the night-time are, in places, pushed out close to the enemy's line. The remaining three regiments of the brigade remain in the second line of works as a grand guard, and have with them a section of artillery without caissons.

Reports of brigade and division officers of the day, and of brigade and division inspectors, are received at this office daily, and thus both the corps and department commanders are promptly notified of the condition of affairs at the front.

Each brigade remains on outpost duty four days at a time, and then rests from its labor for eight days in the inner line, except the work in the trenches. Such is the present military status of the corps.

Its wants are numerous, and require prompt attention to avert the manifold evils arising from the hardships, fatigue, and exposure which it has been its lot so fully to bear and so uncomplainingly to endure. These wants appear in the consolidated reports accompanying this letter, and speak for themselves.

The sanitary condition of the command now present is good, but many sick and broken-down men have been sent back to our hospitals north of the Tennessee whenever an opportunity has occurred. Since the battle the medical department has been so much occupied with the wounded that it is impossible to obtain statistics of sickness to forward with this report.

The transportation of the corps present with the troops is reduced to narrow limits, and the remainder has been organized by our efficient quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, into three division supply trains of four sections each, on the system explained at length in my letter of advice for July last. Ammunition trains and ambulance trains, under control of these departments, have been and are doing their duty, but in a sphere beyond my official cognizance. In the late battle our loss of transportation was insignificant, and to the best of my information—for our quartermaster is absent, if not a prisoner—was only two wagons, which were lost by the accidents of the road.

I would respectfully call your attention to the complaints made in the letters of advice of brigade inspectors, on the condition of accou-

terments, especially of the cartridge-boxes and their magazines. The evil has been alluded to before in letters of advice. There seems to me to be an easy remedy for this evil, as may be found in section 65, "Instructions for making ordnance returns, prepared by the Ordnance Bureau, Washington, D. C., 1863," in which General Orders, No. 189, War Department, 1862, is embodied. Under this authority regimental commanders are authorized to detail a skillful mechanic from their regiments to act as regimental armorer. Tools for such armorers will be furnished upon requisitions approved at army or department headquarters, and by the Chief of Ordnance at Washington. Allow me to suggest that authority should be obtained from the War Department to make alterations similar to that exercised in General Orders, No. 214, Department of the Cumberland, so that the chief of ordnance for department might take final action on such requisitions. This being done let a general order be issued by General Rosecrans, requiring each regimental commander to appoint an armorer, and I think that the good of the service will be attained at little expense to Government.

Orders have been promptly and strictly obeyed throughout the command, and our marches free from that army nuisance, the straggler.

Discipline of the command reflects credit on both officers and men, and their steady obedience under fire surpasses all that it has ever been my lot to have witnessed. Of course during the month of September such a thing as drill was impracticable, but their discipline and drill were tested in a fiery furnace, and what further proof is necessary to pronounce a verdict from ?

I take pleasure, colonel, upon the present occasion, to call your attention to the various brigade and division inspectors whose zeal and ability have more than seconded the plans and work of the inspector's department at corps headquarters, and trust that they may still be found each at his post for the prosecution of the good work, for the harvest already garnered authorizes the assertion in General Orders, No. 99, that inspectors are friends alike of the general in council and the soldier at the bivouac.

Acknowledging the friendly assistance of the other corps and department inspectors, I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE N. FISHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 6, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Comdg. Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes to know if you cannot find out whether the rebels are taking their artillery off or bringing it nearer. Have you no men who will undertake to crawl up and ascertain ?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. THOMS,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Col. F. T. Sherman, to comply with the general's request if possible. It is very important. The request is made from your note, which I forwarded to him.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Make frequent reports of what is transpiring.

P. H. S.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 6, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a note just received from Colonel Sherman, commanding my advanced brigade. I am inclined to place full confidence in the report from indications which I myself saw this evening. I saw artillery horses going up the mountain, and saw one piece of artillery taken down about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
October 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: I am informed and have no doubt that the enemy are taking their artillery from the mountain. One of the sergeants on the extreme outpost counted six pieces taken down before dark. There is a great deal of noise made in halloing, chopping, and pounding. They are still at work bringing down the guns, and there can be distinctly heard the peculiar chuck of the wheels on the axle of the gun carriages. I have set a strict watch on their movements, and will report at once anything new that may happen in our front.

Respectfully,

F. T. SHERMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

The above is confirmed by one of my staff, who was on the line and just came in.

FORT DUNLAP, *October 6, 1863—1 p. m.*

Brigadier-General Wood,
Comdg. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: A battery of artillery has just moved up to the headquarters. Two guns and two caissons came down the same road as soon as the battery going up arrived at the crest. The battery going

up was accompanied by five wagons, and that coming down by two. I could not see which direction the battery that came down moved, but the one which went up, after reaching the crest, moved toward our left.

Respectfully,

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

FORT DUNLAP, October 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General Wood,

Comdg. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: A column of infantry are moving on the crest of the ridge at unpainted house east of this fort. The column moved from our right, and is now halted at the house, the men standing in line. Just to the right of the house squads of infantry are moving about. At the foot of the ridge, just below the headquarters, a heavy smoke is rising. At all other points, as well as I am able to judge for the fog and smoke, there has been no change in the appearance of the enemy.

Respectfully,

LUTHER M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

BRIDGEPORT, October 6, 1863.

Captain WISEMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Tillson is ordered by General Rosecrans to camp with brigade where train was attacked, to intrench his camp, &c. All the brigade is with him except Sixteenth Illinois and battery; have sent camp equipage and ten days' rations. Two companies of Tenth Michigan below were sent with regiment; two companies of Stokes' cavalry are there; will send copy of General Rosecrans' order by courier.

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Sale Creek, Tenn., October 6, 1863—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: All is quiet here to-day. No news from the enemy, who crossed in the direction of McMinnville. No enemy known of in force near to the south side of Tennessee River.

On yesterday morning I sent out as a scouting party Captain Herriott, of Third Indiana Cavalry, with 35 men, with orders to scout the country from the foot of the mountain to the Tennessee River, going as far up as Washington and Cotton Port. Captain Herriott returned at 11 o'clock p. m., and reports that no rebel force was seen

nor were any heard of on either side of the river; that the information he derived from Union citizens was that none had crossed the river since Wheeler's force on the 2d.

Reliable information is received by me that the river has risen to such extent that it is believed it cannot be forded at this time at any point near here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have understood the rebels have made their appearance at Blythe's Ferry in some force. There is said to be a great deal of corn now in Jally's Island, near Blythe's Ferry.

J. G. S.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 6, 1863—9 p. m.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK:

Both yesterday and to-day artillery firing has been heard on the southern slope of Missionary Ridge, in the direction of Rossville. We are at quite a loss to know what the cause of it may be. The general commanding directs you to take all the means in your power to ascertain whether there is any movement in that direction. Do you hear anything from Burnside? Give us any news or rumors you may hear from up the river or from the other side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

DUCK RIVER, *October 6, 1863—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General GRANGER:

Your dispatch received at 4 p. m.; arrived here at dusk. Rebels attacked Murfreesborough this morning; think they were repulsed; came down Shelbyville pike, and report is they gobbled my company at Christiana. Main force went to Shelbyville. Colonel Galbraith evacuated the place pursuant to order, and their force he estimates at 2,500. We intend to hold this place.

J. P. BAIRD,

Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *October 6, 1863—10.12 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,

Nashville, Tenn.:

You will communicate directly with General Boyle in reference to his assisting you.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS:

The general commanding directs that, inasmuch as the greater portion of the Second Michigan and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry have gone in pursuit of Wheeler, you send another battalion to strengthen the patrol along the river now guarded by Second Battalion, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. SWAIM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 6, 1863.

Capt. B. P. WELLS,

Comdg. Second Battalion, Second Michigan Cavalry:

The general commanding directs that you patrol the river bank up to Kelley's Ferry and station a small guard at that point. Colonel Watkins has been directed to send you another battalion for this purpose. You are directed to obey any orders from Colonel Watkins. Conceal your men well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. SWAIM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 2D BATTALION, 2D MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Rankin's Ferry, October 6, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report everything here all quiet, and as reported yesterday. Pickets of the enemy seen daily on the opposite side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. WELLS,
Captain Second Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Battalion.

STEVENSON, October 6, 1863—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: Telegram from Tullahoma, from Colonel Coburn, this morning informs me that the commands at Shelbyville and Wartrace have been driven in by the rebel raiders, and are now on Duck Creek. He reports that General Wheeler's entire force is in that district, with twelve to twenty-four pieces of artillery. He writes as if in a state of excitement as well as the troops about him. The senior officers of the Twelfth Corps appear to have been severed from their commands by the raiders, and accordingly I have dispatched General Butterfield to assume command of all the troops in that

vicinity, where he will remain until our communications are restored. With the means at his disposal, and his great energy of character, I apprehend no great delay in opening our communications.

All of the infantry and two batteries of the Eleventh Corps are at Bridgeport. As at present advised, but one pontoon bridge will be thrown across the river at that point. All the wagons at the post are employed accumulating forage, and on the arrival of the two hundred to which you refer, they will join them. All the cavalry are out this morning, in search for corn-fields. Until further orders I have directed the post commissary to issue but two-thirds rations.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 6, 1863.—For Hooker to Butterfield, assigning the latter to command of the Twelfth Corps, &c., see Part II, p. 714.]

STEVENSON, *October 6, 1863—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

Major-General Butterfield telegraphs me from Tullahoma this afternoon that the rebels burned Shelbyville last night, and that they are now there. The damage done the railroad not yet known. I cannot learn that they have been in the vicinity of any of the bridges. They appear to have crossed the road. The cavalry within my reach, in condition or number, do not warrant me in dispatching them to Huntsville, where I should expect to run against them.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 6, 1863—10 a. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Cowan:

I have no sufficient cavalry force to send to Athens, or even to Huntsville, should the force you speak of be moving in that direction.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 6, 1863—7 p. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Duck Creek:

Dispatch of 5.30 received. I can scarcely retain the chagrin and mortification I feel at what you write me of the abandonment of Wartrace and the burning of the bridge. It does not appear that a gun was fired in defense of either. Women would not act so badly. I hope that you will learn all the particulars, that the guilty may be brought to punishment. There ought to be infantry enough on the

road to cut up the rebel cavalry. For God's sake have the bridge repaired as speedily as possible. If you have an opportunity, telegraph Granger and ask if he gave such orders.

JOSEPH HOOKER.
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 6, 1863—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

In the country in which you are operating I should think that four guns would be as many as could be used to advantage. If infantry can hold the work at Tullahoma, which they ought to do from my recollection of it, I would take the guns there if of use to you.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

DUCK RIVER BRIDGE,
[*October 6, 1863.*]

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

No news except this. A man came through to-day from Murfreesborough, and says three small bridges and a mile of track are all that are destroyed. A number of bridges, &c., are left. The rebels seem to have struck the road at both ends. No rebel force this side of Murfreesborough. A large Union force in Murfreesborough. Mechanics at work on the Stone's River bridge, a mile this side of Murfreesborough. The Engineers and Mechanics now are beginning work on the bridge near Wartrace. No rebels, but 6 east of us seen to-day. Scouts in and found none.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. COBURN,
Colonel.

DUCK RIVER, *October 6, 1863.*

General BUTTERFIELD :

The Fifth Iowa Cavalry, the Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio, are moving on Wartrace. Our scouts are out and have not returned.

J. COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 6, 1863.
(Received 4 p. m., 7th.)

Major-General SLOCUM,

Or Senior Officer Twelfth Corps, at Murfreesborough :

GENERAL : The telegraph and railroad on the line of communications being interrupted, directions have been given to Major-General Butterfield to assume command of the forces of the Twelfth Corps on this side of the interruption, and with them to push forward and open communication with you.

Upon the receipt of this order, if such measures have not already been taken, you will, after leaving a garrison at Murfreesborough, take all the available forces at hand, and on the road, after leaving a sufficient force to protect the bridges, &c., and push forward on the line of the railroad, attacking and dispersing the enemy wherever you find them.

It is of vital importance that the line should be opened without delay. Your infantry have nothing to fear from the cavalry, if they are outnumbered, by taking shelter in woods and houses, behind trees, and using their ammunition deliberately and carefully. Great pains must be taken to prevent any waste of ammunition, or any careless or useless firing at long ranges. Husband your supplies of all sorts, and push forward with vigor and earnestness.

If opportunity should offer for communication by returning this messenger, do so. Bring with you repairers for the telegraph-line and an operator. Cause the operators between you and Nashville to be awake and vigilant, that you may know of what is passing, and keep General Granger and the commanding officers in your rear advised of your success and the enemy's movements.

By using the trains you may be able to push forward your column more rapidly.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 6, 1863.*

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Stevenson:

Unless otherwise ordered, I shall withdraw my troops from Murfreesborough and take up the line from Wartrace to Tantalou, as directed. If I am to protect the road this side of Wartrace, please telegraph at once. All my infantry—have two brigades—at Murfreesborough.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 6, 1863.*

Major-General SLOCUM:

Shall we forward artillery and supplies as fast as they arrive? If so, please have all cars unloaded promptly and returned. We must have bulk of equipments at this end. If there is the slightest danger of the line being disturbed, would it not be better to strengthen the guards along the route between this and Nashville at all assailable points? The enemy certainly intend to destroy your communications if it be possible. Please answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, *October [6?], 1863.*

General J. W. GEARY:

You will furnish all details required for work upon the railroad or telegraph. Keep your command at Murfreesborough, except

these details, until further orders. Have all our artillery taken off the cars, and release every train and engine. Try to ascertain why the telegraph-line has not been repaired.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, October 6, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

The Twentieth Connecticut is here on top of the box-cars and among the artillery in the platform-cars. What are the orders now?

SAMUEL ROSS,
Colonel Twentieth Connecticut.

[Indorsement.]

DUCK RIVER,
October 6, 1863—7.25 p. m.

Colonel Ross,
Tullahoma :

Come on to Normandy, and disembark with the artillery and march with it.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

COWAN, October 6, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD :

My regiment is coming in this train with the artillery. The One hundred and second Ohio and Third Maryland Regiments were sent in the other train, and all it could carry.

SAMUEL ROSS,
Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers.

GARRISON'S FORK,
October 6, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

GENERAL : The troops sent forward during the night have crossed the fork and are now getting breakfast at Wartrace. I have my command on this side of the burned bridge in a wood. There is a road leading to Shelbyville from this point, distance 5 miles. Shall I hold them here until you come forward, or shall I cross to Wartrace? I am getting the wire in operation as fast as possible. Will telegraph as soon as up.

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

TULLAHOMA, October 6, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD :

All of the First Brigade is at Tullahoma ; also the command from Ruger, namely, Second Massachusetts and Thirteenth New Jersey, of the Third Brigade.

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 6, 1863.*

General BUTTERFIELD :

The conductor says he can't haul another car besides the fourteen he has on his train now. Had I not better come on with the train, and send back for the regiments lying here?

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 6, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

General BUTTERFIELD :

I brought the Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, part of Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, and One hundred and forty-fifth New York on the train of fourteen cars. The order to have my command at Tullahoma at 6 p. m. could not obey, simply because I had no trains to put them in. The total number of the above regiments is about 950.

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 6, 1863.*

General BUTTERFIELD :

Your dispatch to move and engage enemy at daylight received.

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 6, 1863.*

General BUTTERFIELD:

General Ruger is at Decherd with four regiments of the Third Brigade waiting transportation.

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General.

DUCK RIVER BRIDGE, *October 6, 1863.*

(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

GENERAL: I will await orders at or beyond Wartrace. I have got but one day's rations. Scouts not in. Rebels reported at Shelbyville. Two regiments cavalry.

E. POWELL,
Lieut. Col. Sixty-sixth Ohio Vol. Inftry., Comdg. Detachment.

DECHERD, *October 6, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of telegraph order to proceed to near Garrison's Fork.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECHERD, *October 6, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch. I will be ready.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General.

DUCK RIVER BRIDGE,
October 6, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD:

It is but rumor unconfirmed as to burning of Shelbyville. Scouts are not in. Cannot say where rebels are going. Were in Shelbyville at noon. Had pickets out a mile. Some say two regiments. All is vague.

COBURN,
Colonel.

ELK RIVER, *October 6, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Plates, cross-pieces, corble ties, and stringers are already prepared. I am well acquainted with country and know where I can cut the posts; the battery is my armament, and ought to go with me. I have once built this bridge, but the plan and bill of timber is in Nashville. The train has passed here.

K. A. HUNTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Engineer Corps.

ELK RIVER, *October 6, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Shall I send two companies of my regiment with the engineers? Colonel Hunton desires it. He will in that case leave his battery here. The battery is essential to the defense of this post. We shall then have about 700 men here.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel First U. S. Colored Troops.

[Indorsement.]

Answer—yes.

BUTTERFIELD.

TULLAHOMA, *October 6, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

I have two 3-inch rifles and one 12-pounder Napoleon, with horses for four guns.

JAMES M. HENDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-third Indiana.

[Indorsement.]

Lieutenant-Colonel HENDERSON,
Thirty-third Indiana :

Get your artillery ready to march, if required, at short notice to join us, with ammunition and everything in shape. It may not be required, but have it ready—forage and rations for three days.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

Major-General HOWARD,
Bridgeport :

Have four guns ready to move up here at daylight to take the place of four pieces here in redoubt. To come by rail with ammunition-chests only, in addition to pieces, with that portion necessary to move it to the redoubt from the train.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

Major-General HOWARD,
Bridgeport :

Major-General Hooker desires to know whether your horses have arrived, so that you can march either of your batteries.

JAMES D. FESSENDEN,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Major-General HOWARD,
Bridgeport :

Send the battery to this place as soon as possible; they must march; no train can be furnished. Make but one pontoon bridge across the river at present, and for that select the best crossing. We must not rely on our trestles; therefore use the pontoons instead. Let all the pontoons not required for one bridge be collected together and put in condition for immediate use. Please see that all the lumber used in the trestle bridge is preserved.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 6, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Nashville or Chattanooga :

You will please make a careful examination into the conduct of Colonel Innes, superintendent of railroad transportation, since he

entered upon that duty, and report to this Department. His contracts and arrangements in violation of the transportation of private property, and in reference to Adams and other express companies, require special examination.

A copy of a telegram to Colonel Innes is hereunto annexed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Send copy of telegram to Colonel Innes.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, October 6, 1863—8 p. m.

Colonel INNES,

Military Supt. of Railroads, Louisville and Nashville :

Complaints have reached this Department that you have made contracts and arrangements for the transportation of private property, and have otherwise irregularly and improperly conducted [yourself] as superintendent of transportation. It is the design of this Department to have your conduct investigated and afford you an opportunity of explanation. In the mean time you will confine yourself strictly to your duties in relation to military transportation, and abstain from improper interference with any private rights, and from any contracts or arrangements for private transportation. The Quartermaster-General, Meigs, is now in the Department of the Cumberland, at Nashville or Chattanooga. You are ordered to make full report to him of all the contracts or arrangements for transportation on the railroads in your charge since you were appointed superintendent, and to obey such orders and instructions as he may give you. You will acknowledge the receipt of this telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 6, 1863.*

(Received 12.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War :

Does the President authorize Col. T. A. Scott to have the gauge of the Louisville and Frankfort and Louisville and Lexington Railroads changed, and will he sanction Colonel Scott's recommendation for the Government paying the expense of changing the rolling-stock and machinery to suit changed gauge? The companies desire to co-operate in whatever is determined upon. An immediate reply is asked, as every day's delay is important.

EDW'D D. HOBBS,

President L. and F. and L. and L. Railroads.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

October 6, 1863—3.25 p. m.

EDWARD D. HOBBS, Esq.,

Louisville, Ky. :

The President has authorized Col. Thomas A. Scott to have the gauge of the Louisville and Frankfort and Louisville and Lexington Railroads changed. He also sanctions Colonel Scott's recommenda-

tion for the Government to pay the expense of changing the rolling-stock and machinery to suit the changed gauge. Colonel Scott has full powers to do what he deems necessary for the service, subject, however, to approval by this Department. You and the companies you represent will please accept thanks of the Department for your co-operation.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 6, 1863.*
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

I am satisfied that 10,000 general-service troops and 5,000 home guards can be raised in this part of the State. Captain Harris, chief ordnance officer, has made requisition for 10,000 additional arms, which I hope will be promptly forwarded. The home guards will be used to defend the mountain passes and against small raids. The regular recruits already amount to about 3,000.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE :

Dispatch just received from Cave City says Major Martin and a few of his men are this side of Glasgow watching rebels. Thirty-third Kentucky Regiment, under Colonel Lauck, are on their way to Cave City to protect stores at this point. I have also given notice to Captain Hare, Captain Bowland, and Colonel McManomy to look out for small bands on the line of railroad north of this place. I have sent small force to Bacon Creek bridge as re-enforcement. Colonel Spaulding should move with his force to Glasgow or Cave City, and watch and attack the rebels.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 6, 1863.

General BOYLE :

Order Colonel Spaulding to move his force in direction of Cave City or Glasgow. Rebels reported in Glasgow this morning. I am sending all the available force I can spare to Cave City to protect Government property. Major Martin is between Cave City and Glasgow. Rebel force not known. I will use every effort to prevent damage to railroad. We have had no communication with Major Martin until this morning.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., *October 6, 1863.*

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville :

Information from Cave City says rebels have left Glasgow ; gone toward Burkesville. Have not learned what number of Martin's men were captured. Rebels took private deposits from bank. No other damage done. If Colonel Spaulding has not moved it will be well to send him through Columbia if he is mounted.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 6, 1863.*

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville :

Dispatch from Glasgow to Colonel Lauck from Major Martin says rebel Colonel Hughs captured 100 of his men, burned his commissary building, and carried off much private property. Major Martin intends pursuing Hughs to-night with 60 men. Will Major Martin and Colonel Spaulding be ordered to report to me for orders?

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 6, 1863.

Captain SEMPLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville :

I will endeavor to protect the railroad with the limited force under my command.

Has Colonel Spaulding's command been ordered as requested?

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Munfordville, October 6, 1863.

Captain HARE :

Look out for rebels. It is reported that rebels are in Glasgow. It is also reported that 25 or 30 rebels were on the upper pike last night. Take care of the railroad bridge.

Respectfully,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 6, 1863.

Captain BOWLAND,

Muldraugh's Hill :

Rebels at Glasgow this morning. Do not know their exact number. Watch out for small bands. Give notice to detachment under your command.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 6, 1863.

Colonel McMANOMY,
New Haven:

Look out for rebels on your line of railroad. Give notice to your detachment of rebel raid on railroad. They were at Glasgow this morning.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MUNFORDVILLE, October 6, 1863.

Lieut. W. F. GORIN,
Cave City:

I am sending re-enforcements to Cave City. Major Martin had best fall back to that point, if he cannot resist the rebels and hold them in check.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 6, 1863.

Colonel LAUCK,
Cave City:

I requested General Boyle to send Colonel Spaulding to Glasgow via Columbia. He informs me that he has complied with my request. It will not be necessary to move the stores from Glasgow. Let Captain Beck remain at Glasgow and in that vicinity until Spaulding arrives. Lieutenant Gorin can remain at Cave City. I will give you orders in the morning.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 6, 1863.

Colonel LAUCK,
Cave City:

Direct your mounted infantry to go on to Glasgow and ascertain the true state of affairs; number of men captured by rebels. Have you heard from Major Martin? Is he safe, and how many of his command? Answer.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 7, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Colonel STAGER,
Cleveland, Ohio:

You will immediately rebuild the telegraph line from Memphis to Cairo.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1863—1.30 p. m.*

Col. ANSON STAGER,
New York :

Apply for military escort to General Sherman or General Hurlbut,
at Memphis.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *October 7, 1863—3.50 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

The President has read your letter,* and desires to publish it, but without using your name. Can I give him your permission? I sympathize with your affliction.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CORINTH, MISS.,
October 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Memphis:

The Third Michigan Cavalry this morning reported a fight near Tupelo. Report having defeated the rear guard of the enemy, and all have gone in the direction of Okolona under Ferguson. It is reported from Booneville that Heath's cavalry were having a fight near Guntown. General J. E. Smith's division is at Glendale to-night. I have ordered him to occupy Burnsville with Matthies' brigade to-morrow morning, and to push forward the repairs of the railroad as far as Bear Creek and protect the workmen. I have also given him instructions to ascertain about the fords at Eastport and beyond. Osterhaus' men have an excellent camp, and are in good condition. Forage is very short here, and we are losing many valuable horses for want of hay. When will my old division come up?

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

I. The troops of this command will sleep on their arms. In case of any firing on the picket lines will fall in immediately. The troops will be in line at daylight.

II. The batteries will be prepared to hitch up during the night at a moment's notice, and at daylight be ready to move if necessary.

By order of E. W. Rice, colonel commanding :

D. T. BOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 7, 1863.*

Colonel MERSY,

Commanding Second Brigade :

The rebels were moving east from Hudsonville at last accounts. Colonel Hurst has not been farther south than Coldwater lately. The cavalry is out watching their movements. Will inform you if anything occurs. Do not send your scouts too far south at present.

T. W. SWEENY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, *October 7, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

The enemy is reported south of here near Davis' Mills, having passed through Salem. I have a brigade of cavalry swinging in their rear. I am also hourly expecting the Seventh Kansas and Sixth Illinois Cavalry here, if the report is true, and General Sweeny believes it. I think they still mean Moscow or La Fayette, and would urgently suggest that a brigade be moved out to-night to cover these points, as the one which was there last night moved forward this morning. General Lee commands.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

Col. E. HATCH,

La Grange, Tenn.:

If the enemy are in force at Davis' Mills they will probably cross Wolf River there and move by Grand Junction on the flank and rear of La Grange. I doubt their moving toward Moscow from that point. They may come in on the Ripley road north of Wolf from the direction of Davis' Mills, but that road is difficult and easily defended.

I have applied to Sherman for a brigade to move before daylight to Moscow, and thence to support La Grange if attacked. In any event the concentration of your cavalry should be completed as early as possible. Confer freely with General Sweeny, and ascertain if the rumor of their being at Davis' Mills is true.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 7, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT :

From information obtained from prisoners I learn the strength of the enemy as follows: Chalmers, 1,600; Ruggles, 2,500; Ross and Logan, 3,000; total, 7,100; eight pieces of artillery. My impression is that they intend massing at Ripley. If I can get the Corinth cavalry, I can whip them; the troops I have are moving for them.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

MOSCOW, October 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT:

Patrol from Mount Pleasant just in. Enemy divided his forces 11 miles south of La Grange last night about dark. Main force going east on Salem road. Colonel Hurst captured 1 captain and several other prisoners from rear guard.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,

Second Iowa Cav., Comdg. Cav. Div., Moscow, Tenn.:

The enemy were heard of south of Pocahontas at 10 last night. The Ninth Illinois were sent out. Use your best discretion in following with your cavalry, and communicate with General Carr at Corinth. The Corinth cavalry are all out east and south, and consequently did not come to La Grange.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, October 7, 1863.

Colonel BINMORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Left one regiment of infantry at Moscow and sent the other three on to Corinth.

E. HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

CORINTH, October 7, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,

Memphis:

The following is contained in a dispatch from General Sherman to General Blair:

Tell Carr to prepare the railroad from Corinth toward Jackson; that I will get A. J. Smith to put a party on division from Columbus to Jackson, the people to be held pledged for the safety of the railroad. The work of the Fifteenth Army Corps and railroad operations to be on the road east of Corinth.

I shall be glad to co-operate, but do not see what troops or artificers I have to repair railroad with. I do not think the inhabitants can be held responsible for road when they cannot save themselves from being conscripted.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, October 7, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Seventh Kansas, 200 strong, started for La Grange at daylight—all the cavalry I had, except what was actually on picket. Third Michigan will be in to-day.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

Moscow, *October 7, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN :

I have relieved my men here. All quiet.

JNO. E. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

List of regiments, batteries, detachments, &c., composing the present command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, who have arrived or will arrive at Memphis from Vicksburg, Miss. :

First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus commanding : Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry, Thirty-first Missouri Infantry, Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, Third Missouri Infantry, Twelfth Missouri Infantry, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Ninth Iowa Infantry, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and Thirtieth Iowa Infantry.

Attached : First Iowa Battery, First Missouri Horse Artillery (one battery), and Fourth Ohio Battery.

Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith commanding : Sixth Missouri Infantry, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry, Eighth Missouri Infantry, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois Infantry, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Fourth Virginia Infantry, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

Attached : Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery ; Company B, First Illinois Light Artillery ; Company H, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Companies A and B, Sixteenth Illinois (Thielemann's) Cavalry.

Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse commanding : Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Ninetieth Illinois Infantry, One hundred and third Illinois Infantry, Sixth Iowa Infantry, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, One hundredth Indiana Infantry, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, and Fifty-third Ohio Infantry.

Attached : Company F, First Illinois Light Artillery ; Company I, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Cogswell's battery, Illinois Artillery.

Second Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith commanding : Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Sixty-third Illinois Infantry, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, Tenth Missouri Infantry, Eightieth Ohio Infantry, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Fifth Iowa Infantry, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, Tenth Iowa Infantry, and Company E, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry.

Attached : Sixth Wisconsin Battery ; Twelfth Wisconsin Battery ; Company M, First Missouri Light Artillery, and Company F, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, D. C., October 7, 1863—8.45 a. m.*Governor JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn. :

What news have you from Rosecrans' army, or in that direction beyond Nashville?

A. LINCOLN.

NASHVILLE, *October 7, 1863.*

(Received 8.45 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States :

Nothing definite from the front. Our hopes are strong that all will come out right. The damage on the railroad is being rapidly repaired. Telegraph wire will be up to-night. Chattanooga must be held.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
*Military Governor.*NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 7, 1863—7.20 p. m.*

(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Arms are much needed to supply the troops that have been raised under your orders for the regular service ; also for a number of companies of Union Guard which have been organized and are being organized for twelve months, and mustered into the service of the United States. This organization will render great and efficient service in General Rosecrans' rear in putting down guerrillas, guarding the railroads, and in co-operating with the various military posts. Some of the companies are here, organized, ready to enter the service. The arms are here, but are withheld, without instructions from you to issue. If the instructions are given, I hope they will be explicit to ordnance officers and quartermasters to furnish the necessary supplies.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
*Military Governor.*SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *October 7, 1863—7.45 p. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

News from the battle-field splendid. About 30 wounded soldiers just brought in. The rebels are completely routed. Several hundred reported killed and wounded, with 300 prisoners.

ROBT. GALBRAITH,
*Colonel, &c.*NASHVILLE, *October 7, 1863—1.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

As far as I positively know, the damage done the road is the destruction of the south Stone's River bridge, four other bridges be-

tween there and Wartrace, all the water-tanks between Murfreesborough and Wartrace, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of track entirely destroyed. I can get no positive information about Duck River; the reports conflict. I have this morning sent out scouts to ascertain positively. Will communicate with you when I get the required information I have stated, and am working day and night to repair the damage, and will strain every nerve to re-open immediately. In the mean time, I am forwarding troops, horses, &c., as fast as they arrive, to Murfreesborough.

WM. P. INNES,
Colonel.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp on Little Suck Creek, October 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. ST. C. MORTON,
Commanding Pioneer Brigade.

GENERAL: I have to report that the road from Little Suck Creek to Shoal Creek, which is the roughest portion of the road between this point and Chattanooga, is graded. If the weather prove favorable, three days' more work will complete the grade work to Big Suck Creek. An abundant supply of tools is now on hand, and an additional detail of men could be put to work.

I am, very respectfully,

HUBBARD K. MILWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE,
October 8, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, chief engineer.
J. ST. C. MORTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION, PIONEER BRIGADE,
Camp Goddard, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

Lieut. C. V. LAMBERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Agreeably to instructions, I herewith transmit the following report of a reconnaissance for a practicable road on Walden's Ridge: Starting at a point three-quarters of a mile below Mrs. Williams' house, ascend the mountain, taking the Williams road and following the trace to where it intersects the Anderson road at James Connor's, a distance of 10 miles from Chattanooga; follow the Anderson road 2 miles, then bearing to the left, on what is known as the Grierson or Burnett trace, reaching the Sequatchie Valley, saving a distance of 5 miles. This route can be made a good, practicable road in six days, with 500 men. The route running parallel with the Tennessee River, on top of Walden's Ridge, is not practicable, owing to the numerous ravines that are impassable, the heads of which are at the bluffs on the Sequatchie Valley side of the ridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. STEWART,
Captain, Commanding First Battalion Pioneer Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE,
October 7, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Smith, chief engineer.
J. ST. C. MORTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

OCTOBER 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following rebel messages were sent from Lookout Point, and read:

First. "Have finished pontoon; there is nothing else."

Second. "Central works beyond the star fort erecting platforms for heavy guns, and pontoons are completed and in use."

Third. "Boyd's sun is set."

Very respectfully,

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 7, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Captain COLE:

Do you see any unusual movement of the enemy? Ask Seiter and Foraker.

MERRILL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

CAMERON'S HILL, October 7, 1863—12.55 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

All quiet along enemy's line. Can see more tents on their right than yesterday.

HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer.

OBSERVATION STATION,
Cameron's Hill, October 7, 1863—1 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

I see less stir among troops in the valley than heretofore, perhaps owing to the clearness of the atmosphere; I see more tents than I saw yesterday. On Mission Ridge I see troops standing in groups, some in line and some few slowly working on fortifications. One hundred and twenty-three degrees, plainly see two guns where three had been reported a few days since. One hundred and twenty-four degrees, troops at this point and some farther north; saw about 100 with knapsacks on, arms right shoulder shift, sauntering along from there to the right. Now and then a wagon going in the same direc-

tion disappeared in timber before reaching 124 degrees. Saw what I took to be two large guns in the same work from where heavy gun was fired from a few days since, about 152 degrees from Fort Dunlap.

SAM'L BACHTELL,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer

SIGNAL CORPS, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 7, 1863—12.20 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

CAPTAIN: Can see no change in the enemy's position on Mission Ridge this morning. The battery and tents remain in the same places. Lieutenant Ellis reports this morning that he noticed the enemy bringing down from the hill yesterday evening near dark what appeared to be a gun and a caisson.

Yours, respectfully,

B. R. WOOD, JR.,
Lieutenant and Assistant Signal Officer, in Charge.

From Cameron's Hill (Station No. 1) we can see more tents on the right of the enemy's line than yesterday. No other change.

HOWGATE.

From Crane's Hill (Station No. 2) I can see nothing unusual along the enemy's line. There is no change.

FORAKER.

CRANE'S HILL, *October 7, 1863—1.05 p. m.*

Captain MERRILL:

See nothing unusual.

FORAKER.

FORT DUNLAP, *October 7, 1863.*

Captain LEONARD,

Acting Signal Officer, Twenty-first Army Corps:

A column of infantry moved along crest of the ridge from our right until they reached unpainted house east of this part, where they halted and remain standing in line. Squads of infantry have been moving just to the right of the house. Just at foot of ridge, below a "headquarters," a column of smoke has been rising; also southeast of the part. All other points appear as usual.

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

CAMERON'S HILL, *October 7, 1863—1.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant FITCH:

General Rosecrans wishes to know why you did not report battle yesterday, if you saw one.

HOWGATE.

CRANE'S HILL, *October 7, 1863—2.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant HOWGATE:

Saw none.

FITCH,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

CAMERON'S HILL, *October 7, 1863—2.45 p. m.*

Captain MERRILL:

Fitch reports that he saw no battle yesterday. General Rosecrans wishes to know.

HOWGATE.

CAMERON'S HILL, *October 7, 1863—7.20 p. m.*

Captain MERRILL:

Can see the enemy's fires extending along our front from southeast to 30 degrees northeast, being most numerous in the east and south-east. More on our left than last night.

HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
October 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The officers at Crane's Hill (Station No. 2) say, in answer to inquiry of commanding general, that they saw no battle yesterday. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

STATION No. 1,
Cameron's Hill, October 7, 1863.

Captain MERRILL:

See enemy's camp-fires extending along our front, southeast to 30 degrees north of east, being most numerous in the east and south-east. More on our left than last night.

HOWGATE.

CRANE'S HILL, STATION No. 2, [*October 7, 1863.*]
(Received 7.50 p. m.)

The enemy display as many fires as usual.

FORAKER.

HEADQUARTERS PICKET RESERVE,
October 7, 1863—6 a. m.

Captain POLK,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Third Division, 14th Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have this morning sent into camp a sergeant and 6 men of the Fifth Kentucky, C. S. Army. They deserted last night, and the sergeant, who is very intelligent, gives some information which

may be useful. He states that pontoons are being rapidly built in the enemy's rear, and crackers baked and packed. From what he has heard he believes a movement on our left may be expected very shortly. Please to place this before the general commanding the corps. The men have been sent to the provost-marshal of the brigade (First Brigade, Third Division).

I remain, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. LISTER,

Lieut. Col. 31st Ohio Vol. Infy., Officer of the Day, 3d Div.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

Special morning report from the front of the Twentieth Army Corps:

General Carlin, division officer of the day, First Division front, reports, through Lieutenant Vance, acting assistant inspector-general, that last night very many fires were built in front of the center of our army extending clear to our extreme left within the enemy's lines, as though an army was bivouacking there, while the rest of the enemy's front, extending to Lookout Mountain, was extraordinarily dark. General Carlin was of the opinion that the enemy were preparing to attack, or else these fires were a feint, under cover of which the enemy was retreating. Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning bugles were heard, which seemed to be calls to fall in and stand at attention, &c. No one is able to say which way the enemy were moving, though every one thinks that they were moving.

In front of General Thomas' right, on the creek above us, the enemy seemed to be building a bridge or something of the sort, judging from the sounds of handling of timber; this at 3 o'clock this morning. Just before dusk last evening some two or three pieces of artillery were seen moving down the mountain.

Lieutenant Boal, acting assistant inspector-general, Colonel Sherman, reports that from 3 to 8 p. m. enemy's artillery was moving down Lookout Mountain; one full battery and the caissons counted before dark by a sergeant; judging from sound and time of passing, about two more batteries passed. A considerable number of men were heard hallooing, but whether in organized force is doubtful, because the noises of bull drums, brass bands, and voices of men walking to and fro seemed too evident an attempt to swell the number of troops.

Respectfully submitted to Major-General McCook for his information.

HORACE N. FISHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 74. } *Chattanooga, October 7, 1863.*

The present encampment of the troops of this division will hereafter be known and designated as Camp Lytle, after Brig. Gen. W. H. Lytle, killed in action at the battle of Chickamauga, Sunday, September 20, 1863.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

GEORGE LEE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN,
Commanding Second Division, Reserve Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you will give directions for a cavalry reconnaissance to be made in the direction of Huntsville, leaving to-day. He suggests that the command of Colonel Watkins be employed for this service.

The general is informed this morning that a portion of the rebel cavalry is moving in the direction of Fayetteville via Shelbyville, and it is believed that it will continue its course to Huntsville.

At McMinnville the rebel raiders divided into columns, the larger marching in the direction of Murfreesborough, the other toward Fayetteville via Shelbyville.

A brigade of infantry will march to-morrow morning and take post at Larkinsville, with instructions to co-operate with the cavalry you may send out in the direction of Huntsville. The general requests that directions may be given to the officer in command to make every possible inquiry of the movements of the rebel cavalry, and to report the result, as well as all other useful information he may gather, as often as he may deem it necessary.

Let the officer in command be enjoined to exercise the utmost vigilance, and if he comes up with the enemy to fall upon and destroy him. The column is represented to be a small one, with horses greatly reduced from their long raid. The column to return when they have executed their instructions. The rebel cavalry will be able to reach Fayetteville to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 7, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Major-General Hooker, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, has been ordered to guard the line of railroad from Cowan to Bridgeport. This in effect relieves me from duty at this point. The Second Brigade of my division is above Chattanooga. Three regiments of the First (the Tenth and Sixtieth Illinois and Tenth Michigan) and one section of Edgerton's battery are at or near Anderson's Cross-Roads. The Sixteenth Illinois and Beebe's battery with First Brigade headquarters are at Bridgeport. The One hundred and eighth Ohio, with two sections of Edgerton's battery, Third Brigade, are at this point.

I respectfully request that Colonel Smith, with the Sixteenth Illinois and Beebe's battery, be ordered to join and assume command of his brigade. Also, that orders may be issued to the One hundred and eighth Ohio and Edgerton's battery with division headquarters to move forward to or near Anderson's Cross-Roads.

Railroad communication interrupted between here and Nashville. No train since Monday. Telegraph-wires cut beyond Cowan. Large ambulance train with wounded arrived safely. Railroad has not

been threatened this side of Tantalón. Cavalry scouting country daily. A few rebel cavalry reported about Larkinsville. Refugee reports that Roddey, with 1,300 cavalry, left Bragg last Thursday for Tuscumbia; that the major part of Bragg's army was on Missionary Ridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,

Brig. Gen., Commanding Second Division, Reserve Corps.

[Indorsement.]

Order General Hooker to relieve General Morgan. General Morgan to concentrate at Anderson's Cross-Roads and protect the points above there where the trains cross. Have report from Battle Creek as to what regiments guard our pontoon bridge there. General Morgan to see to this and report.

W. S. R.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
In Camp on Chickamauga Creek, Tenn.,
October 7, 1863—7 p. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Your communication of last night was received at 1 o'clock this morning. Colonel McCook was then and is now absent, and, under the direction of the senior officer at this point (Colonel Dilworth, Eighty-fifth Illinois), I have the honor to make the following report, in obedience to the order in your communication:

Since our arrival here there has been some movement by the enemy each day, such as rattling of wagons. Yesterday the enemy were comparatively quiet, but the picket officers report an unusual stir last night; drums and trumpets were sounded, and wagon trains were heard during the greater part of the night. The picket officers were unable to state in what direction the move was made.

The officer of the day reports that there were no rebels seen on the opposite bank to-day. At this time all is quiet.

Nothing has been heard of General Burnside.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. ANDERSON,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELBYVILLE, October 7, 1863—9 a. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I left Murfreesborough yesterday morning as soon as I had drawn rations for my command. I found the enemy had divided his force about 5 miles from here, sending a party to attack Wartrace; another off to the right on the Middleton road toward Unionville and Columbia; another coming into this place and sacking the town. The party that went to Wartrace, I learn from citi-

zens, was repulsed. Their soldiers say they whipped the Yankees, but were ordered away; that is, had not time to reap the fruits of their victory.

When I moved this morning from where I camped last night, which was 7 miles from here on the Murfreesborough and Shelbyville pike, I left McCook's division to wait for orders. Since I have found out their directions, I have ordered McCook to strike across the country direct for Unionville. The remainder of the command is moving out on the Farmington road and will soon strike their rear guard, and I shall find out the exact direction they have taken and their intentions, when I will again telegraph you whether they intend striking the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals or above. I cannot as yet positively state, but shall know before night, if they intend crossing at Muscle Shoals, which is possible.

General Dodge should be telegraphed at once and head them off to give me time to gain upon them. This force is larger than mine, but if I can get up to them, I have no doubt I can whip them and capture them, with all their dry-goods, greenbacks, &c. Every man is loaded down to the guards with plunder; hundreds of them have on our uniforms. My horses are very much jaded, but the men are all right and can stand it as long as there is a rebel ahead of them. To make the thing sure, I will also telegraph to General Dodge, at Corinth, but you must do the same.

I think they did no damage to the railroad, except to the bridge at Murfreesborough, and tearing up rails and burning ties in some places. I have ordered the Michigan Engineers to go immediately to work and repair the bridge near Murfreesborough, and it will be done by to-morrow.

ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTN., SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Rankin's Ferry, October 7, 1863.

Capt. D. G. SWAIM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that I received a dispatch last night, ordering me to patrol the river as far up as Kelley's Ferry. The captain conveying the order to Colonel Watkins, ordering a battalion from his brigade to re-enforce me, instructed me that Kelley's Ferry was at the Widow Hall's, 6 miles up the river. I find by examining a private map of a survey of the river, in possession of Mr. Mitchell, a Union man, residing near here, that Kelley's Ferry is up the river 15 miles distant, and 10 miles from Chattanooga by the ferry road. It was at this ferry, Mr. Mitchell says, that General Bragg crossed a portion of his army over pontoons. The ferry at the Widow Hall's is a private ferry to cultivated lands on the other side of the river, and is only accessible to foot passers or those mounted. Am I to patrol and picket beyond the Widow Hall's?

Very respectfully, &c.,

B. P. WELLS,
Captain Second Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. Battalion.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTN., SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Rankin's Ferry, October 7, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state all quiet here and the same as reported yesterday. Pickets of the enemy seen daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. WELLS,
Captain Second Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. Battalion.

UNIONVILLE, TENN.,
October 7, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

I am here with my column. I hear the rebels are moving on Columbia road. I shall move on with main column to the Columbia road by the nearest route, sending one squadron by other road. No rebels have been seen on Eagleville road; they were passing on old Fayetteville road by Thompson's Ford; but 20 or 25 were seen at Unionville. I have no reliable information of whereabouts of the main column of the enemy. I shall await orders at intersection of Eagleville and Columbia road, or send you report if I learn anything or move from there.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to make such details as you can reasonably spare from other duties, to put the wagon road from Bridgeport to Jasper in good condition. A large part of our supplies must, for the present, be brought over that route, and the road must be made good against the rainy season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—8 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

Major-General Butterfield informs me that Wartrace was abandoned by Colonel Baird's command yesterday, under instructions of General Granger to move to Duck River, and that at 3 o'clock p. m. the trestle bridges over that river were burned. Whether this was permitted under authority I am not advised. Indeed, I cannot learn that a single gun was fired in defense of either place. I am equally

ignorant of the conduct of a portion of the Twelfth Corps. In the first place, one division had been ordered to take post at those points, and when it was found they had passed there, they were seasonably directed to return to them. I forbear comment until more fully advised. The pontoon bridge at Bridgeport was completed yesterday.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—12 m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga :

Advices from General Butterfield, dated 10.15 a. m. to-day, inform me that the rebel force is discovered to be encamped on McMinnville pike, 1 mile from Shelbyville, and that one column is moving out to attack it, while another is moving along the line of the railroad to open the communication with the rear. The bridge at Duck River has been burned, and cannot be repaired before to-morrow p. m. Track torn up beyond. Damage done farther on not yet known.

Directions have been given General Howard to complete the bridge-head opposite Bridgeport. Additional defenses will be determined on, if necessary, as soon as I can leave here. Our scouts penetrated to within 4 miles of Trenton yesterday, and found a picket of about 200 men at that point and Whiteside's Station.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

Major-General Butterfield telegraphs me from Tullahoma this p. m. that the rebels burned Shelbyville last night and that they are now there. The damage done the railroad not yet known. I cannot learn that they have been in the vicinity of any of the bridges ; they appear to have crossed the road. The cavalry within my reach, in condition or numbers, do not warrant me in dispatching them to Huntsville, where I should expect them. In the first place, one division had been ordered to take post at those points, and when it was found they had passed there, they were seasonably directed to return to them. I forbear comment until more fully advised. The pontoon bridge at Bridgeport was completed yesterday.

HOOKEE,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—8 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

Have this moment received the following dispatch :

I arrived here with the brigade of infantry and brigade of 800 cavalry at 2 p. m., finding Generals Crook and Mitchell in hot pursuit of the enemy, engaging them here on arrival, killing 100 or more and capturing 200 prisoners. Reported also

three pieces of artillery. The rebel force is large, and our force is adequate to their pursuit and, I hope, destruction. The general opinion of those acquainted with the country is that our cavalry force will capture or destroy them. General Ruger's brigade has continued on to Bell Buckle on the railroad, where Knipe's brigade will now march and headquarters be to-night.

I expect to find the Michigan Engineers hard at work at Wartrace bridge, and shall push all energy to opening the road. I have returned a portion of the infantry to Duck River, and shall return the One hundred and second Ohio, of Granger's command, to Tullahoma or Decherd. I learn that bridges this side of Murfreesborough have been destroyed and much injury done; that our forces are working this way from there. Shall keep on to meet them, and see the telegraph and railroad opened.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

DUCK RIVER, *October 7, 1863.*

Major-General HOOKER:

It is now nearly 6 a. m. and my trains are not up. My plans for an early attack are frustrated.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—8 a. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

If your trains disappoint you, ascertain where the fault lies, and the remedy shall be applied at once. Please ascertain also why some of the troops of the Twelfth Corps were not left at Wartrace, and also why no movement was made from Decherd to relieve the troops at that point and Duck River when directed to do so. Which of the Generals Granger ordered the abandonment of Wartrace? It seems to me that there has been bad conduct enough on that part of the road to dishonor a brave army.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—2 p. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

The statement of the chief of scouts at Wartrace is so improbable that it will not do to base action upon it without further evidence. That scout should be instructed to go and look into Matt's Hollow to-night, and report what he can see and hear. Even if the report should be true, the best way to operate against that force will be to open our communications with the rear.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

DUCK RIVER,
October 7, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

My column now starts for Shelbyville from here—Fifth Iowa Cavalry and two of Geary's regiments. The main column will start

as soon as the train gets me to Wartrace. It will not diverge from the line to Murfreesborough, except to find the enemy. General Ruger brings me reports from refugees coming into Tullahoma that their force divided in two columns at McMinnville, one attacking Murfreesborough, where it was repulsed, the other being the one near us, which is now supposed to have moved toward Fayetteville and may threaten Decherd or Cowan. I left the battery and a sufficient force at Tullahoma; also at Elk River. I trust for no more delays now.

Wartrace was evacuated by order of G. Granger from Chattanooga by telegraph, directing all the forces to move to Duck River bridge and hold it. The delay in train it has been impossible to avoid.

I will investigate the matters spoken of in your dispatch.

Send up provisions.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—8.45 a. m.*

BEGGS:

I have received no orders for stores from Tullahoma. What troops want them?

J. M. BLAIR,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

DUCK RIVER BRIDGE,
October 7, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: Please direct Captain Blair, commissary of subsistence, to send up a train of supplies to this point, so that in case of necessity he can send here for them.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—9 a. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

The post commissary has been directed to send 20,000 rations to await your orders at Duck River. In consequence of the protracted interruption of our communications, it has been deemed prudent to issue the two-third rations until further orders.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—8 p. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Let me know in what direction the rebels are flying. I am rejoiced to hear that matters are progressing so favorably.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[MURFREESBOROUGH, October 7, 1863.]

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Stevenson, Ala. :

Dispatch for General Slocum received and forwarded. The railroad and telegraph line is cut between Tullahoma and Wartrace; a few rails destroyed. My division is marching toward Bridgeport; the rear just passed this place. I leave by first train.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, October [7?], 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,

Nashville :

The dispatch of General Hooker of the 6th orders all available forces here and on the road to be pushed forward to open the railroad and meet General Butterfield, who is moving this way.

Large force of our cavalry left here yesterday in pursuit. Reports have been to-day received from Duck River that the bridge there is safe; the enemy was beyond and is being followed by our cavalry in force equal at least to the enemy. Our infantry would be at least 50 miles behind, and of course could do no good. Shall I send General Geary forward on foot and without transportation, or wait the railroad repair? It is plain General Hooker knew nothing of the condition of matters this way.

It is reported that General Butterfield expects to be in Wartrace to-night. If so, the enemy will be below him.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, October 7, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Corps :

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 6th, addressed to Major-General Slocum or the senior officer of Twelfth Corps.

The interruption of the railroad and telegraph is between this and Christiana. Two small bridges, from 3 to 4 miles below this, have been destroyed, and the rails torn up at intervals for a few miles farther on. Having done this damage, the rebels left, going south night before last. They were followed yesterday forenoon by a large force of our cavalry under General Stanley—a force at least equal to that of the enemy. We have reports to-day that the rebels, after a faint attempt at Duck River, passed on, and when last heard from this forenoon were 40 miles away.

The telegraph line is being rapidly repaired, and will be open to Wartrace to-day, and probably in perfect connection farther south. The railroad bridges will be completed I learn to-morrow at farthest, and the track relaid in a day or two unless more damaged than now reported. Several companies of the Michigan Engineers and Mechanics Regiment are now on the road, with railroad ties, &c., for repairs; a large force is already at work.

In view of the fact that the messenger reports that General Butterfield was at Duck River, and that the railroad is clear of rebels between this and Wartrace, I presume that the contingency mentioned in your dispatch will not make necessary the sending forward the six regiments of Geary's division of Twelfth Corps now here, especially as the railroad interruption is at this point and the command is wholly without transportation. A portion of Geary's command is at the bridge below as a guard to the railroad repairers. They will move down as fast as the road is repaired.

It is reported here that the rebels have gone to Shelbyville with threats to burn that place. They may strike the railroad at Tullahoma or farther south.

General Slocum is still at Nashville, but is expected here to-night.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, First Division, Twelfth Corps.

MURFREESBOROUGH, October 7, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM :

The latest I have is that the rebels are at least 40 miles south of this and beyond Duck River, having avoided that point. General Butterfield, with several thousand men, was at Duck River this forenoon to move to Wartrace. I can get no reliable information when railroad will be repaired. Nobody seems posted.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

[MURFREESBOROUGH, October 7, 1863.]

Officer in Charge of Bridge :

Dispatches from General Hooker urge that the repairs of bridge be hurried with every possible effort. If you need more men, use the regiment on duty at the bridge, and call on me for all you want. Don't let a moment be lost.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, October 7, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD :

I have here the Thirteenth New Jersey and Second Massachusetts in part, and no transportation. What shall I do ?

CARMAN,
Colonel Thirteenth New Jersey.

[Indorsement.]

DUCK RIVER, October 7, 1863—6.15 a. m.

Colonel CARMAN,

Tullahoma :

Load your men on the timber train of Colonel Hunton, Michigan Engineers, and not receiving other orders, assist him in rebuilding the bridges.

D. B.

DUCK RIVER, *October 7, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

GENERAL : A rumor has just come in that 15,000 rebels are advancing on Wartrace from Manchester, a town 12 miles east of Tullahoma. It is not well accredited and I disbelieve it. I have several citizen scouts out on the road who will give us warning. Scouts report no one near us on the east ; the country has been scoured. One of them brought in this rumor.

I believe I have already informed you that the Mechanics have gone up to repair bridge; the timbers have also gone up, and about 1,000 men to guard the workmen. I think that at least that many men ought to be kept there till the coast is clear on the east.

Very respectfully,

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel.

This is written since the note in relation to the provisions.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—10 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Decherd, Elk River, and Tullahoma :

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he is advised that the rebel raiders divided into two columns at McMinnville, and that one moved in the direction of Murfreesborough, the other Fayetteville via Shelbyville. The former was repulsed at Murfreesborough, and he expects that the latter will be if he shows himself in your vicinity.

WM. H. LAWRENCE,

*Major, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—8 a. m.*

Major-General HOWARD :

Your dispatch announcing the completion of the bridge received. Be pleased to have all the pontoons not used in the bridge put in immediate readiness for use up the river. Have also steps taken to secure all the trestles and other lumber used about the bridges from loss by the rising of the river. Have all the corn in your vicinity gathered for the animals, as we are short of forage.

JOSEPH HOOKER,

*Major-General, Commanding.*STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—11 a. m.*

Major-General HOWARD :

The bridge-head commenced on the opposite side of the river from you appears to be unnecessarily large for the proper security of one bridge. If this is your opinion, please have it reduced and the defense as you determine completed. I was required to do this, but during the pendency of operations along the line of railroad I cannot well leave here. Butterfield, at the head of the Twelfth Corps, is opening our communications with Nashville. It appears that the corps and division commanders were severed from their commands by the raiders.

I send you by the first opportunity a copy of instructions to cavalry, and issue yours to the brigade which is to march to-mor-

row. Please give directions to the commanding officer to co-operate with the cavalry if required to do so. The cavalry force will be in Huntsville to-morrow night.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—3 p. m.*

Major-General HOWARD :

I know nothing of the intentions of the general-in-chief respecting the pontoons. I presume, however, that they will be thrown forward by the river. The only object, I take it, being to have them collected together and put in repair for immediate use.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 7, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Bridgeport:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that in consequence of the interruption of our communications our forage is exhausted, and it becomes necessary to depend on the crops of the surrounding country for the subsistence of our animals.

Below Bellefonte are extensive corn-fields, and we shall have to depend on them mainly for our supply. The general is advised that two hundred wagons are on the way from the front to be used for this service. To cover these foraging parties the major-general commanding directs that you send one brigade of your corps, provided with seven days' rations, to take post at Larkinsville until further orders; the column to be ready to march to-morrow morning. It will be instructed to follow the river road to below Bellefonte, and from there through Scottsville to Larkinsville. This command must send pickets well out in the direction of Huntsville and Santa, as it is more than probable that a portion of the rebel cavalry raiders will return across the Tennessee River via Huntsville.

The general desires the column will move with the smallest possible number of wagons, which it will be necessary to take from the troops now at Bridgeport, and also one or two ambulances. It will not be necessary to take forage, as that can be gathered from the country.

Enjoin the utmost vigilance and resolution on the part of the command. It is abundantly large to cope successfully with any cavalry force the enemy can send against it. It is presumed they will not be absent more than one week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Owing to the break in our communications it has become necessary to reduce the ration of this command one-third until further orders. A company of our soldiers will be found below Bellefonte working a saw-mill.

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General

STEVENSON, *October 7, 1863—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General HOWARD :

Please suspend the marching of the brigade until further orders ; matters to the rear are not sufficiently developed for me to act advisedly. When it does move we can send you rations to Larkinsville by rail should you desire.

What is the name and strength of the regiment at Bridgeport awaiting an opportunity to go to Chattanooga ?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 7, 1863—3 p. m.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Your telegram received. I hope you will promptly and freely investigate every charge mentioned. I claim in justice to myself to have it done at the earliest possible moment. I will send copy of your telegram to General Meigs as soon as communication is open.

WM. P. INNES,
Colonel and Military Superintendent of Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 7, 1863—9 a. m.*

(Received 6.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Line to Nashville all right this morning. Rebels are being closely pursued. Have copy of message to Innes. The remnants belonging to Eleventh and Twelfth Corps now here and at Jeffersonville. Will load them all to-day, and get General Boyle to send out a guard to scour the city for stragglers and send them all off this evening. When will next shipments be made, and by what route will they reach Louisville ?

THOS. A. SCOTT.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 7, 1863—3.35 p. m.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have received copy of your dispatch dated October 6, addressed to Colonel Innes, military superintendent, Nashville, and beg the favor of being permitted to make a brief statement of the circumstances that induced me to seek the interference of the War Department.

While the Army of the Cumberland was at Murfreesborough a contract was made with us, by order of General Rosecrans, fixing the rates we were to pay Government and to charge shippers, and providing that as the road was extended we should have facilities at proportionate rates. When the army advanced and the road opened to Stevenson we ran to that point, paying rates equal to those paid by us on Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the army freight-line service.

When the new superintendent came into power he refused to carry out the contract, took our cars for Government use, and loaded private freight in Government cars, and though ordered more than once by General Rosecrans to respect the contract with our company, he refused to do so. The notice providing for terminating the contract was at once given by Colonel Innes on coming into power, and as the time is nearly out, and I had reason to believe that a contract would be awarded to other parties, I have sought to make a contract with the Department direct, thus anticipating action at Nashville, and in doing so I did not desire to assume the attitude of preferring charges against Colonel Innes.

ALFRED GAITHER,
Superintendent.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 7, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn. :

Your telegram of yesterday received and approved. The ordnance department has been instructed to fill the requisition for arms.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 7, 1863—2 p. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m., 8th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your instructions received, and the spirit of them will be obeyed at once. The force on our left, about Greeneville, is bold and threatening, and the detaching a force sufficient to hold it in check would leave me so weak that after the necessary positions had been garrisoned, I could not carry out the remainder of your instructions efficiently. I therefore deem it wise to throw a heavy column against Jones' force, and by capturing or driving him back, and breaking up the railroad for some distance into Virginia, release the force watching Jones and enable me to move in force to General Rosecrans' aid. Troops are now in motion in accordance with that plan. I have also sent all the cavalry I can spare to connect with General Rosecrans' left, and take to General Rosecrans re-enforcements to insure his holding Chattanooga, if attacked; and it is not likely that he will desire to assume the offensive before the completion of this work enables me to co-operate fully with him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 7, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville :

Major Martin, with 60 men of his command, and 30 men under command of Captain Beck, sent from this place, left Glasgow yester-

day evening in pursuit of rebels. From best information I can get, rebel force is small. If Major Martin and Captain Beck can overtake them, they ought to whip and capture them.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 7, 1863.*

W. F. GORIN,
Glasgow :

I have had but few troops assigned to me since I was placed in command of this part of the State. Those at Glasgow were not reported to me. I have ordered all the force I can spare to Glasgow ; they will be there to-night. Colonel Spaulding is on his way to your place. I requested General Boyle on yesterday to order him, via Columbia, to Glasgow. He replied that my wishes had been complied with.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 7, 1863.

JOHN R. REDDING,
Glasgow :

Troops are on the way to Glasgow from two points ; will arrive in time to give protection.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 7, 1863.

Lieutenant ADAMS,
Commanding Cavalry, Glasgow :

Inform me as to situation of affairs at Glasgow. Have you heard from Captain Beck ? Captain Hale will be in Glasgow this evening or to-night. Colonel Spaulding was ordered to that point on yesterday. Have you any information about rebels ? Report the arrival of Spaulding and Hale.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 7, 1863.

Colonel LAUCK,
Cave City :

Move infantry and section battery back to this place. Leave Lieutenant Gorin and Captain Beck as directed in last night's dispatch.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 8, 1863*—3 p. m.
(Received 11.45 p. m., 10th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

At the repeated and earnest request of the military superintendent of railroads in Tennessee I sent six locomotives to Cairo for Nashville. This was two weeks since. If they are as badly wanted there as he claims, they should go on; if not, they will do good service here. I have thirteen locomotives at this place—scarcely enough to run the road to Decatur. The road cannot be run to Decatur from Bear Creek unless heavily guarded, and the guards must come from Sherman's corps. There are 7,000 rebel cavalry now on the flank of the road between here and Corinth. The telegraph line is cut every night. A rise in the Tennessee and Ohio, which is daily expected, will relieve all this. I have not more men than enough to cover the road to Corinth. The locomotives now at Cairo await your orders. The true procedure, in my opinion, is to organize an expedition of infantry and cavalry, drive the enemy below Columbus, Miss., bring in what is left of the rolling-stock at Grenada, and thus clear the flank for Sherman's march, while the rest of the force is repairing track.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: There is every indication that the enemy will make an effort to cut off communication between Memphis and Corinth, and also that he will endeavor to prevent Sherman from joining Rosecrans or getting near him to support him. The cavalry to my front have evidently gone north, 3,000 or 4,000 strong, and have been reinforced by two brigades of infantry.

I am also informed, and I believe reliably, that two divisions from Bragg's army have gone up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Johnston is now with their troops in person. He was at Oxford a few days ago, but has gone round to Okolona.

I am just sending out all the force that can be spared from here to drive the enemy from Canton and Jackson, with instructions to remain in Canton for a few days and scout with the cavalry as far eastward as possible.

Columbus, Miss., is a point of vast importance to the enemy, and if threatened would necessarily cause the enemy to detain a large force at that point. The cavalry will try to create the impression that they are going there.

I presume you have full information of the movements of the enemy and are acting accordingly.

I further learn from Bragg's army, that since the fight it has been reduced largely by sending off detachments, first to prevent reinforcements being sent to Rosecrans from Corinth, and second to push a force across the Tennessee, west of any force Rosecrans has,

with the view of getting to his rear. I do not know how reliable this may be, but send the information as I received it.

I wish you would forward this letter or a copy to Sherman, with the private letter for him accompanying.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 8, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

I received information last evening about 7 o'clock p. m. that the enemy were on the opposite side of Wolf River, near Davis' Mills, about 5 miles from this place. I immediately placed a strong and well advanced picket on the road leading to Davis' Mills, and before daylight this morning sent a small cavalry force as a feeler in that direction, but the enemy had left during the night.

Information is just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, with whom I opened communication last night via Saulsbury, instructing him to get in the rear of the enemy by daybreak this morning and I would attack him in front. He says that he attacked the enemy at dusk last night in Salem, but being too strong for him, he was compelled to fall back. He knows that there was a force of the enemy 1,000 strong in Salem this morning. This accounts for the withdrawal from Wolf River. Colonel Hatch has moved toward Hastings, and will try and concentrate his cavalry. I shall keep communication open with the front by courier.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *October 8, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT:

A messenger I sent to Colonel Hatch, who left here this afternoon with the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, has just returned. Colonel Hatch is encamped about a mile this side of Lamar, and reports the enemy in strong force about a mile beyond Lamar, and thinks they intend to attack this place to-night or in morning. He does not know where Colonel McCrillis, the Seventh Kansas, or the Seventh Illinois Cavalry are, but thinks the latter is at Hudsonville. I think the force now in front of Colonel Hatch is the same that was at Davis' Mills last night.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 8, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Saulsbury, Tenn. :*

If the Seventh Kansas or the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry is at Saulsbury, send them to this place. Colonel Hatch reports the enemy in force at Lamar, and that they intend to attack to-night or in the morning.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeney:

JAMES DAVIDSON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CORINTH, October 8, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT :

Colonel Phillips, Ninth Illinois, went from Ripley to Salem last night and found the enemy in strong force, over 1,000 at the latter place. He will watch them and do what he can. I will send the Third Michigan, just in, in that direction to-morrow at daylight. Colonel Hatch seems to be conducting the operations of cavalry from La Grange east. I get no reports from him.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, MISS.,
October 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Memphis :

Your dispatch is received and General Osterhaus has received orders in accordance therewith. He will march to Iuka.

I understand from the conductor of the train that the brigade which started this morning has been stopped at Moscow. I presume there is some stampede in that neighborhood.

I had intended to move my division to Iuka, but think it best to retain it here, as Osterhaus goes forward.

Some prisoners were brought in from beyond Burnsville to-day, and guerrillas in small bands are reported between the Tennessee River and the railroad east. Forrest is reported in force beyond Bear Creek. Colonel Moyers reports J. E. Johnston collecting an army of conscripts at Meridian. He reports also considerable force at Okolona.

Colonel Phillips, Ninth Illinois, reports the enemy 1,000 strong at Salem. General Carr has ordered the Third Michigan Cavalry to re-enforce Phillips.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

NEW YORK, October 8, 1863.
(Received 10th.)

Major-General SHERMAN,
Memphis :

The Secretary of War directs the immediate rebuilding of telegraph line between Memphis and Cairo. General Halleck instructs me to call upon you for military escort and guard for the line. Mr. W. G. Fuller, assistant superintendent at Memphis, will commence the work as soon as the necessary military protection is afforded.

ANSON STAGER,
Colonel and Superintendent Military Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, Miss., October 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Commanding First Division :

GENERAL : Pursuant to orders just received from Major-General Sherman, you will march your division to Iuka, starting to-morrow

morning. You will hold the road to Bear Creek, look to the crossing at Eastport, and collect information at any and every cost east of Bear Creek.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr. :

W. D. GREEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Your communication is received, and will be attended to.

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., October 8, 1863—7.30 p. m.

(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The flag-of-truce boat is just in with Richmond papers to the 8th (to-day). The following are the telegraphic news :

MISSIONARY RIDGE.
(Via Chickamauga, October 5.)

We opened upon Chattanooga at 1 o'clock a. m. from Lookout Mountain and other points along our line, our shells exploding in the enemy's camps as well as in the city, setting fire to a house. The enemy replied briskly from Moccasin Point to our mortars on Lookout, and feebly from the star fort and casemated fort. The firing still continues. It is reported that General Wheeler has captured and burned five hundred wagons belonging to the enemy.

MISSIONARY RIDGE.
(Via Chickamauga, October 6.)

The Tennessee River is rising rapidly. It has swept away the lower pontoon bridge of the enemy and submerged the trestle bridge. Prisoners and deserters confirm the capture of the enemy's wagon train by General Wheeler.

Maj. S. P. Mitchell, chief quartermaster of General Longstreet's corps, died last night of diphtheria. Col. Joe Lewis, of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment, has been appointed brigadier-general, to take command of General Helm's brigade. Col. James A. Smith has been appointed brigadier-general, and will command Preston Smith's old brigade.

No firing on either side up to 11 o'clock a. m. to-day.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., October 8, 1863—8 p. m.

(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Major Mulford, in charge of the flag-of-truce boat, who has a good opportunity to gain information while at City Point, has informed me that on his last visit he saw and heard enough to convince him that the enemy are still sending troops to Bragg with the determination of holding General Rosecrans in check, if not defeating him. Jeff. Davis left Richmond for the southwest day before yesterday. Everything indicates a determination to endeavor to regain their lost ground in East Tennessee. They despair of being able to take Chat-

tanooga, but expect to harass the rear of General Rosecrans and to defeat him if he attacks them. They are or pretend to be nervous lest General Rosecrans should not attack.

* * * * *

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 8, 1863—10.50 a. m.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor, Nashville :

You are hereby authorized to make requisition upon the ordnance officer and quartermaster at Nashville for arms, ammunition, equipments, and military supplies for all the white and colored troops raised by you in Tennessee. The said officers are hereby directed to fill your requisitions promptly, if they have supplies on hand, and if not, then make application to have them immediately furnished. A copy of this telegram will be regarded as formal instructions to the officers to whom it is presented. You will please promptly report to this Department any neglect or delay in furnishing supplies.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 8, 1863—11.30 a. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

Dispatch about Burnside received. No news from him since the 1st. Rebel cavalry took McMinnville on the 4th. Crossed the railroad between Duck River and Murfreesborough, and sacked Shelbyville on the 6th. General Hooker's dispositions of infantry promise to secure most vital points of railroad.* Rebels tore up rails near Wartrace and vicinity, and burned trestle bridge of considerable magnitude. Mitchell, with cavalry, overtook rebels yesterday morning near Shelbyville. Reported killed, 100; captured 200 and three pieces of artillery, and in hot pursuit. The enemy has superior numbers and better horses. Our men's morale aided by the fresh cavalry on the railroad.† Hope we shall irreparably damage them. Enemy still on our front.‡ No news from Sherman.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 8, 1863—5 p. m.
(Received 1.15 p. m., 9th.)

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

Rebel deserter reports as camp rumor that Jones, Pickett, and John S. Williams, with three divisions, are marching on Knoxville, by Abingdon. A sergeant of his company saw Pickett's division at Abingdon, on its way to Bristol, two weeks ago; Loring in com-

* Copy as received by General Halleck reads, "promise to secure most vital points of the South."

† Copy as received by General Halleck reads, "our men are most aided by the fresh cavalry on the railroad."

‡ Copy as received by General Halleck reads, "enemy are still in front."

mand of Pemberton's army as a reserve. Thinks Bragg preparing for a flank movement. Longstreet published address to his troops, that they desired to deliver their brethren in Tennessee and Kentucky before returning to Virginia.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS.

No division or any portion of General Sherman's force is here or reported as coming. The posts are weak. Can you not send back the regiments I sent you to Nashville, the Fiftieth Ohio, Ninety-first Indiana—the Fiftieth to Bowling Green and Ninety-first to Munfordville?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I have the honor to report that if I have no drawback I hope and expect to open the road through by 4 p. m. to-morrow. I have been and am working day and night. Transportation of Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps stands as follows: All Eleventh Corps troops sent through before the break; one battery was stopped here with the horses to go forward from here as an escort for their transportation, which has been furnished here. The Twelfth Corps, as fast as they have arrived after the break, have been forwarded to Murfreesborough, and, as I understand, have been distributed from there. All that now remains are some of the horses of the Twelfth Corps and some transportation that has not arrived at Louisville as yet. Under these circumstances would it not be as well for me to retain all my cars and send forward forage and rations as fast as possible to the front, and also to the garrisons along the line, and let the Louisville and Nashville road bring along the transportation as best they can, for they have plenty of engines and cars to do it, and I will forward them from here as fast as I can and furnish supplies at the same time? The horses for the Twelfth Corps could even be taken to their destination from Murfreesborough, where they are now, by land, if necessary.

Colonel Scott has telegraphed me to-night to send one hundred cars per day to Louisville to transport the stuff down here. I really don't think it best, and would like you to advise me what to do. I think justice to the army would say let the horses come along as soon as it can be done without detriment to the army in front. I await your answer. I send you Colonel Scott's telegram:

LOUISVILLE, *October 8.*

Colonel INNES, *Nashville:*

Equipments of Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are coming up. We shall need at least one hundred cars per day to load at this end. Give us all the stock and platform cars possible.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Respectfully,

W. P. INNES,
Colonel and Military Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Colonel INNES,

Superintendent Railroads, Nashville:

Some engineer tools at Murfreesborough are very much needed here, and I wish you to arrange that an empty car be left at Murfreesborough, to be loaded with them as soon as it can be done.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 8, 1863—11 p. m.

Capt. R. S. THOMS,

Aide-de-Camp:

The telegraph line is now repaired to Nashville, and messages go through direct. I have made only 2 miles of line to-day, having been delayed by trains and by firing from south side of river. One mile up the river from Mason's house, one fellow, using a Mississippi rifle, killed everything he shot at, man, horse, or mule; he killed 3 men and wounded 2, and killed about a dozen mules. I hope to be in town to-morrow evening, if not in some equally unexpected manner prevented.

JNO. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain and Superintendent of Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 8, 1863—12 m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The interruption to the road has kept me here. I learn this morning that it will take some four days to put it in running order again. I have wagons and mules coming from Saint Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville, 1,200 mules and 200 wagons from former place. The transportation of the Eleventh Army Corps goes forward Saturday with artillery and strong escort. I shall send supplies by first train through, giving precedence to the stores rather than troops, unless you should prefer troops go first. I shall go through on first train.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
October 8, 1863.

Col. SAMUEL SIMMONS,

Chief Commissary, Nashville:

The general commanding directs that you either return here immediately or send an efficient officer here to represent you. This army must be supplied, and it is absolutely necessary that there be some one here to see to it,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863.

Captain BAKER,

Assistant Quartermaster, Stevenson:

The general commanding directs that you report the reason why the general supply train, loaded at Stevenson with 75,000 rations, did not start until yesterday (Wednesday). Also by what authority you were absent from your post and in Nashville during that time.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General SMITH,

Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a pioneer ambulance driver has just returned from the camp of the First Battalion, at Little Suck Creek, who states that the rebel sharpshooters fired into the camp yesterday and to-day from the opposite side of the river, and that to-day they fired into a train belonging to General Palmer's division, killing several mules and 2 drivers, and stopping the passage of the train until he left. The First Battalion turned out and returned the fire of the enemy. The skirmishing had not ceased when he left. Several pioneers had been wounded. A part of the road fired upon was from Little Suck Creek to a point half a mile above it. It may be well to mention that Captain Stewart's new route avoids this exposed ground.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ST. C. MORTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

P. S.—Lieutenant Keller, acting assistant quartermaster, Pioneer Brigade, has just returned from Captain Stewart's camp, and reports General Palmer's train all past the sharpshooters of the rebels.

CAMERON'S HILL,
October 8, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Ten degrees south of east I can see three cannon. Thirty-five degrees south of east, six more; and one in fort 40 degrees south of east. At the house on Mission Ridge, east southeast from here, are five guns. Three regiments which lay yesterday 25 degrees east of south are not there this morning. With this exception can see no change in enemy's line.

HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
October 8, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Rebel signal station on Mission Ridge broken up. No other change.

HOWGATE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863.

General GARFIELD :

The following message just received from Lieutenant Berry, acting signal officer on Walden's Ridge :

Captain MERRILL :

The rebels and our men are having a brisk skirmish across this point.

BERRY.

H. CASE,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 8, 1863—2.20 p. m.

Lieutenant BERRY :

Which side of the river are the rebels? Are they still fighting? How many are engaged?

CASE,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 8, 1863—2.55 p. m.

Captain CASE :

Rebels on south side ; still fighting in woods ; can't see them ; think it's a small force.

BERRY,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

CAMERON'S HILL,
October 8, 1863—4 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

About four regiments of infantry on ridge, east-southeast from here. Not moving.

HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer.

CRANE'S HILL,
October 8, 1863—4.10 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

The rebels are firing from a battery on Mission Ridge, where Bar-ris' signal station is.

FORAKER.

CAMERON'S HILL,
October 8, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

There are eight guns where I reported six this morning. A small earth-work has been thrown up during the day, 50 degrees south of east.

HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 8, 1863—8.20 p. m.

Captain COLE :

Report about the smoke and camp-fires.

MERRILL,
Captain.

CAMERON'S HILL,
October 8, 1863—8.55 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Can see a line of fires due east from here, about a mile in length ; and one, half as long, 30 degrees south of east, both along foot of ridge. Too smoky to count the fires ; none on ridge.

HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer.

FORT OCCUPIED BY WOOD'S DIVISION,
October 8, 1863.

Captain MERRILL :

A brigade of infantry just at sundown moved along the crest of Mission Ridge, in direction of our right. I think they came down the east side of the ridge (though on account of smoke I could not see distinctly) on the road leading down from the place known as headquarters.

DE MOTTE.

OCTOBER 8, 1863.

Statement of G. W. Carman, Fifth Kentucky Infantry : My regiment was on picket when I left it last night about 10 o'clock. No re-enforcements have arrived that I know of since the Chickamauga battle. Brigadier-General Preston is now commanding a division and Buckner a corps. Preston had been commanding a brigade and Buckner a division until a few days before the fight. The army was reorganized just before the fight. Some few men are in good spirits, but the most of them with whom I have conversed are in low spirits. If my regiment had the same opportunity that I had last night they would desert almost to a man. I do not know that any fighting has been going on in our rear either with the Union forces or amongst ourselves. Seven of us deserted last night from the same company and at the same time. We had it understood several days ago. My regiment numbers about 120 men for duty. We lost 14 killed during the fight and 72 wounded. The North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia troops are deserting and going home in squads every night. The general feeling among the men is that the old Union will be restored by the 25th of December. The men all hate Bragg. He passed through the camp last week. The men were sullen and refused to cheer him.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

October 8, 1863.

Statement of Jasper Baker, Fifth Kentucky Infantry: I left my regiment last night while they were on picket. My regiment has been stationed in Southwestern Virginia until a few days before the fight. The regiment has been brigaded since it came here.

Statement of Sergt. G. H. Baughn, Fifth Kentucky Infantry: I left my regiment on picket last night about 10 o'clock. It was rumored in camp that a difficulty occurred between the Georgia troops and Bragg. Bragg ordered them to the front and they refused to cross the Georgia State line. I saw what I supposed to be a brigade and one battery going back. I heard firing, and it was generally believed that they had a fight. It was kept a secret from us. I do not know whether the Georgia troops were forced to the front or not. A great deal of dissatisfaction exists in the army, particularly among the Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia troops. They are ready to desert whenever an opportunity presents itself. Breckinridge is in disfavor with his men. The men are quarreling among themselves. The men think well of Buckner. The Kentucky troops are willing to play quits upon any terms. The soldiers are down on the rich men. The property qualification does not please the men. The troops are coming to the conclusion that this is a war for the rich men of the South, and they are determined to get out of it.

My regiment has 125 men for duty. The regiment lost 84 killed and wounded. The brigade lost about one-half their men killed and wounded. The brigade only numbers 400 men at this time for duty.

The division commissary said that Bragg's army before the fight drew rations for 110,000 men, including teamsters, &c. The loss was estimated to be very heavy. I think from the best information I can get that Bragg has at this time 65,000 or 70,000 men, including all.

The rebels were placing the guns they captured during the fight in position on Lookout Mountain on Sunday. I do not know that any have been taken down. Nothing larger than 32-pounders that I know of. They seem to be preparing for a retreat or flank movement. They are loading all the wagons with provisions, baking bread at almost every point and putting it in barrels.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Chattanooga, October 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I wish to send on the day after to-morrow a train to Sequatchie Valley for forage, and desire that it be escorted by a brigade of infantry from my command, if the major-general commanding the department thinks they can be spared. If the permission to send the brigade is granted, it can be organized to-morrow and the train started early on the following morning. Please answer to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your note proposing to send a forage train, escorted by a brigade of infantry as escort, is received. The general commanding approves your proposal, and directs you to cross your brigade in the night—to-morrow night. A circular, in accordance with your suggestion, has been issued in regard to ammunition-wagons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

LOOKOUT STATION NEAR GENERAL THOMAS' HDQRS.,
October 8, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM A. SEITER,
Chief Signal Officer, Fourteenth Army Corps:

In looking along the enemy's line I noticed they have removed some of their camps immediately in front of what we call General Bragg's headquarters. They must have been taken up last night. The tents at the signal station on the enemy's right also are gone.

WM. QUINTON,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

The following was read from rebel lookout this a. m.:

Notice pontoon bridge over Tennessee is completed; wagons and cavalry crossing.
 D.

WM. QUINTON,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Provost-Marshal's Office, October 8, 1863.

Capt. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: G. H. Baughn, sergeant Company F, Fifth Kentucky Volunteers, Preston's brigade (Kelly's), Preston's division, Buckner's corps, with 6 privates, deserted and came into the lines of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps last night; they are all of the same regiment. Sergeant Baughn reports that there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction among the troops of the rebel army; that he has frequently seen squads of men discussing the question; that on the march from Knoxville 80 men deserted from the Sixty-third Tennessee in one night, and that over 100 have deserted from the Fifty-eighth North Carolina since the regiment left Loudon; that it was rumored in camp on Monday last that an effort was made to get the Georgia State troops to the front, but that they refused to cross the State line; that he heard firing in their rear, and several pieces of artillery and a number of troops were sent to the rear in great haste. The Georgia State troops have not yet crossed the line.

That the engineers and pioneers are at work building pontoons; that they are baking up a large quantity of bread and putting it in barrels and loading into wagons, and it is rumored that the rebel army is preparing for a march shortly.

That Longstreet has published an address to his corps, in which he states that it is the design of the army to free Tennessee and Kentucky before he returns to Virginia. That he is of the opinion that Bragg's army is preparing to make a flank movement. That General Loring is in command of the Pemberton (Vicksburg) army as a reserve. That General Jones, General John S. Williams, and General Pickett are said to be on the march from Abingdon to Knoxville with three divisions; that a sergeant of his company saw Pickett's division at Abingdon on its march to Bristol, Tenn.; this was some three weeks ago.

The statements of this sergeant are corroborated by the privates with him.

I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

J. G. PARKHURST,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel MILWARD,
Commanding Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry:

Your dispatch of this date is received. The general commanding directs that you post some sharpshooters so as to drive off the enemy that annoy your working parties. If it should be necessary a party can be sent from this side for that purpose, for they must be driven off, and that as quickly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SIGNAL CORPS. TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: The two following messages were sent from the rebel signal station on Mission Ridge to one on Lookout Mountain. We could only get part of the first, but the second is complete.

First (9.45 a. m.). "Infantry crossing; which way—"

Second (11.05 a. m.). "Frank Sesthause is here and wants you to come to Stewart's headquarters to see him. He will leave this p. m."

Yours, respectfully,

B. R. WOOD, JR.,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division.

General McCook directs that as a measure of precaution your picket-line be made double in strength to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 8, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding First Division :

GENERAL : I have the honor to report the following transactions in your front to-day : About 4 o'clock p. m. the enemy opened fire from a light piece on top of Missionary Ridge, without any effect. No change in our front since last report.

Respectfully, sir,

J. L. YARYAN,
Aide-de-Camp.

PIONEER CAMP, SUCK CREEK,
October 8, 1863—1 p. m.

Col. A. J. MACKAY,
Acting Chief Quartermaster :

SIR : My train was attacked at this point from the opposite side of the river by I think only a few of the enemy. We are moving slow, and think we will not be injured by the attack. I cannot move very fast on account of the train in my front.

I am, yours,

T. S. MARVIN,
First Lieut. and R. Q. M. Sixty-fourth Ohio Vol. Inf.

The firing is pretty heavy now, but mostly from our side. While I have been writing three of my mules have been shot while passing.

T. S. MARVIN,
Regt. Q. M. Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

CAMP GENERAL WOOD'S TRAIN,
White's Plantation, on the Mountain, Oct. 8, 1863—9 p. m.

Col. A. J. MACKAY,
Acting Chief Quartermaster :

SIR : My train is in park and in good condition. The skirmish of to-day (that I communicated to you at 1 p. m. to-day) was of a worse specimen than what I expected at that time. I lost 2 drivers killed and 2 or 3 wounded slightly, and lost 20 mules killed and wounded so as to disable them from future service. Consequently I had to fill up the train with the extra mules out of those that had only 2 and 3 killed, and I was compelled to leave two wagons at Suck Creek, 6 miles from Chattanooga, at the camp of the pioneers. All quiet now. We start at 5 a. m. to-morrow morning.

Colonel, I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. S. MARVIN,
First Lieut., Regt. Q. M. Sixty-fourth Ohio Vol. Infantry.

FORT DUNLAP SIGNAL STATION,
October 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL : At sundown a brigade of the enemy moved along the crest of Missionary Ridge in direction of our right. I think they

passed down the ridge on this side on the road at headquarters, but am not able to say positively that they came down that road, because it was so very smoky I could only see them occasionally on the road.

Respectfully;

LUTHER M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 8, 1863—7 p. m.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Cumberland:

The enemy just at dusk greatly strengthened their pickets from here to Igou's, and camp-fires indicate a regiment of the enemy camped close to Igou's Ferry; heretofore only a light picket has been there. Otherwise all quiet.

Most respectfully,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863.
Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN:

The general commanding directs you to concentrate your entire command at Anderson's Cross-Roads, and protect and cover the points above there at which our trains cross the ridge. The general desires you to ascertain and report what troops guard our pontoon bridge at Battle Creek. If it is a portion of your command they must not be withdrawn until relieved by other troops.

General Hooker has been directed to relieve your troops on the line of the railroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 8, 1863.
Colonel TILLSON,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Anderson:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you have been stationed at Anderson for the double purpose of protecting the road from rebel attack and also of expediting the movement of our trains. While you will be careful to keep your command concentrated as far as possible for immediate action, you will locate it so that you can constantly supervise the transit of trains, and when necessary will make details from your command to assist them, pushing them forward with all dispatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

October 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Nashville :

Arrest all officers and men who report themselves as having been paroled ; put them into camp and examine if their paroles are in contravention of General Orders No. 100, War Department, and if so send them forward to duty under discreet officers, forwarding lists of them to these headquarters.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DUCK RIVER, October 8, 1863.

General GARFIELD :

Colonel Harden just from Shelbyville ; reports that yesterday [Crook's] and Wilder's commands drove Wheeler from Shelbyville, and some miles beyond ; killed 150 of his men ; wounded unknown. Our men were still pursuing at dusk. General Butterfield left Bell Buckle this morning, going north.

JOHN COBURN.

NASHVILLE, October 8, 1863.

FRANK S. BOND :

Please remind the general-in-chief that the regiments promised have not reported. There is no difficulty in procuring laborers, but I have not sufficient guards to distribute them on the road. By to-morrow night there will be near 1,000 negroes on the road, a strong temptation for rebels to attack. I only wait a sufficient force to begin laying the track from Waverly toward Nashville. I shall organize and arm the negroes. If the rebels object to being killed by them, they can stay out of the way. The road shall be built. Only give me half a chance. One stampede would ruin all. Please answer.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTN., SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Rankin's Ferry, October 8, 1863

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR : I have the honor to report all quiet here, and no change since last report. Pickets of enemy seen opposite.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. WELLS,
Captain Second Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, October 8, 1863.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

General Crook has ordered me back to this place under arrest charged with thwarting his plans. There is no foundation for the

charges. I respectfully ask the general commanding to suspend my arrest during active operations, and to order me to rejoin my brigade.*

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. G. SPEARS :

The general commanding directs that you instruct your sentinels to be very vigilant to-night and send men across the river, if possible, to ascertain as to the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 8, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,

Commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps :

The general commanding directs you to relieve the command of Brigadier-General Morgan from duty on the line of the railroad, that he may comply with orders just sent him from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *October 8, 1863—10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

Major-General Butterfield informs me that the rebels are thoroughly routed and dispersed—300 prisoners, and a large number killed and wounded. He hopes to have railroad and telegraphic communication open, and a train through to-night. He has already communicated with Murfreesborough. Dispatch dated 5 a. m.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Stevenson :

The general commanding desires you to send us some beef-cattle if you can. We are getting very short.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

* See foot-note, Part II, p. 668.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson :

I am gratified with your promptitude and energy, as shown by your reports. The beef contractors are much behindhand, and I shall wish your aid in pushing forward supplies of beef.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 8, 1863—9 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

The post commissary informs me that 300 head of beef-cattle left Cowan this morning; will be here to-morrow and will send them at once.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 8, 1863—10 a. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Wartrace :

Can you inform me in what direction the rebels are retiring ? If toward Huntsville I can strike them there. If the Ohio battery is no longer needed, direct it to return here, and post the Twelfth Corps where most required to protect the road. When our communication is fully re-opened return.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 8, 1863—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Wartrace :

With my limited knowledge of the character of the troops stationed along the road, and not feeling confident as to the whereabouts and movements of the enemy, it will be advisable for the present to stretch the Twelfth Corps along the road from Murfreesborough to Tanton, at the same time making use of all the other troops now on the road for the same service. Direct General Slocum to establish his headquarters at Wartrace, and place him in command of all the troops on the line indicated. One of his division commanders should be at Decherd; the other he can establish where he pleases. Before returning I wish you to visit the line and see if it is all right.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 8, 1863—4 p. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Wartrace :

Dispatch of 3.45 just received. Get the troops in position as assigned, and we will see if we can't have a stand-up fight with the enemy, if in the force represented.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BURNED BRIDGE, *October 8, 1863—4.30 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS :

Telegraphic communications are re-opened through. The railroad bridge here I hope will be finished to-night. Good reports of Pendergrass at Stone's River bridges. Railroad communication will be opened to-morrow at noon certain, if not at daylight.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 8, 1863—6 p. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

Collect all the details respecting the capture of our forces and the abandonment of the posts between this and Murfreesborough, also the burning of the bridges at Duck River and Stone's River, and the forces in position at the time to defend them. With my present knowledge, there appears to have been bad conduct enough to dishonor a nation.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BURNED BRIDGE, *October 8, 1863—4.40 p. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM,

Nashville :

General Hooker directs me to say that not being certain as to the whereabouts and movements of the enemy, it will be advisable for the present to stretch the Twelfth Corps along the road from Murfreesborough to Tanton, at the same time making use of all the other troops now on the road for the same service.

He directs you to establish your headquarters at Wartrace, and assume the command of all the troops on the line indicated. One division commander should be at Decherd, the other wherever you may direct.

The brigades of General Knipe and General Ruger, with the exception of a small detachment here, are between Bell Buckle and Murfreesborough on the road, pushing repairs and connections under instructions from General Hooker directing me to move them this way for that purpose. Two battalions of General Geary's command are at Duck River bridge, the balance in the vicinity of Murfreesborough.

It would be most expeditious to march these troops to their positions in view of the necessity for the railroad in forwarding supplies. Please acknowledge receipt of this.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

General WILLIAMS :

Your command must hold Tullahoma in addition to the other duty I informed you of in your former orders.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

WARTRACE, *October 8, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS :

Instructions to General Slocum by telegraph post his command between Murfreesborough and Tanton. Knipe's brigade is here. Ruger's between Stone's River and Fosterville. I presume General Slocum will to-night give full instructions to troops; will have to march to their positions to have the railroad for supplies.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
October 8, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

The bridge near this will be repaired to-night; troops go forward in the morning. General Ward, in command of this post, thinks he will be left too weak. Shall part of Geary's division be left here for the present?

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

WARTRACE, *October 8, 1863.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS :

Let sufficient of General Geary's command remain at Murfreesborough to make it secure for the present. Will telegraph you again this p. m.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

BELL BUCKLE, *October 8, 1863.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Forces of Twelfth Corps, Murfreesborough :

The major-general commanding directs that you use every possible exertion to push on the work of opening communication. That you enjoin and exact the greatest vigilance, energy, and activity from every officer and man for this purpose, and that no one is allowed to rest until communications are fully restored.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

WARTRACE, October 8, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
U. S. Forces at Murfreesborough:

Please inform me what forces and what officers of the Twelfth Corps are in Murfreesborough.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, October 8, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Geary has eight regiments here and one at bridge below here. I have about 300 men of First Division. The road is all clear between this and Wartrace. The rebels are all below you. The railroad will be opened to-morrow morning, when everything will go forward. This town, with large public stores, has too small a command after we leave. I have been to the bridge, and urged all possible dispatch; all is done possible to rebuild the bridge 3 miles below.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

WARTRACE, October 8, 1863.
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

General A. S. WILLIAMS,
Murfreesborough:

General Ruger's brigade is moving to-day between Fosterville and Murfreesborough, to push with all vigor in restoring communications. General Knipe's brigade is between Bell Buckle and Foster-ville. Assume command of your division as soon as possible.

The Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio, of Geary's, are with Ruger. The two regiments under Lieutenant-Colonel Pardee are at Duck River bridge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, October 8, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Nashville:

Did you authorize General Granger to say that I must leave a part of Twelfth Corps here? If so, what force shall be left?

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

WARTRACE, October 8, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Nothing from Colonel Galbraith; have sent telegraphic dispatches from Stevenson to General Crook, and Colonel Galbraith's messenger has not yet returned.

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

(Received Wartrace 7.05 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

Dispatch just received. I am happy to hear matters are getting along so well. Hope to finish Stone's River [bridge] to-morrow. Hurry telegraph through; we need it much. I have received dispatch from General Hooker about Eleventh Corps artillery, and have answered. See the message on its way.

WM. P. INNES,
Colonel and Military Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

October 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER :

The foraging party sent out to-day, conducted by my chief quartermaster, has been very successful, they having brought in 1,045 bushels of corn. The fields are only 4 to 5 miles from here, on the other side and on the bank of the river. It seems to me a pity to leave the corn there yet to the rebels, and would like to send again to-morrow with your sanction. A company of cavalry, which accompanied the party, captured 1 wagon, 1 captain, and 2 men and a few small-arms.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

October 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Corps :

GENERAL : I have to report as the result of the foraging expedition sent out under my charge this day, that ninety-five wagons left the pontoon at 9 a. m., and went down the river about 5 miles to Island Creek, and these teams were loaded at the farm of Hiram Gibson, the corn being the crop of one Poe, a scout and guide in the employ of the Confederate States. Fifty-six of these wagons belonged to the pontoon train, and of these forty-five were without boxes. In the whole train we were therefore able to bring only 1,045 bushels of corn.

The cavalry detachment of 25 men (Captain Cason, Fifth Tennessee) were sent out on a scout, on information deemed reliable, after the train had arrived at its destination and was being loaded in a safe place, and they captured and brought in Maj. H. S. [?] Williams, Ninth Alabama Infantry; Capt. J. J. [?] Jones, Thirty-ninth Alabama Infantry, and arrested James H. Bell and David Harris, citizens—Bell accused of having stolen a lot of U. S. horses last fall, and Harris of concealing traitors and arms for the use of traitors.

They also brought in two pieces of gray cloth (rebel army pattern), one shotgun, one rifle, one saber, one Colt revolver, one bundle of papers found at Jones', one musket found at Hordalory's, two shot-guns found at B. M. Scrugg's, one pair army boots at Pat. Partens', and one yager at Mat. Partens'.

The infantry escort (Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania), under Major McAloon, marched rapidly with the train, were vigilant, and not a straggler was to be seen.

Some of the men who accompanied the teams, ostensibly to load, commenced to plunder and rob as soon as the teams halted, ranging the woods and shooting pigs and poultry, regardless of orders or duty. Owing to the thickness of the woods I was able to arrest only 2 of these, McCarty, of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, and Tolle, of Captain Leffert's company (One hundred and first Illinois). Each shot a hog and was caught in the act. These hogs would weigh about 40 pounds each, and belonged to Hiram Gibson, an old man, who I am informed and believe is a Union man; has always been Union from the first to the last.

As these men were not in the Eleventh Corps, and the services of one at least was necessary as driver, I did not punish them at the time, but report them with the hope that they will not escape, and that they will be made to pay for the pork in addition to other punishment.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. G. LE DUC,
Lieut. Col., and Chief Quartermaster, Eleventh Corps.

STEVENSON, October 8, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD :

You must keep your eyes open if you attempt to forage on the opposite side of the river. You may escape to-day, but I would not repeat it at present. Good news from the rear. The raiders have been completely routed; 300 prisoners; many killed and wounded. We look for through trains to-night.

Have you a suitable officer to examine the opposite shore with a view to additional defenses for the protection of the railroad bridge? I suppose the bridge-head will suffice for the pontoon bridge. If nothing should happen to prevent, I will try to go to Bridgeport to-morrow.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 8, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding at Bridgeport:

GENERAL: Instructions from the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, dated the 7th instant, have just been received, directing that the road from Bridgeport to Jasper be put in good condition, as supplies for the army at Chattanooga will have to be forwarded over that route by wagons for some time to come. It will be necessary, therefore, to put it in substantial repair, and that as speedily as circumstances will permit.

As your corps is liable to be called on for heavy details in the construction of the necessary defenses about Bridgeport, the major-general commanding suggests that you have the One hundred and

first Illinois Volunteers detailed for this service, with directions to commence the work at once. It will be advisable for the regiment to encamp on the road until the work is finished. An experienced road-builder should be detailed to determine where and in what manner the repairs shall be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 8, 1863.*

(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I think some action should be taken by the Department by which the contract for transportation of supplies other than military on the Government roads south of this point should be carefully made, and be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War before being of binding effect at all. The transportation should be in the hands of responsible parties, and not be under the direct control of superintendents of military roads or of the quartermasters. Their other duties are quite sufficient to occupy all their time. The Adams Express Company have about thirty cars provided for that purpose, and propose to pay such rates as may be satisfactory to you and furnish all the facilities to handle the business promptly. This matter needs attention at once.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 8, 1863—5.30 p. m.*

(Received 9.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Army wagons are very much wanted in the front. There are about four hundred wagons that could be sent by turnpike if we had forces as an escort. Can you have the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, now at Indianapolis, armed and sent here as an escort to them through? General Boyle has no troops that can be used for the purpose. All our railway equipment will be busy sending supplies forward until equipment of Eastern corps begins to move.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Colonel, &c.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 8, 1863—8 p. m.*

(Received 12.05 a. m., 9th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Passenger train coming in from Lebanon on the branch road was captured by guerrillas and burned. Passengers robbed. We get the information from a brakeman on the train who escaped. He supposed the attacking party to number about 100. New Hope is about 16 miles from the main line, and above Lebanon, where there are large amounts of stores belonging to Burnside's army.

THOS. A. SCOTT,

BOWLING GREEN, KY., *October 8, 1863.*

(Received 12.40 p. m., 9th.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C. :

Glasgow office re-opened yesterday. Chattanooga line got to work at 4 this p. m., now working within 3 miles of Chattanooga. Enemy captured and destroyed a train this p. m. on Lebanon branch road, near New Haven, Ky. Force not known. No particulars.

SAML. BRUCH,
Captain, and Asst. Supt., U. S. Military Telegraph.

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Comdg. Dept. of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio :

The General-in-Chief directs that you will at once put en route for the headquarters Department of the Cumberland the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, now at Grand Rapids, Mich., to report to Major-General Rosecrans for duty.

By command of Major-General Halleck :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Similar instructions were given on same date to Major-General Pope to send Eighth Iowa Cavalry to same destination.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Louisville, October 8, 1863.*

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON :

General Rosecrans telegraphs me that he believes the rebels will strike the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in force in a day or two. He supposed a division of Sherman's force was here, and ordered that I use it. No force here or coming. I find from Lieutenant Smyser that there are cavalry arms here for a regiment. Can the Seventh Indiana come down at once ?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 8, 1863.*

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind. :

The following has just been received :

LOUISVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON :

General Rosecrans telegraphs me that the rebels will strike the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in force in a day or two. He supposed a division of Sherman's force was here or coming. I find from Lieutenant Smyser that there are cavalry arms here for a regiment. Can the Seventh Indiana come down at once ?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Under these circumstances can the Governor order the Seventh to at once report to General Boyle for duty ? They will be armed at Louisville. Please answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.
By W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 8, 1863.*

Captain ANDERSON :

Rebels captured Lebanon train, burned baggage-car and two passenger-cars, robbed passengers. Richardson, commanding rebels, stated they were scouting party in advance and main force would strike Louisville and Nashville Railroad in morning. I have no force; cannot force be sent to-night from Indianapolis?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 8, 1863.*

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind. :

The rebels have captured the Lebanon train; they will probably strike the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-morrow. Please order the Seventh Cavalry to report to General Boyle at once. If their arms have not arrived, they will be armed at Louisville.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *October 8, 1863.*

W. P. ANDERSON :

Quartermaster reports that Government agent for transporting Eastern troops has possession of all transportation, and he cannot move the Seventh Cavalry for two or three days. Equipments have just arrived and are being distributed; horses are not shod, but they will go on as soon as transportation can be had.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Private Secretary.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*Capt. A. C. SEMPLE, *Louisville :*

No rebels have been at Rowlett's Station to-day; none are advancing. I have no cavalry at this place; have quite a number of horses but no equipments. I have no cavalry force in this vicinity. Have 50 mounted infantry in vicinity of Cave City and Glasgow. Notice has been given to all the posts on the railroad north of this point to look out for rebels.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*Captain SEMPLE, *Louisville :*

No rebels in Tompkinsville to-day. Learned through railroad agent that train had been burned on Lebanon branch road to-day. I notified my command at all the posts several days since to look out for rebel squads. Is there any possible chance for me to get 100 cavalry equipments to mount men at this place?

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Major Martin has returned from the pursuit of rebels. He recaptured 2 wagons, 3 mules and 70 guns. He reports that 60 of his men were captured at Glasgow and the remainder are scattered through the country. He suffered his command to be surprised. He reports that rebels were in Tompkinsville this morning. The information was brought in by citizens. I have instructed my command relative to the expected raid. It would be well to send all the cavalry you have to spare, from other points, to this place and Cave City. Colonel Spaulding had not arrived at Glasgow at 4 p. m.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

OPERATOR,
Elizabethtown :

Give notice to military at the nearest points that rebels, after burning train on Lebanon road, started toward Elizabethtown ; guards must protect railroad bridge.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Major MARTIN,
Glasgow :

Rebels have been on Lebanon branch road. Destroyed train. They are all over the country in small squads. Keep your cavalry on the lookout. Learn if possible if Colonel Spaulding is on his way, and give me notice.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Major MARTIN,
Glasgow :

Use all the mounted force for picket and scouting purposes. Let the infantry occupy the fort, and hold it ; if rebels should make an effort to come into this place, have the pickets understand that they are to assemble at that point if driven in by rebels. Appoint an officer to superintend the pickets and guards, and punish any neglect of duty. If you think the stores are in danger it would be well to move them.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Major MARTIN,
Glasgow :

Let your paroled men remain at Glasgow until further orders. You must not permit them to go to their homes. Get your men into camp and put them under rigid discipline, and let them know that they are soldiers and must act as such.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Major MARTIN,
Glasgow :

Let me know the number of men you have of your battalion not captured, and number captured. How many are now at Glasgow? Have they horses? You will also report the arrival of Colonel Spaulding. Answer this evening.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Major MARTIN,
Glasgow :

If you have many guns and quartermaster stores that will not be required for immediate use, it would be well to send them to this place in wagons under charge of some one of your command. Telegram just received indicates that rebels design making an extensive raid on railroad. Use the greatest vigilance and precaution; get your men together as soon as possible.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Capt. M. T. HALL,
Glasgow :

Report by telegraph immediately how matters stand in vicinity of Glasgow. Have Beck and Spaulding arrived? Have you heard from them?

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Lieutenant GORIN,
Cave City :

Use the greatest vigilance and precaution to prevent surprise, and protect the road. Keep your men ready at all times.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 8, 1863.*

Captain HARE:

I have just received reliable information that rebels, supposed to number 100, burned train on Lebanon branch road to-day. I have information also that rebels design making a raid on Louisville and Nashville road for purpose of destroying Rosecrans' line of communication. Use the greatest vigilance and precaution to prevent the destruction of the bridge.

Respectfully,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

When did General Burnside leave Knoxville? Which way did his troops move?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. KILBY SMITH,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: You will embark your brigade as soon as possible on whatever boats can be provided and come to this point. It is important that you should be here with your command at the earliest moment practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, October 9, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

DEAR GENERAL: The way to stop that force, which is evidently threatening the flank of our movement, is to send a good brigade of your corps straight for Holly Springs. The moment the head of the column reaches Byhalia, that force will disappear from Lamar and Salem. I don't believe the eighteen pieces of artillery, nor much the infantry, but Sweeny has one of my brigades and I will send another out to-night, but I want them both to push on at once.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 9, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

GENERAL : I have ordered two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery to defend the crossing of Wolf River at Davis' Mills. There is none of our cavalry that I know of in this vicinity excepting the Sixth Illinois, with Colonel Hatch, near Lamar. I am not aware as yet of the strength of the enemy at that point, the wires being cut between here and Memphis. An attack may be made at some point west of this place. I will act according to circumstances when things are more fully developed. I am greatly embarrassed in consequence of being ignorant of the operations of our cavalry, as they seem to think it not necessary to make reports to any one except Colonel Hatch.

T. W. SWEENEY,
*Brigadier-General.*HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Memphis, Tenn., October 9, 1863.*Brigadier-General SWEENEY,
La Grange, Tenn. :

Keep yourself in communication with Colonel Hatch and report the strength of the enemy. If the cavalry have obeyed orders, they should be on the flank and rear of the enemy this morning.

S. A. HURLBUT,
*Major-General.*LA GRANGE, *October 9, 1863.*Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis :

GENERAL : I have detained Colonel Spooner's brigade here, leaving one regiment at Moscow, to enable me to move out in the morning at daylight to attack the enemy, who is in strong force at Salem. I have ordered the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry here from Saulsbury. If I can communicate with the Third Michigan Cavalry, I will order them here also. The cavalry will then be all here, I believe, except those with Colonel Hatch, who has received instructions to co-operate with Colonel Rice at Davis' Mills, and hold the enemy in check there until I move out.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Colonel Mersy.)

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
*October 9, 1863.*Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn. :

I have just heard from Saulsbury that our forces (Colonel McCrillis' brigade and Colonel Phillips' regiment mounted infantry) who were engaged with the enemy yesterday at Salem had fallen

back to Saulsbury with considerable loss, and are on their way to this place. Some of them have already arrived. They report the enemy 4,000 strong, with two regiments infantry commanded, they think, by Chalmers and Lee. I will detain Colonel Spooner's brigade here until further orders from you.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

NORTH OF SALEM,
October 9, 1863—2 p. m.

Generals HURLBUT and SWEENEY:

I moved on to Salem this morning, making an attack on the north side of the place. Expected the co-operation of McCrillis and Phillips. The infantry failing to come up to my support, Colonels McCrillis and Phillips having been forced back, I shall fall back on La Grange. From reports, the enemy has a number of guns, and is in heavy force, not less than 4,000. He has his camp and garrison equipage with him. My force is short of 800.

E. HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
October 9, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Just heard from Colonel Hatch, who was near Lamar. Says McCrillis skirmished with the enemy all day yesterday at Salem, but made no impression. Thinks the enemy received heavy re-enforcements last night from Holly Springs, and is now very strong, with eighteen pieces of artillery. Colonel Hatch was about moving to join McCrillis.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General SWEENEY,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Hold Spooner's brigade at La Grange. Instruct the cavalry where your infantry is posted, so they can rally on it if hard pressed. Notify General Carr promptly of any change, and if the enemy seem inclined to accept battle, move out with sufficient force to thrash him thoroughly. Carr is authorized to bring down as much of Sherman's force at Corinth as he considers necessary. The danger at La Grange is only from flank and rear.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 9, 1863.*

(Received 10th.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

The cavalry which have returned from the front have exhausted their ammunition, owing to which fact I shall not be able to move upon the enemy until the morning of the 11th October, 1863, when I will move south with what forces I can safely spare from this post. I still keep a force at Davis' Mills, but continue to scout the country to the right and left of me. The enemy are reported finely armed. Col. Ben. Spooner's brigade is detained here in order that I may move a larger force to the front. No news of importance this evening.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Col. BEN. J. SPOONER,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: The emergencies of the occasion require the detention of your command at this place for the present. I have sent a dispatch to General Hurlbut in reference to the matter. Please report to these headquarters, as I desire to confer personally with you.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeney:

L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,
La Grange:

Assemble your cavalry and with General Sweeney's infantry and artillery move upon the enemy firmly. They will probably break the road somewhere to-night. Report to Generals Sweeney and Carr so as to have perfect co-operation in the movement.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Issue orders for all cavalry to meet you at such place as you appoint. Follow them sharply and strike heavily. The Seventh Kansas is on its way to La Grange. The Third Michigan is coming in from New Albany, having stampeded their reserve under Richardson. The Fifth Ohio not yet in at Corinth. Call upon Carr at Corinth for what you want and move sharply until you drive them on their infantry supports if they have any. Pursue with vigor and break them up thoroughly.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, In the Field:

Col. E. W. Rice, with two regiments of infantry and one section of artillery, has been sent to Davis' Mills, where he will be ready to support you if necessary; he will probably remain during most of the day. You had better open communication with him at once.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, In the Field:

Our cavalry, McCrillis, Hurst, and Phillips, have returned via Saulsbury. McCrillis is here. You had better fall back on the Holly Springs road within supporting distance of Colonel Rice, who is at Davis' Mills, and keep open communication with him, watching all approaches to this place from that direction. Inform me of all important movements of the enemy, or information thereof. Our cavalry were forced to fall back from Salem with quite a number killed and wounded.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Col. E. W. RICE,
Commanding First Brigade, Davis' Mills:

Communicate with Colonel Hatch. He must fall back on the Holly Springs road, as the enemy is in strong force at Salem, having driven our forces out of that place last night. Colonels Hurst, McCrillis, and a part of the Ninth Illinois Infantry (mounted) having returned by way of Saulsbury, you will hold your position until further orders. Send the inclosed dispatch to Colonel Hatch.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general:

L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, In the Field:

COLONEL: Watch the enemy and keep him where he is if possible. I will join you in the morning with infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

The Second Brigade Cavalry, with the exception of two companies strayed, has arrived (Sixth Tennessee Cavalry at Grand Junction), and part of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry are also here. Communicate with these headquarters during the night if any change takes place in the condition of affairs in front.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding :

L. H. EVERTS,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

What rations, and how much ammunition for the troops do you require ?

L. H. EVERTS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

La Grange, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Col. L. F. McCRILLIS,

Commanding Second Brigade :

How much of your force is here ? Where is the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry ? Send two squadrons to Lieutenant Bennett, post quartermaster, to guard supply train to Colonel Rice at Davis' Mills.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny :

L. H. EVERTS,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAULSBURY, October 9, 1863.

Colonel MERSY,

Commanding :

Received order from General Sweeny to report with my command at La Grange immediately. Captain Hawes arrived at this place this morning with a part of my command, and left before my arrival. I ordered him back, but he has not reported yet. Will inform you before I leave this place about his return and non-arrival. If he has reached Pocahontas, please order him back with every available man of the regiment, then to report to me here.

J. J. PHILLIPS,

Lieutenant-Colonel.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

La Grange, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

The troops of this post, including the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will hold themselves in readiness to move to the front at daybreak to-morrow with five days' rations, two in haversacks and two in wagons; infantry with 40 rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes and 20 in wagons; cavalry with 60 rounds of ammunition per man if that amount can properly be taken; and artillery with 200 rounds ammunition per piece. Commanding officers will be held responsible for prompt compliance herewith.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding :

L. H. EVERTS,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

The contemplated movement of the troops from this place is hereby postponed until further orders from these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding :

L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To brigades and detachments.)

LA GRANGE, *October 9, 1863.*
 (Received 10th.)

Major-General HURLBUT :

I reported to General Sweeny at 8 o'clock this evening. At dark there was no movement of the enemy discovered by the cavalry. The enemy gave up skirmishing with me 5 miles this side of Salem at 4 o'clock p. m. General Sweeny issues orders to the cavalry not through me. I believe, however, he is concentrating the most of the La Grange and Corinth cavalry here.

E. HATCH,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Corinth, Miss. :

If the enemy really mean fight, or are in your judgment likely to stand at all, move upon them with infantry and artillery. I have directed Sweeny to hold Spooner's brigade at La Grange. You can borrow what force you require from Sherman's command, and with our cavalry should be able to break them up.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *October 9, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

I have telegraphed Sweeny to assume command of all troops and attack. He has only 1,500 infantry of his own. Please re-enforce him as far as possible. I have no troops nor cars. I expect the line will be cut soon. Third Michigan started this morning. If you do not approve my orders please countermand them.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH. *October 9, 1863.*

General SWEENEY,
La Grange :

Assume command of all the troops near you, including cavalry and Sherman's men, and move out and attack the enemy.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, October 9, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT :

I think Sweeny had better take one brigade of Sherman's and leave another at La Grange. Cavalry have been repulsed ; are somewhat discouraged and are very tired. Hatch seems to think the enemy has been re-enforced from Holly Springs, and all seem to think him strong enough to attack the ordinary force at La Grange. Better have too many than too few.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, October 9, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT :

Phillips and McCrillis were at Salem yesterday. Rebels, about 4,000, under Chalmers or Lee, attacked them fiercely ; fought them all the afternoon and drove them back. Sweeny has but 1,500 infantry. Cannot some of Sherman's men be placed under him so that he can move out and attack ?

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR, *Corinth, Miss. :*

Sweeny has been ordered to take his command and leave Spooner's brigade of Sherman's corps at La Grange. With his infantry, artillery, and cavalry he will have enough.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS.
(Received October 9, 1863.)

General SWEENEY :

It seems to me that the enemy is beset by our cavalry on every side. I think you had better march out your force of infantry and artillery and attack him if he is so near. At all events defend the crossings of Wolf River and fight him on the most favorable ground. If he attacks I leave it to your judgment whether to march out and attack. If you do so I am told that there are one or two train loads of troops at Moscow, who can be called to your support. There are also others on trains constantly coming east. If they have come to a head, it will be altogether best to attack them, and you can get all the support you need by telegraphing to General Hurlbut. If you go out, assume command of cavalry and all.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

FORT MONROE, October 9, 1863.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Major ECKERT :

Atlanta Appeal, of October 3, mentions removal of Generals Polk and Hindman as a scapegoat for Bragg in his failure at Chickamauga,

and fears the Chickamauga victory will prove a dead-sea apple in the hands of the Confederates. Also presumes Rosecrans will hold Chattanooga as winter quarters.

GEO. D. SHELDON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Communication has been interrupted. I have not written since the 5th. Forage grows scarce. Many horses are unserviceable and some have died. Foragers must go far, and require heavy guards. I have advised sending for supplies all teams except the artillery and ammunition; to let these do the work of the post. Forage should be pushed forward from Nashville, where there is ample supply in depot. A little interchange of artillery fire yesterday afternoon; ineffective on both sides. Hooker has orders to forage below Stevenson. Rosecrans thinks he will thus obtain much. Forage from Nashville appears to me more important than men just now, as without it what we have may be unable to follow the enemy should he cross the river above in force. If the artillery and ammunition horses give out the army cannot move. A few days' rations for itself it could carry without wagons, and once on the march with these animals it could find forage. Chief quartermaster, Colonel Hodges, is at Nashville, fitting out trains for Hooker's troops. I have not lately been able to communicate with him.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

LOUISVILLE, October 9, 1863.
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I returned from Cleveland this a. m. I saw Mr. Stone, who has turned over to me the contract made by him. I think the arrangements made will secure the amount of stock required in the time named in my report to you. Railroad companies in the West have responded promptly to my call for equipments. I will go to Chicago on Monday to hurry the work in that neighborhood.

J. B. ANDERSON.

LOUISVILLE, October 9, 1863.
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. Anderson returned from Cleveland this a. m., where he had an interview with Mr. Stone. Arrangements so far completed for equipment by Mr. Anderson will insure it being on the line more quickly than first expected. If General Rosecrans or Colonel Innes are sending agents east for equipments they should be notified that Mr. Anderson has arranged for the stock, and to countermand any order they have given.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *October 9, 1863*—8.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga :

The Secretary of War desires to be informed if you have sent any agents east to provide for stocking the railroads; if so, who they are, what orders they have, and what arrangements or progress they have made, or if any reports have been received from them. The Secretary further directs that any orders given such agents be at once countermanded, the Department having made all necessary arrangements in the premises.

By order of the Secretary of War :

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Colonel Innes, Nashville.)

LOUISVILLE, *October 9, 1863.*

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Your message to Innes has raised quite a commotion in that camp. I learned yesterday that a special messenger was on his way to Washington to explain his case. All statements made in connection with matters over there should be carefully considered. I am already of the opinion that all arrangements made for transportation other than that which belongs to the Government, should be subject to your own supervision and approval, the reasons for which I will explain fully when I see you next week.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, *October 9, 1863*—5.05 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

The consolidation of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps was not intended as any reflection on those corps, but was made to reduce the number of corps and corps commanders. Similar consolidations have been made and will be made in other departments. You are at liberty to transfer troops, so as to equalize corps, as you may deem best.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 9, 1863—4.55 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga :

The regular engineer force is only 334 men. To divide them still further than they are now would destroy the organization.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 9, 1863—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of the 5th instant received. The transportation of the Eleventh Corps consists of 261 6-mule teams, 75 2-horse ambulances, and 3 spring wagons. The transportation of the Twelfth Corps consists of 150 6-mule teams, 150 4-horse teams, and 75 2-horse ambulances; all with horses, harness, drivers, wagon-masters, and assistant wagon-masters, and all in good order. All have been sent. The first shipment was made Sunday evening, October 4. The last shipment was made Wednesday evening, October 7.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

(Copy to Colonel Hodges, chief quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863—10 a. m.

Colonel INNES,
Military Superintendent, Nashville:

Your dispatch is received. We cannot spare the cars to Louisville now. Before you send troops or equipments, you must send first of all forage, and then beef-cattle, of which the army is in great need. We must also get overcoats and blankets for the men, who are suffering very much for the want of them. The general commanding fully approves the views expressed in your dispatch. Communicate this to Colonel Scott.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

Colonel HODGES, *Nashville:*

Horses are dying for want of forage. Many are turned out on the north bottom to shift for themselves. It is more important to send forage than troops here now. This army, unless things improve, will be anchored, for want of stout artillery and ammunition horses soon. A great oversight was not sending to Bridgeport grain in abundance as soon as the army retired to this place. Get it forward now, and accumulate also at Nashville.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

Colonel HODGES, *Nashville:*

It is supposed the Western troops will move by Corinth and bring their own transportation,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863—11 p. m.

Colonel SIMMONS,

Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Nashville:

The beef contractors have failed to fulfill their contract; are 3,000 head behind. Unless they are pushed hard the army will be out of beef in ten days.

By order of General Rosecrans:

J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, October 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I leave for front on first train out. Everything arranged to ship stores when we can get through. Have forwarded General Rosecrans' telegraph on gravel in coffee to Colburn.

S. SIMMONS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

NASHVILLE, October 9, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the road will be opened through by noon. I start immediately from here with stores and forage direct for the front.

WM. P. INNES,
Colonel and Military Superintendent.

CHATTANOOGA, October 9, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The telegraph line is completed and the office opened. Nashville and the line north are working.

JNO. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 269. } Chattanooga, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

* * * * *

X. Under the reorganization made necessary by the consolidation of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps, the following assignments are made. The officers assigned herein to the command of the reorganized divisions will report immediately to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps. Those designated to command brigades will report to the commanders of the divisions to which they are assigned. Commanders of brigades under the old organization will report to the commanders of the new brigades

to which they are assigned herein. Commanders of regiments, detached by this order from their old brigades, will report as herein assigned. Commanders of artillery will report to the commanders of the divisions to which their batteries will be hereafter assigned by the chief of artillery.

Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer to command First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft, First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, composed of Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Twenty-first Illinois, Thirty-eighth Illinois, Eighty-first Indiana, One hundred and first Ohio); First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps (First Kentucky, Second Kentucky, Thirty-first Indiana, Ninetieth Ohio), and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker, Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, composed of First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Twenty-second Indiana, Fifty-ninth Illinois, Seventy-fourth Illinois, Seventy-fifth Illinois), and Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps (Eighth Kentucky, Ninety-ninth Ohio, Fifty-first Ohio, and Thirty-fifth Indiana).

Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, composed of Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, and Ninth Indiana Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan to command Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, composed of First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, Thirty-sixth Illinois, Eighty-eighth Illinois, Twenty-first Michigan), One hundred and fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, and Fortieth Ohio Volunteers, and Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Second Missouri, Fifteenth Missouri, Forty-fourth Illinois, and Seventy-third Illinois).

Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, composed of First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps (Thirteenth Michigan, Twenty-sixth Ohio, Fifty-eighth Indiana, One hundredth Illinois), and Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps (Fifteenth Indiana, Fortieth Indiana, Fifty-seventh Indiana, and Ninety-seventh Ohio).

Col. C. G. Harker, Sixty-fifth Ohio, Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, composed of Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps (One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, Sixty-fourth Ohio, Sixty-fifth Ohio, Third Kentucky); Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Twenty-second Illinois, Twenty-seventh Illinois, Forty-second Illinois, Fifty-first Illinois), and Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood to command Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. A. Willich, First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, composed of First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Forty-ninth Ohio, Fifteenth Ohio, Thirty-second Indiana, Eighty-ninth Illinois), Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Twenty-

fifth Illinois, Thirty-fifth Illinois, Eighth Kansas, and Fifteenth Wisconsin).

Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen, Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, composed of Second Brigade (except Ninth Indiana, assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps), Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps (Forty-first Ohio, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, Sixth Kentucky); Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps (First Ohio, Ninety-third Ohio, Fifth Kentucky, Sixth Indiana), Sixth Ohio Volunteers, and Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Beatty, Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, composed of First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps (Nineteenth Ohio, Seventy-ninth Indiana, Ninth Kentucky, Seventeenth Kentucky), and Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps (Eighty-sixth Indiana, Forty-fourth Indiana, Thirteenth Ohio, Fifty-ninth Ohio).

* * * * *

XIII. The following assignment of batteries to the various divisions of the Fourth Army Corps has been made. Commanders of batteries will report immediately to the chiefs of artillery of the divisions to which they are assigned.

Capt. W. E. Standart, Battery B, First Ohio Light Artillery, chief of artillery, First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Batteries in First Division: Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Battery H, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Fifth Indiana Battery.

Capt. W. P. Edgerton, Battery E, First Ohio Light Artillery, chief of artillery, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Artillery in division: Battery G, First Missouri Light Artillery, Eleventh Indiana Battery, and Tenth Indiana Battery.

Capt. C. Bradley, Sixth Ohio Battery, chief of artillery, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Artillery in division: Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery, Sixth Ohio Battery, and Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

XIV. Under the reorganization of this army the following assignments are made to the Fourteenth Army Corps. Officers assigned to the command of divisions will report immediately to the corps commander. Commanding officers of existing brigades will report to the commanders of the brigades to which they are assigned herein. Commanding officers of regiments which are by these orders detached from their old brigades will report to the commanders of brigades to which they are attached hereby. Artillery commanders will report to the commanders of the new divisions to which their batteries are assigned.

Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, to command First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Brigadier-General Carlin, First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, composed of First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (Thirty-eighth Indiana, Thirty-third Ohio, Second Ohio, Ninety-fourth Ohio, Tenth Wisconsin), and First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (Fifteenth Kentucky, Forty-second Indiana, Eighty-eighth Indiana, One hundred and fourth Illinois).

Brig. Gen. J. H. King, Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, composed of Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth

Army Corps (Fifteenth United States, Sixteenth United States, Eighteenth United States, Nineteenth United States), and Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (Eighteenth Ohio, Sixty-ninth Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, Eleventh Michigan).

Brigadier-General Starkweather, Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, composed of Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (First Wisconsin, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Twenty-first Wisconsin, Twenty-fourth Illinois), and Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Seventy-fourth Ohio, Twenty-first Ohio, Thirty-seventh Indiana).

Chief of artillery, Capt. George A. Kensel, Battery H, Fifth United States.

Artillery : Battery H, Fifth U. S. Artillery ; Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, and First Michigan Battery.

Brig. Gen. A. Baird, to command Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Brigadier-General Turchin, First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, composed of Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, except the Eighteenth Kentucky, assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (Eleventh Ohio, Eighty-ninth Ohio, Thirty-sixth Ohio, Ninety-second Ohio), and First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, with the exception of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, hereinafter assigned (Seventeenth Ohio, Thirty-first Ohio, Eighty-second Indiana).

Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, composed of Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (Seventy-fifth Indiana, One hundred and first Indiana, One hundred and fifth Ohio, Sixty-eighth Indiana), and Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, except Eighty-seventh Indiana, hereinafter assigned (Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota, Thirty-fifth Ohio).

Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, composed of Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Indiana, Tenth Kentucky, Seventy-fourth Indiana, Fourteenth Ohio, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteers).

Chief of artillery, Capt. George R. Swallow, Seventh Indiana Battery.

Artillery : Battery I, Fourth U. S. Artillery ; Seventh Indiana Battery, and Nineteenth Indiana Battery.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis to command Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan, First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, composed of First Brigade, Second Division, Reserve Corps (Tenth Illinois, Tenth Michigan, Sixteenth Illinois, Fourteenth Michigan, Sixtieth Illinois).

Brig. Gen. John Beatty, Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, composed of Second Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps (One hundred and twenty-first Ohio, Ninety-eighth Ohio, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Illinois), and Third Brigade, Third Division, Reserve Corps (Third East Tennessee, Fifth East Tennessee, Sixth East Tennessee).

Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, composed of Second Brigade, Second Division, Reserve Corps (Eighty-fifth Illinois, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, Eighty-sixth

Illinois, Fifty-second Ohio), and battalion One hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteers, Twenty-second Michigan.

Chief of Artillery, Capt. W. A. Hotchkiss, Second Minnesota Battery.

Artillery: Second Minnesota Battery, Bridges' (Illinois) battery, Fifth Wisconsin Battery.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIGNAL STATION No. 1,
Cameron's Hill, October 9, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Capt. JESSE MERRILL,
Chief Signal Officer:

CAPTAIN: See small column of smoke rising in Lookout Valley, about 12 miles southwest. The main rebel force in sight extends from a point 30 degrees east of south to a point 35 degrees south of east. Not so many there as yesterday. From 35 degrees south of east to 15 degrees south of east can see but three or four small squads, not to exceed a regiment in the aggregate. From 15 degrees south of east to east, can see nearly as many as yesterday, but they have gone from our extreme left entirely, where there were several regiments last night. The above refers to troops at foot of ridge. On top of ridge the force I reported last night east southeast is gone. The guns, nine in number, 35 degrees south of east, are still visible in position. Large column of smoke due south, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

Respectfully,

HOWGATE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

CAMERON'S HILL,
October 9, 1863—5.15 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Can see four rebel regiments drilling southeast from here, and two regiments 30 degrees south of east, with three companies scattering.

HOWGATE.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 9, 1863—8 p. m.

Captain COLE and Lieutenant FORAKER:
Report about the enemy's camp-fires.

MERRILL,
Captain.

CRANE'S HILL, *October 9, 1863—8.30 p. m.*

Captain MERRILL:

Too foggy to see them. The troops were as usual at dark.

FORAKER.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 9, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Captain COLE:

How far from point were fires on west side of Lookout?

MERRILL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

Two hundred head of beef-cattle are expected to-night. The general commanding has directed that the contractors issue fresh beef in the quarter on the order of division commissaries at the rate of two days in five. This will equalize the distribution and afford that proportion for the entire army. You will please notify division commissaries in your corps of these orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, and Brigadier-General Mitchell.)

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Corps commanders will cause the division topographical engineers to report forthwith what they have done in fulfillment of orders from these headquarters, and to show them their work and afterward to forward what they have at once to Brigadier-General Smith, chief engineer, at these headquarters. They will also report their work daily to topographical department. Officers failing to comply with this or the standing order of the topographical department without satisfactory reasons, will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Thomas, Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, and Major-General Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: An order has just been received requiring me to furnish a detail of 800 men for fatigue duty, to report at 7.30 a. m. to-morrow, to be relieved by a like detail at 12 m. Please say to the major-general commanding the department, that with one brigade

and a regiment out as an escort to a forage train, and with the heavy details for picket duty from all the divisions, it will be almost impossible for me to furnish the detail called for from department headquarters. I have ordered one-half the number to report as required, and respectfully ask that if more men are necessary they be detailed from some other command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

The detail was a mistake. A corrected order has now been sent requiring you to furnish 700 men, one-half at 7.30 a. m. and one-half at 12 m.

By order :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland :

SIR : In the present reorganization of the army the brigades will be made probably stronger than they are now. The Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which I now command, having about 1,400 men for duty, if a regiment or two are added to it, will come up to the standard required.

My military relations with this brigade having been fairly consolidated on the late battle-field, I respectfully request the general commanding the department to leave it under my command, adding to it if necessary some regiments and transferring us to any division of this army corps as he pleases.

I request it for the good of the service and in justice to myself and my command.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. TURCHIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Outpost Duty, October 9, 1863.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twentieth Army Corps :

CAPTAIN : The pickets report that they have just heard a noise similar to the movements of a battery moving slowly toward our right on the side of the mountain quite low down. The enemy kept a band playing at the same time.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,
N. H. WALWORTH,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT DUNLAP, *October 9, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Comdg. First Div., Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: A column of infantry are moving on the crest of the ridge at unpainted house, east of this fort. The column moved from our right and is now halted at the house, the men standing in line. Just to the right of the house squads of infantry are moving about. At the foot of the ridge just below the headquarters a heavy smoke is rising. At all other points, as well as I am able to judge for the fog and smoke, there has been no change in the appearance of the enemy.

Respectfully,

LUTHER M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD:

The general commanding directs me to say that it is reported one of the members of your staff has stated that Brig. Gen. John Beatty had been relieved from his command for misconduct at the battle of Chickamauga. The general commanding directs that you investigate this matter and [order] the officer that has made such a statement, or any other statement reflecting upon the conduct of General John Beatty in that battle, to report in person at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[FRANK S. BOND,]
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER:

Your communication of the 8th instant addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, tendering the resignation of your commission, has been forwarded by the major-general commanding with the following indorsement:

Respectfully forwarded, wholly disapproving the acceptance of [the resignation of] this prudent, brave, and valuable officer, which would be a serious injury to the service. I also disagree with him in his opinion that the consolidation of the corps implies a censure on the officers and men composing it. I doubt not the War Department will as promptly vindicate the officers and men as I most certainly shall in my report of their fighting in the battle of Chickamauga.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
October 9, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, General Granger's Corps:

Yesterday I directed the batteries of Fort Whitaker to try the enemy, having reason to believe that they had no artillery on Look-

out. Though severely shelled, they did not reply. They had none yesterday. I have no reason to believe, after close examination, that they have any to-day. I must report to Brigadier-General Steedman of the result of the firing immediately at its close. I give you briefly its result. The white house is in easy range; all the batteries on the hill-side but one are below it; that is, to the left as we front it. They have removed their cannon; they were field pieces; they can be easily replaced. From Captain Naylor's gun, Lieutenant Cox commanding, the enemy's camp can be easily shelled; they are in easy range with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -pounder gun. I had 2 shells burst right among them. This part of the camp is just where the road coming off Lookout Mountain makes the turn to come into Chattanooga. With a larger gun I can make their stay very unpleasant anywhere in front. It is only twelve seconds from the flash to the sound of the report from their big gun at the foot of the hill. It was windy when they were firing—the wind against us. This was the result: Several shots were fired at the white house; I think it was struck twice. It is a kind of a palatial resort for rebels. They have been seen around thick until our shells made it rather hazardous for comfort.

Aleshire has the signal station on Lookout under range. Yesterday his third shot gave a double-quick impetus to what was left of the signal party. To-day his second shot imparted similar action. Both shells were percussion and exploded direct on the point. This was done at a 6-degree elevation. I had been advised by the chief of artillery that a shell could not be sent there. I was skeptic enough to think otherwise. If it is desired, they shall not signal from that point without erecting works.

The ammunition of Captain Naylor is very defective. One-half of his shells did not explode. Several exploded in 20 feet of the gun. That of Captain Aleshire is somewhat better, but both are defective. No lights on the mountain last night; none night before. I can easily try them with a small party from above Williams' Island. Shall I feel them? I have sent full reports to the general commanding the division, and will with pleasure carry out the orders sent to-day.

Respectfully,

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

Capt. S. B. MOE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division Reserve Corps:

CAPTAIN: Our brigade occupies its former position, except that Manchester, and all the posts between Duck River and Murfreesborough have been evacuated by them. The company at Stone's River, Nineteenth Michigan, and the company at Christiana, Eighty-fifth Indiana, were surrounded and captured. It seems that Wheeler, with the main part of his army, about 10,000 men, went up to take Murfreesborough and found it full of troops. He turned west, took Stone's River bridge, and Christiana, and went to Shelbyville, pursued by Mitchell, who fought him beyond there, 3 miles, killing and wounding perhaps 200 men.

The other part of his force, Martin's division, came down on the east side of the railroad, by Fairfield, to Wartrace, evidently to take Duck River bridge. At Wartrace Roddey met Martin coming in from the northwest. I had gone up to Duck River the night before, fearing danger, and ordered, in the morning, Baird and Galbraith with their mounted men to advance to Wartrace and see the state of affairs and report to me there, as I would come up on a train with 500 infantry. I waited till afternoon to hear from them, and also the arrival of Colonel Lowe, with his cavalry. He did not come. I went up with the train. On arriving in sight of Wartrace, one of Baird's men came on a gallop, informing me that the rebels were in Wartrace and that they came in from the east and Baird and Galbraith had gone west. Quite a number of rebels appeared. I concluded that we might be cut off; that as Duck River bridge was more important than Garrison's Creek, I would go back, unite our forces, and save that; and if Lowe came up, return to Wartrace. We went back, waited an hour; Lowe came; the men still on the cars. We at once started to Wartrace; the infantry on the train got to the bridge in advance of the cavalry, charged the rebels, and drove them away. It had been fired in several places and partly cut down. Lowe passed the infantry at the bridge, charged the rebels, pursued them; they fled on the Shelbyville pike. He followed them till after dark. One of his men is, I fear, mortally wounded; rebel loss unknown.

I think Martin had 2,000 men at least, with three pieces of artillery; Roddey's force was several hundred. The rebels under Wheeler went on to Shelbyville, pursued on another road by Mitchell, who, next morning, attacked them, and again drove them with severe loss. They are going, I think, to the neighborhood of Florence or Decatur (Muscle Shoals), to cross the Tennessee.

The bridge at Garrison's Creek was but partially burned, and is now repaired. Many culverts beyond Wartrace have been destroyed, much track burned and two bridges near Murfreesborough. I think all are now completed and that the cars will go on by sunset.

The brigade is much scattered and at almost every post but this my command is under a ranking officer of some other brigade or regiment. This is unpleasant to officers and men. Will you have us occupy exclusively a certain number of posts, or get us out of the business entirely?

Ward's, Morgan's, and R. S. Granger's men are in front of us by the thousand. I desire to go on; so do the men. We will cheerfully do duty anywhere, but would rather be with our friends than distributed over 100 miles of mountain and plain.

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully referred to the major-general commanding Fourth Army Corps.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN.

I respectfully request that Colonel Coburn's brigade be relieved and brought to the front. It has an old grudge to settle in the Thompson's Station affair.

G. GRANGER.

ANDERSON, *October 9, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN :

I heard a message about 8 o'clock sent from Cowan to some commander north of him saying that the enemy had driven in our pickets at the tunnel. Half an hour later our line parted north ; not in order yet. Lieutenant of scouts that you sent out this morning is here on way to Stevenson. Have you further orders for him ?

ATWATER,
Operator.

STEVENSON, *October 9, 1863—11 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Order to concentrate my command at Anderson's Cross-Roads just received. The Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, General Johnson's division, is stationed at Battle Creek for protection of pontoon bridge; no troops of my command there. Will leave here early in the morning.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Bridgeport, Ala., October 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland.

I have the honor to report that on or about the 24th of July, 1863, the Confederate forces wounded and took prisoner on Cumberland Mountains, near University Meeting-House, Dixon Chitty, a loyal citizen, who was endeavoring to escape to our lines, and now hold him wounded and in close confinement at Atlanta, Ga.

On the 8th instant Capt. C. H. Richman, brigade inspector of this command, while on a scout, captured a number of prisoners, among them 2 citizens, known to be disloyal, by the names of David Harris and James H. Bell, living on Raccoon Mountain. I would respectfully ask that they be held as hostages for the safe and prompt return through our lines of said Chitty.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Anderson's Cross-Roads, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn. :

I have my command intrenched in position to protect the junction of roads and also aid trains up the mountain. On my arrival I detailed an officer whose especial duty should be clearing the road of obstructions and expediting the trains; in this he has been well assisted by the Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry. The road up the mountain is better than before the raid, and no detentions occur.

I keep a record of all trains passing (size, guard, &c.); have secured all the undestroyed ammunition; am gathering up harness which is scattered over the country; have caught and sent about 500 mules to Bridgeport, and am daily securing more. Occasionally stray prisoner, but no signs of the enemy near since General Mitchell left. Have an aggregate force (including one section of artillery) of 2,062.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel Tenth Illinois Infantry, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
North Chickamauga, October 9, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

The utmost vigilance will be observed here. My men will all be under arms at 4 a. m. I will send an officer and one trusty man up the river in a canoe, fill the canoe with boughs, and let it float against the opposite shore as a log. The officer will then go on shore and find out everything possible. The night before last I saw large fires upon the eastern end of Mission Ridge, on the slopes toward Chattanooga. To-night it is all dark.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 9, 1863.

General R. S. GRANGER,
Commanding Post, Nashville:

By orders from department headquarters I am directed to concentrate my entire command at Anderson's Cross-Roads, on the mountain between this place and Chattanooga. I have ordered the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry to move by railroad to this place forthwith. The Fourteenth Michigan Infantry is ordered to move from Columbia, Tenn., via Lewisburg, Farmington, Shelbyville, and Stevenson. Four companies Tenth Ohio Cavalry at La Vergne are also ordered to move. Please have the Eighteenth Michigan relieved immediately so that they may move at once.

General Hooker's troops are to relieve troops of my command from Bridgeport to Nashville. Please have Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding relieved immediately to join his regiment.

I am, general, with high esteem, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE,
Commanding at Gallatin, Tenn.:

By orders from department headquarters I am directed to concentrate my entire command at Anderson's Cross-Roads, Tenn., between

this point and Chattanooga. To enable me to comply with this order it will be necessary to have the One hundred and sixth Ohio Infantry relieved. I would therefore respectfully request that you have them relieved as soon as possible. I have sent orders to the commanding officer of the regiment to move immediately on being relieved.

I am, general, with high esteem, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 9, 1863.]

Colonel GIVEN,
Cowan:

Any news this morning? Is the tunnel all clear?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

WARTRACE, October 9, 1863—10.40 p. m.

Colonel GIVEN,
One hundred and second Ohio, Cowan:

The force near you is enemy's cavalry from below. Their object, to break communications. You are expected to hold the bridges and preserve the line intact in your district at the cost of every man of your command; no surrender under any circumstances, and no abandonment of any portion of the road or bridges. The enemy numbers about 800. No artillery, I believe.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

Troops coming down to you on trains.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTN., SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Rankin's Ferry, October 9, 1863.

Capt. D. G. SWAIM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the arrival last evening of four companies from Colonel Watkins' command, numbering 1 commissioned officer and 93 enlisted men. I have sent one company to make their headquarters at the Widow Hall's, and ordered 10 men to Kelley's Ferry, and if they find no force there to remain there and patrol the river half way to the Widow Hall's, and meet the patrol daily from there up and report to each other all they may learn. Since my last report to you the river at this point has risen about 5 feet, but is now going down quite rapidly. Not over from 2½ to 3 feet higher than before the rain. All has remained quiet. Pickets of the enemy seen daily on the opposite side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. WELLS,
Captain Second Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. Battalion.

(Similar letter to Maj. W. H. Sinclair.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 9, 1863.

Colonel WATKINS,

Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade, First Division:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that Roddey, with considerable force, passed through Larkinsville last night and moved out on the Winchester road. Keep a sharp lookout for him on the Bellefonte road.

Very respectfully,

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Pulaski, Tenn., October 9, 1863—5 a. m.

[Major SINCLAIR:]

I arrived here last evening. The enemy have gone on the Lamb's Ferry road. I am pursuing as fast as possible. I would suggest that you come right up, as I am after them. I would have written you last night, but the road was invested by scattered rebels who are endeavoring to capture couriers.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TENN.,
October 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland:

SIR: I learn from citizens living in the vicinity of Post Oak Springs that Colonel Byrd arrived at that place on Thursday, the 8th instant. There have been no armed rebels in this vicinity since the 1st instant. I will return to Blythe's Ferry to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

O. P. ROBIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 1st Battalion, 4th Ohio Vol. Cav.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

General SPEARS:

The general commanding directs you to arrange with Colonel McCook to watch the crossing at Soddy. If Atkins cannot yet do it, you and Colonel McCook must arrange to help him. It may be best for you to send a regiment there. Order them wherever they go to conceal themselves as much as possible from observation. Let few know where they are. Keep all strangers and suspected persons from the camps. Be on the alert against surprises by day or night. Make your troops intrench themselves behind good breast-works, behind which they can lie and take deadly aim on all persons attempting to cross. All these, and many other precautions which you will think of, must be taken to guard the crossing in your care.

Give daily reports of your operations in intrenching and the news you hear. Do not forget the enemy's old dodge of playing possum. Be watchful.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 9, 1863—6 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Stevenson :

Report from Colonel Galbraith, at Shelbyville, 8th, 9 p. m., states rebels left in full flight, Crook's command pursuing and gaining on them. He had sent in 230 prisoners and three pieces artillery. The prisoners will start for Murfreesborough to-day. The woods in rear of our pieces full of scattered rebels. Enemy gone in direction of Pulaski. Expected Forrest would unite with them there. Expected that ere this General Mitchell had captured Wheeler's train. He was in close pursuit of it toward Columbia. Three hundred killed and wounded rebels. Ours, 60 wounded, 19 killed. I expect to hear again from him shortly. Bridge at Garrison's Fork will be completed in about twenty minutes.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, October 9, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

Your dispatches of 8 and 8.45 p. m. received. The advices of Colonel Galbraith appear singularly contradictory. Do not place too much reliance upon them. Yesterday morning he had the enemy completely routed, and last night had our forces in the same category, with the prospect of soon being able to turn the tables on the enemy again. Successes and reverses do not alternate with such rapidity. I hope you counted the 300 prisoners captured by the colonel as reported yesterday morning. The enemy may number 4,000 or 5,000, those half starved and badly wounded. The number of major-generals and brigadier-generals they have along is of no consequence ; they are flesh and blood. Under the circumstances it will be advisable for the troops to march as you propose.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, October 9, 1863—1.15 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Stevenson :

Your instructions were telegraphed to Major-General Slocum last night at 5. Asked to acknowledge. This a. m. I inquired if he had received them. Have just received reply that they are received. Will establish his headquarters at Wartrace to-morrow. The railroad will be done there in an hour. Shall I put the Eleventh Corps

artillery on the march if here; also the trains of transportation? Williams and Geary are here; have not seen them yet. Troops below as reported last night. Nothing new from enemy to-day.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 9, 1863—3 p. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Murfreesborough:

Dispatch received. You deserve for your promptitude, energy, and management a much higher reward than I can give you. General Morgan has been ordered to withdraw his force from the defense of the road. He has four companies at La Vergne. If this change should leave that point unguarded, direct General Ward to send the necessary force to protect it, and have General Slocum retain a larger force of the Twelfth Corps at Murfreesborough. The former must be relieved at once. See the order telegraphed to General Slocum, and have it sent to him.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Brigadier-General Morgan.)

STEVENSON, *October 9, 1863—3.45 p. m.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Murfreesborough:

We have information which cannot be discredited that General Roddey, with 1,300 cavalry, passed through Larkinsville last night on his way to Winchester. Let every one be ready for him.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *October 9, 1863—4.15 p. m.*

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson:

Dispatch just received announcing Roddey's movement. Dechard and Cowan were left weak. The One hundred and second Ohio and Edgerton's battery were to have left Tullahoma at 8 this a. m.—infantry for Cowan and the battery for Stevenson. I cannot tell whether these troops will reach there in time. General Slocum is here. I had turned over command to him previous to receipt of dispatches. Will turn copies over to him for his orders.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 9, 1863.*

(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Brigadier-General Morgan has been ordered to withdraw his

command from the defense of the line of railroad, and, in consequence, to instruct you to send one company of infantry of your corps to Cowan and two companies to Shelbyville to relieve the companies of his division there. The troops will be marched to their positions, cars only being employed to transport their baggage. The general directs that you make requisition on the railroad agent at Stevenson for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, October 9, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

Copies of foregoing dispatch sent to General Slocum, at Wartrace, by telegraph and mail.

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, October 9, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

A brigade of the Eleventh Corps has been ordered to relieve the troops of General Morgan, between Bridgeport and Tantalón, and the change will be made early in the morning. The Twelfth Corps holds the line of railroad from Tantalón to Murfreesborough. General Morgan has eight companies of the Fourteenth Michigan Mounted Infantry at Columbia and two at Franklin, for which I have made no provision to relieve, those points not being of my command and having no mounted force to send there. The general order contemplates their withdrawal. The telegraphic and railroad communications with Nashville are restored. The latter was opened at 11 a. m. Through trains are looked for to-night. It is reported that our cavalry are continually gaining successes over the raiders. At last accounts they were near Fayetteville. Beef-cattle left here to day for Chattanooga.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, October 9, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Murfreesborough :

How many troops are there at the Elk River bridge? With the dispositions you have made can 1,000 cavalry be held at bay?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Stevenson :

The major-general commanding directs you to instruct General Howard to relieve the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, now guard-

ing pontoons at Battle Creek, by a regiment from his command. When thus relieved the regiment will comply with orders sent it to-day from these headquarters.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 9, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps :

In obedience to orders received this morning from headquarters Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, I have the honor to transmit a list of stations and number of troops at each station along the line of railroad (Chattanooga and Nashville) to be relieved.

Bridgeport : One regiment of infantry and one 4-gun battery.

Widow's Creek, 4 miles east of Bridgeport : One company of infantry.

Stevenson : One regiment of infantry, five companies of cavalry, and one 4-gun battery.

From Stevenson 4 miles west guarding five bridges : Three companies of infantry.

Tantalon : Three companies of infantry.

Anderson : Four companies of infantry.

Cowan : One company of Tenth Ohio Cavalry.

Shelbyville : One company of Tenth Ohio Cavalry.

La Vergne : Four companies of Tenth Ohio Cavalry.

Nashville : One regiment of infantry.

Buck Lodge, Nashville and Louisville Railroad : One regiment of infantry.

I will notify all the detachments to concentrate at Anderson's Cross-Roads as soon as relieved. I would respectfully request that Captain Edgerton with his battery be sent back here immediately with orders to join me at Anderson's Cross-Roads. Orders have been sent to Colonel Smith at Bridgeport and the One hundred and eighth Ohio Infantry at Stevenson to move at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 9, 1863.

Mr. J. N. KELLOGG,
Beef Contractor, Army of the Cumberland :

The major-general commanding has received instructions from Major-General Rosecrans to aid him in having supplies of beef furnished this army. You are aware that his force has recently been augmented by about 20,000 men, which you will be required to make immediate provision for. The commissary at this point informs the general that he is expecting a drove of beef-cattle, 300 head, but as they are required by the portion of the army now at Chattanooga they will all be forwarded to-day. This will leave the troops sta-

tioned between Bridgeport and Murfreesborough with a scanty supply. The Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps are established on this line in addition to the troops stationed along it prior to their arrival. The major-general commanding directs that you make immediate arrangements to supply their wants, if you have not already done so.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

MURFREESBOROUGH, October 9, 1863.

Colonel HODGES,

Chief Quartermaster, Nashville:

Has the transportation for the Twelfth Corps started yet from Nashville? Where is it, and where is General Slocum?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

WARTRACE, TENN.,
October 9, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,

Nashville:

Did you receive telegraphic instructions, of last evening, as to position your command is to take, your headquarters here, &c.? Please acknowledge hour of receipt. General Hooker directs me to say that no time is to be lost in its execution; the troops and artillery to march from Murfreesborough or Stone's River and leave the railroad open for movement of supplies.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, October 9, 1863.
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Your dispatch received. I will move my headquarters to-morrow.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

DUCK RIVER BRIDGE,
October 9, 1863—2 [a. m.]

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Received your order at 11.45 to-night. Will start immediately.

WM. GIVEN,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
October 9, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,

Commanding Twelfth Corps:

I inclose herewith copies of dispatches* this moment received from General Hooker, sent to me under the impression that I was still in command of that portion of your corps that had been cut off from

* See Hooker to Butterfield, 3 p. m. and 3.45 p. m., p. 224.

communication with you by the raid. You will see that they require prompt and vigorous action. I would recommend that the portion of the One hundred and fiftieth New York to be at Tullahoma to-night be ordered to move at once to Elk River. That General Knipe's brigade, or such portions of it as can be picked up by rail, be thrown at once to Decherd and Cowan to guard all bridges and approaches; that you take such possession of rail and telegraph communication as will enable you to accomplish this object beyond anything else, and prevent a second break in our communications.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, October 9, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

The officer in command of your regiment here is under the impression that he is to guard the train of the Twelfth Corps instead of the Eleventh Corps. Will you please send me an order by telegraph that he is to guard the transportation of the Eleventh Corps? The train will leave here to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered. Major-General Reynolds has arrived, and his horses will be along with the train. Have requested General Howard to send a detachment to Decherd to meet your detail. Is that satisfactory?

C. W. ASMUSSEN,
Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH.
(Received 9.30 a. m., October 9, 1863.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Bridge at Stone's River will be completed about noon to-day. General Slocum is at Nashville. I will telegraph your wishes.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

WARTRACE, October 9, 1863.

General WILLIAMS or WARD:

Bridge completed here. How about Stone's River bridge? Train just starting north. Is General Slocum at Murfreesborough? If so, ask him where I can meet him, there or at Stone's River, by train.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

[MURFREESBOROUGH], October 9, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Nashville:

Bridge at Wartrace finished. Bridge at Stone's River will be done about noon. A train is now coming up from Wartrace. General Butterfield telegraphs that he wishes to meet you here or at Stone's River to-day.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

WARTRACE, *October 9, 1863—10 p. m.*

General RUGER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

There are at Wartrace Thirteenth New Jersey, four companies Second Massachusetts, 100 of One hundred and fiftieth New York. They are to be relieved by two regiments of Candy's brigade to-morrow night. You will find rations at the bridge 1 mile below this—twenty thousand. Take three or four days' for your command.

I shall probably go on to Decherd to-night, but will try to be in Tullahoma to-morrow night. Send three regiments of your troops to Elk River, and three at Tullahoma. Guard all the bridges, culverts, and water-tanks between Tullahoma and Elk River. Send up the battery of artillery to Decherd. You have guns at Tullahoma and Elk River. Elk River should be first and carefully guarded. Intrench everywhere.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 9, 1863—2.30 p. m.*

H. W. PERKINS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Butterfield's Staff:

Have just arrived here with six companies.

J. H. KETCHAM,
Colonel One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers.

OCTOBER 9, 1863.

Maj. E. W. GUINDON,
Aide-de-Camp:

You can inform the general that the telegraph line is again cut at or near tunnel, south of Cowan Station a short distance, and that the pickets are driven in at Cowan. They are expecting an attack to-night.

Respectfully,

J. M. HUMPHREY,
Superintendent Military Telegraph.

WARTRACE, *October 9, 1863—10.45 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Decherd:

The bridge below Decherd must be held at any sacrifice, even to the last man. Trains with troops are on the way down. The enemy's cavalry may attempt to destroy them. Hold them at all hazards.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding at Bridgeport:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Brigadier-General Morgan has been ordered to the front with his entire command, and that on the withdrawal of his troops it will be necessary for your corps to guard the line of railroad in the direction of Nashville as high up as Tantalón. Accordingly he instructs that you give directions for one brigade to march early to-morrow morning to take post at Stevenson, leaving one company on the way at Widow's Creek, 4 miles from Bridgeport, to relieve the company now there. From Stevenson five companies will be detached to guard five bridges along the line of railroad, relieving the companies now on that duty, and three companies will take post at Tantalón.

As the cars are required for service admitting of no delay, the troops will be marched to their positions. Cars will be furnished to transport the baggage, on your requisition on the railroad agent at Stevenson. The battery now at Stevenson will remain. This change in the disposition of your forces will extend your command along the railroad to Tantalón.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

STEVENSON, October 9, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD:

A brigade of yours has been ordered to march to this point to-morrow morning, rendered necessary by the withdrawal of General Morgan's command from the defense of the railroad. You will receive detailed instructions to-night by orderly.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, October 9, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Bridgeport:

Please have 1,000 men, under your most resolute officers, in readiness to step on the cars, with instructions for 200 of them to get off at the tunnel and the balance at Elk River to assist in the defense of those points against a band of 1,000 rebel raiders. They will be taken to those points at daylight, to return to-morrow. Cars will be at Bridgeport at 10.30 p. m.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: We have no news from you since the 1st, except an inquiry dated the 4th, asking if the rebel cavalry had really crossed

the Tennessee between [us], which was answered, saying they had, and destroyed 400 wagons for us near Anderson, in Sequatchie Valley.

They went from there to McMinnville, where they did some damage and captured some Tennesseans. Thence they went to Murfreesborough and got repulsed; thence to Wartrace, where they were served in a similar manner; thence to Shelbyville, which they sacked. There they were overtaken by our cavalry and whipped, losing four pieces of artillery and 200 killed. Our cavalry are after them toward Columbia and Fayetteville, with reasonable prospects of destroying or capturing them.

Meanwhile I am anxiously waiting to hear from you. If your cavalry could not co-operate with ours in the pursuit, I had hoped it would do one of two things: Firstly, to close down on the north side of Tennessee or south side, opening communication with us completely beyond the power of interruption, in which alone is there any security in co-operation; or, secondly, to make a terrible raid on the enemy's railroad and other communications, now comparatively at your mercy in the absence of the cavalry, which may never return.

Please let me know if I may expect any aid; if so, what assistance from you, and how and where you propose to operate.

Your first plan was the only one when you wrote—some other may prove better if you are still waiting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 9, 1863—8.36 p. m.*

General BURNSIDE:

No news from you since your question of the 4th. Have dispatched you to-day by messenger. Our cavalry has overtaken the rebels at Shelbyville—whipped well; is pursuing them southwardly. Since yours did not join them, I hoped you would make them open communication with us and watch the Tennessee from Kingston to Blythe's Ferry, or that you would make a damaging raid on the rebel railroad and other communications, now quite open from absence of their cavalry.

What may we expect from you? You should cover our left, and open communication beyond the power of its being interrupted by the enemy should he attempt to throw himself between us. The enemy are directly in our front, but hills conceal their camps. Nothing known of their movements. Promptly let me hear if you can act with us, and in what way. Don't be caught between upper and nether millstone.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LEBANON, *October 9, 1863—1.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

We are in line of battle, expecting an attack momentarily. We have force enough to whip them if they attack us, we think; if not, we will pursue them in the morning if not attacked to-night.

JOHN A. MORRISON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 9, 1863.*

Capt. A. C. SEMPLÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville :

All quiet about Glasgow and on the railroad. I am trying to capture 30 or 40 rebels under command of Richardson. I have started three detachments in pursuit. Hope he will be intercepted to-night at Three Springs, on the old Lexington road. Rebels were within 8 miles of that place at sunset.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 9, 1863.*

Captain SEMPLÉ, *Louisville :*

It is possible that Richardson divided his force. The party that I allude to passed through Hodgenville to-day. They were 6 miles southeast of Elizabethtown at 8 a. m. Have you any information about Colonel Spaulding's movements? Is there any cavalry force at Lebanon? Please inform me.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 9, 1863.*

Major MARTIN, *Glasgow :*

Have you any news? How many men of your command are at Glasgow?

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 9, 1863.*

Major MARTIN, *Glasgow :*

The rebels, 30 in number, with stolen mules, are going in direction of Three Springs. Send your cavalry in that direction; get on their track and pursue them; capture and kill every devil of them. I am sending some men from this point.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 9, 1863.*

Major MARTIN, *Glasgow :*

Send Lieutenant Adams' squad mounted infantry to Rocky Hill Station, thence up railroad to this place. Captain Beck will move with his mounted men by Goose Horn to Little Barren River. If he should hear of guerrilla bands he will pursue and capture them. Thirty rebels are supposed to be returning from East Tennessee in direction of Barren River. If he hears of no rebels he will move from Barren River to this place. Your men are not legitimately paroled. Let the mounted men move immediately.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 9, 1863.*Lieutenant FARMER,
Elizabethtown:

Bridges Nos. 2 and 3 on Valley Creek should be guarded. Six or 8 men in each stockade will be sufficient force to defend bridge against guerrillas. It is of the utmost importance to save all bridges on the line. Send guard to each point immediately.

E. H. HOBSON,
*Brigadier-General.*WASHINGTON, *October 9, 1863.*General S. P. CARTER,
Knoxville, E. Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your telegram to Colonel Hoffman, of the 5th instant, has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who directs me to say that should any of rebel army referred to be taken prisoners they must be treated as prisoners of war. The circumstances connected with the declaration of their exchange is a subject which will be dealt with here.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
*Maj. Gen. of Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, Miss., October 10, 1863.*Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Headquarters, &c., will be removed to Nashville, Tenn. All forces south of Helena, black and white, will be removed under General McPherson, as commander of the District of Vicksburg.

Complaints are made that raids go out from the west bank of the river into Macon County and bring in cotton, thus endangering the crops and personal property of the inhabitants there to seizure and destruction by the rebels. This is unauthorized, and General Hawkins should be instructed to use every effort to put a stop to it.

It would be advisable to send Osband's cavalry to Skipwith's Landing to remain for a few weeks, to give protection to the few deserving people in that country, and also to fill up his regiment from the plantations around owned by persons of disloyalty. Send them through by land, crossing the Yazoo about the mouth of Sunflower. They should be instructed to treat the people with kindness. A few on that side have protection papers. Such persons should receive the full benefit of them.

Where planters have hired their negroes in accordance with established regulations, recruiting officers should refuse to receive or harbor them about their camps. The Duncans have hired theirs in that way.

Headquarters may be established in Louisville for the purpose of receiving all reports, &c. This will be fully determined probably at Cairo.

In regard to the expedition going out to Canton, special directions cannot be given for it. After reaching that place, I would like, however, that everything possible should be done to create the impression that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was in danger.

The commanding general will of course keep headquarters informed of all movements of the enemy coming to his knowledge. He will also make such moves with his troops as the protection of the territory intrusted to his charge may require.

The marine fleet will habitually be kept on shore, and only go on their boats when sent for special duty. Details can be made from other forces to accompany them when necessary. The boats for the marine fleet can be used for transportation of troops when required, but habitually they will be kept ready to send them to other points on the river.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, October 10, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, Washington :

DEAR GENERAL : I start out early in the morning to take the head of my corps, now stretched out as far as Bear Creek. A heavy force of the enemy's cavalry hovers to the south and is going to bother us, not in reaching Athens, but in making this road a safe line of supply.

I have just received your letter of October 1, and assure you of my hearty concurrence in all you say. It has been to us all a source of pleasure to know that such perfect cordiality, social and official, existed among the generals on this line. One noted exception alone, who is disposed of. I hear of jealousies elsewhere and am astonished, as the war is not yet over, and a feeling of common safety and interest should make all harmonize, if not the higher sense of patriotism and duty. Neither McClellan nor Buell ever had a shadow of cause of ill-feeling to an administration or commander-in-chief who lavished on them all that man could ask. I know you had for both great personal friendship and manifested it on many occasions, and they mistake you and are ungrateful, if they attribute to you what thinking men in all times will attribute to their failure to appreciate the situation of the army and the country.

This war might end sooner than it will, but it may be the good of the future requires our people to pass through all the phases of revolution before they are again permitted to enjoy the luxury of peace and safety. When that time comes I believe we will be a better people, and the very ones who provoked war so thoughtlessly will be cured.

I have your telegram saying the President had read my letter and thought it should be published. I have no copy by me, but if I can recall it I think it won't bear publication. Would it not impair my usefulness here? A great many people here and in Louisiana are influenced by men of my shade of opinion. They are full-blooded Southrons, were never disunionists, but were carried into rebellion by the tempest of feeling which their politicians knew so well how to beget and guide. As long as a doubtful contest for supremacy exists between the two races they cannot control their choice; but as soon as we demonstrate equal courage, equal skill, superior resources, and superior tenacity of purpose, they will gradually relax and finally submit to men who profess, like myself, to fight for but

one single purpose, viz, to sustain a Government capable of vindicating its just and rightful authority, independent of niggers, cotton, money, or any earthly interest.

Might not the publication of my letter, even without my signature, impair my usefulness with the South? Still if you or Judge Holt, or General Hitchcock, or Reverdy Johnson, or Mr. Ewing would take my letter and mold it in such shape as not to compromise me, so as to serve any good purpose, I give my full consent to its use, or indeed to use anything I have. If I covet any public reputation it is as a silent actor. I dislike to see my name in print.

Thanking you always for many favors, I am, always your sincere friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Memphis, Tenn., October 10, 1863—11.30 p. m.

(Received 11 p. m., 13th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

Osterhaus' division is at Iuka, covering the repair of railroad, looking to Eastport for a crossing. Bear Creek must be bridged, and the road repaired to Tuscumbia, where I expect to cross and march to Athens. My Third Division is at Glendale, 9 miles east of Corinth. The Second Division is temporarily at La Grange, in consequence of a threat to the road from the south. My Fourth Division was delayed by low water, and is not all up yet, and, in consequence of the constant interruption of the railroad, I will cause it to march all the way, relieving it of baggage by the railroad. I do not believe that General Hurlbut can cover this railroad. The telegraph is cut every night, and a force of cavalry, reported from 3,000 to 7,000 men, under Stephen D. Lee, threatens it all the time at Moscow, Pocahontas, and intervening points. The moment I cross Bear Creek in force I know the road will be occupied by the enemy.

General Hurlbut's cavalry skirmished yesterday at Salem with Lee's forces, and fell back, worsted, to La Grange. I did expect to go out to-day, but the cars were all occupied. I will go to-morrow (Sunday), and, unless the danger to the road exceeds my calculation, will pass to Bear Creek at once, and push repairs to the maximum; but I must report my belief that we cannot promise General Rosecrans any stores by this route. The Tennessee River should rise during all November, and will be the best channel for supplies. Next, the railroad from Columbus to Corinth and Iuka; with wagons thence to Eastport, Florence, Athens, &c. I will take with me in wagons as much as possible, and would ask of you by telegraph whether you wish I should give preference to securing this road or reaching the neighborhood of Athens with expedition. The latter I can surely accomplish; the former is problematical. At present the road from Memphis east is of very limited capacity. It can move men, but horses, guns, wagons, &c., it cannot with any speed. Every mile of it, save a few fortified points, can be cut by the enemy any night. The enemy is vastly superior to us in cavalry, who retire before us, but come back the instant possession is withdrawn.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, October 10, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Expected hourly at Memphis:

GENERAL: I should have gone out to-day but am delayed for want of cars, but am assured a train will be disposable to-morrow. We have been delayed more than I calculated, first, by low water (some of the Fourth Division still lie on the river below, we know not where); and, second, the capacity of the railroad hence to Corinth is far less than we estimated. As it is, I moved nearly all the wagons and mules by land, and propose to let the Fourth Division march, the rail cars taking their knapsacks, &c.

I now have General Blair at Corinth, John E. Smith's division at Glendale, and Osterhaus at Iuka. The Second Division, Morgan L. Smith, is at this moment at La Grange, in consequence of a reported threat of the railroad at that place, but it will be moved forward at once. The Fourth Division will march, and should overtake us at Bear Creek.

I don't like this railroad; it lies parallel to an enemy's country, and they can break it when they please. Hurlbut's cavalry, under Colonel Hatch, encountered the enemy's cavalry at Salem yesterday, and retired, as I infer, worsted. I await momentary information from them.

My own opinion is, that we will have to rely on the Tennessee River or reopen the road from Corinth to Columbus. I have advised General Webster at once to look to that road, for it is certain this one from Memphis will be cut the moment I get east of Bear Creek.

I feel sure you will be ordered to Nashville to assume a general command over all the forces operating to the southeast, say, Rosecrans your center, Burnside left wing, and Sherman right. I have no knowledge of the strength of the other parts, but mine is too small to attempt to divide up to cover a long line of railway, and I would prefer to move about and learn to live on the corn and meal of the country. To depend on a road so precarious as this would tie us down to localities that can have no material influence on events.

I was in hopes to see you, but of course I must move on, and shall proceed on the plan to cross the Tennessee at Florence and move to Athens as well supplied as possible.

Here at Memphis you will learn all material facts, and can make the necessary orders or recommendations to General Halleck.

I am, sir,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 192. }

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

* * * * * *

II. 1. Brigadier-General Corse, now in command of Fourth Division, will put the division in motion to-morrow toward Corinth, together with his wagons, animals of all kinds, and artillery, leaving proper details with the regimental baggage and the knapsacks of the men to be transported out by rail.

He will carry in his wagons only ten days' rations and necessary cooking utensils, so the wagons may afford incidental carriage to the weary and foot-sore.

The chief quartermaster, Colonel Smith, will make arrangements to have transported to Corinth the baggage of the Fourth Division by railroad.

2. On arrival at Corinth, General Corse will receive new orders, but in the event of any accident he will close up on the rear of the corps wherever it may be.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 10, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Memphis :

Whole division here, wagon train and all. General Sweeny thinks he can drive that rebel force away to-morrow, with the assistance of Spooner's brigade to garrison La Grange. We can go on to Corinth with the other two brigades and return the cars. Please have General Hurlbut send copy of any of your orders to me to General Sweeny that affect him.

MORGAN L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CORINTH, *October 10, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN :

There is but one day's rations of forage here, and General Carr refuses to issue to my command.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 10, 1863.*

General SHERMAN :

General Smith has just left here. I sent your order as per telegram to him immediately. General Smith was not detained here by any authority or request from these headquarters.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *October 10, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Memphis :

General Osterhaus encamped at Iuka at 4 p. m. to-day ; he reports the enemy burning all the bridges and trestle-work east of that place. The First Brigade, Second Division, arrived here to-night and will

go into camp on Clear Creek, about 3 miles from this place, where I will send the other two brigades when they come up. Officers just from Memphis report much forage lost from improper loading of cars.

F. P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, October 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

The regular cavalry that should have reported with the wagon train did not. Companies A and B, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, are all that accompanies the train. Your dispatch was received at 2.30 p. m. We start immediately.

MORGAN L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Iuka Hotel, Miss., October 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, the inspector of this division, visiting Memphis on some official business, I improve the occasion of saying a word on the artillery of my command. As you will know, it consists:

First Missouri Horse Artillery, Captain Landgraeber, four 12-pounder howitzers (one section badly used); First Iowa Light Artillery, Captain Griffiths, two 12-pounder howitzers (pretty good) and two 6-pounder guns; Fourth Ohio Battery, Captain Froehlich, two 20-pounder Parrotts (new); two 3-inch James rifles (unserviceable); two 12-pounder howitzers (badly used).

While I was at Corinth I saw a battery splendidly fitted out, four 3-inch wrought-iron, and two 12-pounder Napoleons, and it struck me that if this Corinth battery was not destined to take the field at once the transfer of the above material to my command would increase the efficiency of my artillery very much. In that case I would propose to give up all the guns of Griffiths' battery and arm it with the four 3-inch wrought-iron pieces and exchange the worthless James rifled guns of Froehlich's battery for the two Napoleons.

The armament of the artillery would be then as follows: First Missouri Horse Artillery, four howitzers; First Iowa Battery, four 3-inch rifles; Fourth Ohio Battery, two howitzers, two Napoleons, two 20-pounder Parrotts. Total, six 12-pounder howitzers, four 3-inch rifles, two Napoleons, and two 20-pounder Parrotts.

To transfer the Corinth battery *in toto* is not very practicable, as I understood General Carr to say that most of the men forming it were detailed from infantry regiments. All the infantry of my division have new guns of caliber .58, with the exception of ten pieces in the Thirtieth Iowa, but I hope that Colonel Gage will succeed in getting them exchanged.

I leave the above suggestions to your kind consideration, and remain, general, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Iuka, Miss., October 10, 1863.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps :

CAPTAIN : At 2 o'clock p. m. I occupied with my command this place. There was no opposition on the part of the enemy. A squad of 7 mounted men we found stationed on the Eastport road, but they skedaddled before my picket ; all trestle-works and bridges hence eastward are still burning ; they were destroyed by three companies of Forrest's cavalry, who left yesterday for Tuscumbia, Ala., where the headquarters of the regiment are. I am informed by a deserter, whom I will send in by the next train, that only one company of cavalry was at Tuscumbia when he left yesterday morning, and that he saw no other troops. The road from Corinth to Iuka is rather rough and utterly out of repair. My pioneers had to work all along, which delayed my march considerably.

I intend making an expedition to Bear Creek to-morrow early and report at once on my return ; the trip to Eastport I postpone to next day.

The railroad will be repaired to a point 4 miles west of here, and by Monday morning I have the promise of the cars at this depot.

I am, &c.,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Iuka, Miss., October 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General MATTHIES,

Commanding Post, Bensonville, Miss. :

GENERAL : In marching to this place found that the road between Little Yellow Creek and Bensonville was in very bad condition. I repaired it while marching sufficiently for my command to pass ; other troops, however, following, will find considerable difficulty, and I would respectfully suggest that you send on a party to put the road in good condition, particularly at Little Yellow Creek, and at the first ——— east of the creek. Such repairs, if you have the opportunity of making them, will be of great benefit to all troops marching in this direction.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

LA GRANGE, *October 10, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN :

General Morgan L. Smith stopped here last night with one brigade of his division. Said he had orders to report here and seemed anxious to co-operate with me, but being his junior I didn't see how it could be done.

The enemy are at Salem, probably 6,000 strong with artillery and infantry, commanded by Lee or Ruggles with Joe Johnston as general manager. They have their camp and garrison equipage with them, and a long wagon train. I am only waiting to have our cavalry organized to move out to attack them. Will be able to start at daybreak to-morrow. If a force could be thrown out from Corinth

to Ripley to co-operate with me we might succeed in inflicting serious injury upon the enemy, as that will be one of their principal lines of retreat.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 217. }

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

* * * * *

II. In pursuance of instructions this day received from the major-general commanding department, Brig. Gen. Hugh T. Reid, U. S. Volunteers, will, without delay, proceed to Cairo, Ill., and assume command of that post.

Brig. Gen. H. T. Reid having arrived at Cairo, Ill., will report by letter to Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, commanding Sixth Division.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut :

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ON BOARD STEAMER SOUTH WESTER,
October 10, 1863.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 276, from the War Department, I have the honor to report that on the 5th instant I assumed command on board Government transport steamer South Wester, W. H. Blake master, bound from Vicksburg, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn. The trip was made in four and a half days, with great difficulty in obtaining fuel. Having no coal and the wood being so green the boat could not make sufficient steam. The passengers on board consisted of citizens, officers, and soldiers, all orderly and well disposed. There were no arms in the hands of the soldiers, who were mostly furloughed men joining their regiments in General Sherman's corps, and now in Tennessee. When within 5 or 6 miles of Helena, Ark., the boat was fired into by guerrillas on the Mississippi shore. Robert T. Wilson, sutler of the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, was shot through the head and killed on the 9th instant. The guerrillas shot 2 rounds and some scattering shots. They were variously estimated at from 30 to 40 in number. On the trip up Alexander J. Ballentine, of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry Volunteers, died of chronic diarrhea. Great care was manifested and taken in guarding and watching against accident and fire, night and day, both by the military—officers and soldiers—and the officers and crew of the boat. The officers and soldiers were formed into three reliefs, commanded by officer of the day and two lieutenants of the guard.

Very respectfully,

A. L. WALLAR,
Captain Company F, 78th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

P. S.—Since arriving at the port of Memphis it is discovered that L. M. Hall, civilian, a passenger on board, is missing, and has not been seen by any person on board since the guerrillas fired into the boat,

A. L. W,

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, October 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel HEPBURN,

Commanding Second Iowa Cavalry Volunteers :

COLONEL: By direction of Major-General Hurlbut, you will send four companies of your command, in charge of a competent officer, to Hernando, starting at dark this evening. The movement will be made with the utmost dispatch and secrecy. Arriving at Hernando the town will be surrounded and every man in it arrested, and certain persons will be brought in as prisoners, who will be pointed out by the guide who will be sent to you. Any other upon whom any suspicion may rest of being connected with the guilty parties will also be arrested. The officer will return with his command with all convenient speed. He will be careful that he suffers no damage to be done to the persons or property of peaceable citizens. He will carefully note all movements of the enemy if any be discovered, and will guard well against contact with any superior force. There is no objection to your commanding the expedition in person if you think proper.

By order of Brigadier-General Veatch :

JAMES O. PIERCE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General SWEENEY,

La Grange, Tenn. :

GENERAL: As Colonel Hatch commands the cavalry and is now at La Grange, you will issue your orders for cavalry through him. You will take general command of the movement on Salem.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SWEENEY,

La Grange, Tenn. :

General Hurlbut directs that you move out promptly at daylight, Sunday, October 11, and drive the enemy.

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 10, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

Colonel Hatch is reorganizing the cavalry division, and I am only waiting for his arrangements to be completed to move. I expect to leave early in the morning. The enemy were re-enforced last night by two brigades, including artillery and infantry, and are commanded by either Lee or Ruggles. If a brigade of infantry and a battery

could be sent to Ripley from Corinth, to co-operate with me, we might succeed in capturing their train and artillery as that would no doubt be one of their lines of retreat.

T. W. SWEENY,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

General Sherman is requested to push forward a brigade of infantry from La Grange.

S. A. H.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Col. ED. HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

If there will not be enough cavalry left at Grand Junction to act as couriers, you will detail a squadron to act as such, to report to Col. Ben. Spooner, commanding forces left at this place.

By order:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Commanding officers at this place will have their commands in condition to move at a moment's notice, with 100 rounds of ammunition per man (40 in boxes and 60 in wagons), and six days' rations, two in haversacks and four in wagons.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lists of infantry regiments to accompany expedition: Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry or Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

General Sweeny says that he had directed Colonel Rice to assume command of the infantry brigade, to be composed of the above regiments. The circular was issued to this command entire.

Respectfully,

L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *October 10, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following just received:

GLENDALE, *October 10, 1863.*

A refugee boy says he saw 6,000 rebel cavalry and six pieces of artillery at Vincent's Cross-Roads yesterday morning going toward Tuscumbia. They were eight hours passing the cross-roads. Vincent's is about 50 miles south of here.

G. E. SPENCER,
Colonel, Commanding.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *October 10, 1863.*

General HURLBUT:

The following just received:

The cavalry which have returned from the front have exhausted their ammunition, owing to which fact I shall not be able to move upon the enemy until the morning of the 11th October, 1863, which I will try and do before daybreak. I think the enemy will move east. Would respectfully suggest that a force sent in the direction of Ripley to co-operate with me would aid very much in crushing or capturing the enemy. Nothing new from the front this evening.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

There must be some mounted men with artillery, and I think he should take Spooner's brigade and attack.

CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *October 10, 1863.*

General HURLBUT:

Scouts in from West Tennessee report 600 or 700 rebel cavalry at Jackson and Mifflin. Two hundred crossed the river at Swallow Bluffs on the 4th and 5th to this side; said to be Kentucky cavalry. Col. Frank Harrison was near Union City on the 5th. Guerrillas thick between here and Tennessee River on the Hamburg, Pittsburg, and Purdy roads. Scouts in from the south and east report 500 recruits at Columbus, but small force at Okolona and Davenport. At Bay Springs on the 7th October 80 strong.

General Roddey has headquarters at Somerville, 25 miles southeast of Decatur, Ala. Colonel Forrest's command at Tuscumbia and this side 400 or 500 strong.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR.

Corinth, Miss.:

Brigadier-General Sweeney is ordered to move out promptly at daylight Sunday morning. Major-General Hurlbut directs that, if necessary, he must be supported from Corinth.

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
October 10, 1863.

Acting Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, or
Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, U. S. Navy,
Cairo, Ill.:

The War Department is very anxious to know if you can possibly ascend the Tennessee River with your lightest draught gun-boats, so as to protect the transportation of supplies as far as Florence or Eastport. Answer immediately as the subject is of the utmost importance.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 10, 1863.
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of the 8th received. I have sent no agents east or west, and given no orders for stocking the railroad, except to request Colonel Parsons, of Saint Louis, to send me all the rolling-stock Grant could spare. This was about six weeks ago. One hundred freight-cars were procured before I left Tullahoma, of which I informed you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863—12.15 a. m.
(Received 2.42 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

The permission to enlist from the Pioneers and others an engineer regiment of veteran volunteers is a great step. To give the best results we want Comstock, of the Engineers, for its colonel. Can we have him?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 10, 1863.

General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The consolidation of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps, to constitute the Fourth Corps, renders certain corps staff officers supernumerary. It is desired to hear from General Granger on this subject, in order to arrange the proper legal staff of the Fourth Corps.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Col. J. A. HARDIE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C. :

General Granger will soon make his selection of corps staff. I hope he will make Lodor chief of staff. Lodor and Mendenhall well deserve every consideration that can be extended to them. Lieutenant-Colonel Kniffin is retained to assist Lieutenant-Colonel Simmons.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Louisville, Ky. :

My movements are uncertain. I cannot now appoint a time to be in Louisville. The greatest exertions should be used to get forward the trains of the troops, which are following them from the East. Late losses embarrass this army, which needs supplies to keep it movable. Its horses are becoming unserviceable ; some have starved to death.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., October 10, 1863—8.35 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Louisville :

The following dispatch has been received from Colonel Innes, at Nashville :

NASHVILLE, October 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JAMES A. HARDIE,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

Dispatch just received. Some time latter part of August I was directed by general commanding department to purchase immediately four locomotives for use of roads in this department, and subsequently a further order to purchase more if I thought necessary. I accordingly desired the quartermaster of military railroads to contract for them, which he did, after receiving many propositions, with Norris & Son for eight engines, four to be delivered on or before 1st December, the balance soon as possible. One of these engines is now between Philadelphia and Louisville ; the other is about ready to start. The order having been given by the general commanding, through his quartermaster, the order to rescind the contract will, I suppose, be given by the commanding general upon receipt of your telegram. It is out of my hands entirely. Let me say that we need the engines in this department as soon as they can be gotten here.

Respectfully,

WM. P. INNES,

Colonel and Military Superintendent.

Colonel Innes has been informed that the locomotives he mentions may be delivered, and that it is not the intention of the Department to rescind the contract.

By order of the Secretary of War :

JAS. A. HARDIE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 10, 1863—8.35 p. m.
 (Received 9.13 p. m.)

Colonel INNES,
Superintendent Military Railroads, Nashville :

The Secretary of War does not intend to rescind the contract for the delivery of the locomotives referred to in your dispatch. They may be received. The Department desires to be advised of what is done, to the end that it may complete all necessary arrangements.

By order of the Secretary of War :

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Major-General STONEMAN,
Chief of Cavalry, Washington, D. C. :

Send the horses to Louisville, whence they will be forwarded to Nashville as soon as practicable. Possibly we may be obliged to send our men for them, to spare railroad transportation. They should be sent down soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 10, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Reports from citizens below Glasgow represent that Forrest has crossed Cumberland River south of Tompkinsville. Is there any ground for these reports ? Where are Wheeler and Forrest ? Please answer.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Colonel HODGES,
Nashville :

See that we have picks, spades, and shovels for regimental issue, and 5,000 of each to spare put in store at Stevenson as soon as practicable. We want also an ample supply of 20-penny nails, 30-penny nails, and spikes.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Colonel HODGES,
Nashville :

To meet wants of present cavalry operations and starvation of cavalry horses, I have ordered Captain Ekin, at Indianapolis, to pro-

vide 1,000 cavalry and artillery horses, in addition to the 1,000 previously ordered, and to hold them until he learns that the road is open for them. Advise him where to ship and when.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

NASHVILLE, October 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

I am pushing forward cattle by land and railroad; shipped 200 to-day by railroad; am sending other stores also. Will start from here on Monday for front. Lieut. Col. G. W. Burton, commissary of subsistence, and Captain Baker, commissary of subsistence, will represent me in absence.

S. SIMMONS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Colonel SANDERSON:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed to the lines of the enemy this morning at 11 o'clock, with a flag of truce, for the purpose of procuring the remains of the late Brigadier-General Lytle. You will be accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, Tenth Ohio Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Lieutenant-Colonel Ward.)

FORT WOOD, October 10, 1863—11 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Long column of troops moving toward our front from foot of hill east of here. A general and staff at their head.

PUTNAM.

[Indorsement.]

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

These troops are marching by the flank. What was supposed to be a brigade came down side of Missionary Ridge, near the house known as headquarters. About a regiment came down the side of the ridge near where rebel signal station was, and disappeared in timber at foot of ridge.

MERRILL.

SIGNAL STATION No. 1,
Cameron's Hill, October 10, 1863.

Captain MERRILL:

Very heavy columns of smoke at Rossville, with a small column in gap behind that place. Also heavy smoke southeast at foot of ridge, and a small column in woods 20 degrees north of east, about 2 miles distant.

HOWGATE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer

STATION No. 1,

Cameron's Hill, October 10, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Thirty-five degrees south of east about six regiments of infantry moving north. Ten wagons at same point moving south.

HOWGATE.

STATION No. 1,

Cameron's Hill, October 10, 1863—12 m.

Captain MERRILL:

The rebels are forming line of battle. Their right begins at 35 degrees south of east and extends to 55 degrees south of east, and perhaps farther, as the timber hides them from view. They have just now broken the line and are marching by regiments into the intrenchments. Several generals were seen with their staffs moving along the line. We counted five brigades in line.

COLE.

CAMERON'S HILL,

October 10, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Enemy's fires extend to-night from south to 35 degrees south of east. From 35 degrees south of east to 50 degrees south of east fires are numerous, while for the other 40 degrees they are fainter than last night. From east to 15 degrees south of east, large fires. See no fires in vicinity of Rossville.

HOWGATE.

STATION No. 3,

Walden's Ridge, October 10, 1863—8 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Pickets have been firing across the river this afternoon. Occasional shots since dark.

JONES.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 230. }HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

I. General Orders, No. 6, from these headquarters, January 30, 1863, authorizes the employment of negroes, two to each company, as cooks, and orders that persons so employed shall be taken up and paid by the Quartermaster's Department.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, it is provided as follows:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That cooks shall be detailed in turn from the privates of each company of troops in the service of the United States, at the rate of one cook for each company numbering less than thirty men, and two cooks for each company numbering over thirty men, who shall serve ten days each.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be enlisted for each cook two under-cooks of African descent, who shall receive, for their full compensation, ten dollars per month and one ration per day ; three dollars of said monthly pay may be in clothing.

The Quartermaster-General has directed that officers of the Quartermaster's Department shall not pay negroes employed as cooks, on the ground that their enlistment has now been authorized by Congress, and that their pay is not therefore a proper charge against the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department.

It is therefore ordered that the negroes employed as company cooks under General Orders, No. 6, from these headquarters, shall, where they have been properly reported on the quartermaster's returns, be paid from the date of their employment, to include the 2d of March, 1863, by the proper disbursing quartermaster.

The number allowed by the sections of the law above quoted will be at once mustered into the service, to date from the 3d of March, 1863, or from such subsequent date as their services may have commenced. The men so mustered in will be taken up on the muster-rolls of the companies to which they are attached, and will draw their pay from the Pay Department. Attention is called to the following extract from General Orders, No. 323, current series, War Department :

For a regular company the two under-cooks will be enlisted ; for a volunteer company they will be mustered into the service as in the cases of other soldiers. In each case a remark will be made on their enlistment papers showing that they are under-cooks of African descent. Their names will be borne on the company muster-rolls at the foot of the list of privates. They will be paid, and their accounts will be kept, like other enlisted men. They will also be discharged in the same manner as other soldiers.

II. So much of General Orders, No. 172, current series, from these headquarters, as directs that negroes employed as servants of company officers shall be reported and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, and that the officers employing them shall drop the charge for servants from their pay accounts, is revoked, as its practical working involves an illegal transfer of funds. The general commanding trusts, however, that the ends which that order was designed to accomplish, viz, to secure to negroes so employed just compensation for their services, will not be defeated. Any officer who takes advantage of the ignorance and defenseless condition of this class of people to defraud them of their just earnings will be severely dealt with.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 231. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.*

The following changes in the staff of the major-general commanding are published for the information of the army :

I. Brig. Gen. J. A. Garfield has been chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the councils of the nation. His high intelligence, spotless integrity, business capacity, and thorough acquaintance with the wants of the army, will render his services, if possi-

ble, more valuable to the country in Congress than with us. Reluctantly yielding to this consideration, the general commanding relieves him from duty as chief of staff. In doing so he returns his thanks to General Garfield for the invaluable assistance he has rendered him by wise councils and assiduous labors, as well as for his gallantry, good judgment, and efficiency at the battle of Chickamauga.

Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as chief of staff.

II. Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith being the senior officer of his corps in this department, is announced as chief engineer. All troops on engineer duty and all engineering operations will be under his professional control.

The two regiments of U. S. colored troops will report to General Smith for engineer duty and be subject to his orders.

The general commanding thanks Brig. Gen. J. St. C. Morton for the zeal and energy he has always displayed in the discharge of the duties of chief engineer, from which he is now relieved by a senior officer of his corps, to whom he will report for duty and orders.

III. The reorganization of the artillery arm requires the services of additional officers of rank for its efficient management. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan is therefore assigned to duty at these headquarters as chief of artillery. Col. James Barnett, First Ohio Artillery, will report to him for duty. The general commanding takes occasion to express his appreciation of the efficient services of Colonel Barnett, who has at all times performed the duties of his office with ability and to his entire satisfaction.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 270. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.*

* * * * *

XI. Special Field Orders, No. 269, Paragraph XIV, is so far amended as to number the division commanded by Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis, the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and that commanded by General Baird, the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

HENRY M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

All officers are cautioned against furnishing copies of the organization of the army to unauthorized persons. No newspaper correspondent, or other unauthorized person will be permitted to take memoranda of the organization of the various brigades, divisions,

and corps, and any officer furnishing information in regard to the organization of the army to any unauthorized person will be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders, and punished accordingly.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to corps commanders.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Comdg. Fourteenth Army Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs that the troops retain their present position in line until it is possible to effect a change without confusion. The troops heretofore composing the Twentieth Army Corps and the front covered by them will remain under the command of Major-General Sheridan ; those of Twenty-first Corps and its front, of Major-General Palmer. Reports and returns and all current business will be transacted through brigade, division, and corps commanders, as assigned under the new organization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. G. Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS :

The major-general commanding directs that the officers in charge of your details for fatigue duty on the works at this place be instructed to report to you the names of any officers who shall be guilty of neglect of duty, either by negligence in their work or delay in reporting their commands as ordered. He directs the immediate trial of such officers, or where you deem it expedient that their names and a description of their offenses be sent to these headquarters for dismissal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS :

The general commanding directs your attention to the fact that soldiers are sent into town with orders from colonels and others to take possession of and demolish buildings to procure lumber and

brick. While the general commanding is ready and willing to use all practicable means within the limits of propriety to add to the comfort of the officers and men of this army, he cannot permit this indiscriminate destruction. When lumber is required requisitions must be made; these requisitions, when approved by division and corps commanders, will be filled when practicable. Under orders from these headquarters, these instructions and orders will be published to your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. G. Granger.)

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

The major-general commanding directs all subsistence stores in the hands of division commissaries to be turned over at once to Capt. A. D. Baker, post commissary, for equal distribution to the command. All trains loaded with subsistence stores now en route from Stevenson will report to Captain Baker, who will receipt for the stores.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

WM. McMICHAEL,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

To-morrow being Sunday there will be no work on the fortifications. Details which have been ordered will report on Monday at the hours heretofore designated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. G. Granger.)

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Many families who are destitute of the means of subsistence, and whom we cannot afford to feed, have been granted passes and orders for transportation by our empty trains to Bridgeport and Stevenson. All officers and others in charge of trains are directed to furnish transportation to all citizens having passes, and orders for transportation from these headquarters or from the post commander. The post quartermaster is directed to see that this order is complied with by all trains for Bridgeport and Stevenson.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to request that my escort be permitted to accompany me to Stevenson, or to whatever point I may find it most expedient to take the cars en route to Nashville.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

Your two communications of this date are received. Your escort will accompany you to Stevenson or Bridgeport, and thence report to these headquarters.

The general commanding regrets that orders from War Department place it beyond his power to grant your request in regard to Captain Oldershaw, assistant adjutant-general, but he will take pleasure in approving any request that you make in regard to him to the War Department. In the meantime, Captain Oldershaw will report for duty in the adjutant-general's office at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Twenty-first Army Corps:

The general commanding announces with sorrow that the name of this corps has been stricken from the army rolls, and that he has been removed from duty and ordered to report to Indianapolis, that his conduct in the late battle of Chickamauga may be investigated.

The general commanding regrets the separation from his command, not the investigation.

Investigation! The closest scrutiny, however it may affect him, can only brighten your fame. Your deeds at Chickamauga, as at Stone's River, will hand down to posterity your honored names. You have honored me. The mighty hand of the Twenty-first Army Corps has graven the name of its commander on famous pages of the past, and the slanderer's tongue cannot revoke the past.

Future honors await you. May God's blessing attend you.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 1. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.*

I. By direction of the President of the United States, and in accordance with General Orders, No. 228, current series, Department of the Cumberland, the undersigned assumes command of the Fourth Army Corps.

II. Being unexpectedly assigned to the command of troops so deservedly distinguished for bravery, endurance, and discipline, upon the battle field or wherever duty has called, this is a proper occasion for me to say that I am proud to be with you and identified with such gallant defenders of the cause so dear to American people. Let there be unity of sentiment, concert and harmony of action among us until this accursed rebellion is crushed and the noble Army of the Cumberland rests its flanks, the right upon the Gulf of Mexico, the left upon the Atlantic Ocean.

The following staff officers are hereby announced. They will act until a permanent organization of the staff is effected:

Maj. J. S. Fullerton, assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. H. C. Ransom, chief quartermaster.

Capt. D. Remick, chief commissary.

Capt. J. Gordon Taylor, aide-de-camp.

Lieut. T. G. Beaham, aide-de-camp.

Reports will be made and business transacted through the above-named officers in accordance with existing orders and regulations.

G. GRANGER,

Major-General, Commanding.

JASPER, October 10, 1863—7 p. m.

Colonel MACKAY, *Quartermaster:*

I arrived at this place with General Palmer's supply train at noon this day. No trouble thus far.

F. L. NEFF,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Thirty-first Indiana.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., GRANGER'S CORPS,

Fort Whitaker, October 10, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Last night there were fires on the east and west sides of Lookout, dotting it thickly. There was considerable noise and great barking of dogs up Lookout Valley; from sound it was inferred troops were moving. Nothing could be seen. Lookout Valley is finely constructed for secret moving of troops. A knoll in front conceals the valley from observation on this side, while a second range of hills, classifying them by size, separates the valley immediately under Raccoon range, running parallel with the river, opening upon it by gaps, as at Williams' Ferry and other places, until they terminate about Williams' Island. Behind that little range of hills there were great barking of dogs and noise last night. The river front of my command must be some 6 or 8 miles. I went down as far as where the Pioneer Corps are stationed making the road between the mountain and the river, just above where the enemy fired on our train, day before yesterday.

Strange to say, at half past 10 o'clock at night, 6 of us, mounted on horseback, rode into their midst without being challenged by any sentinel, and we could not find a picket post or guard on this side up the river; they were most grossly and negligently exposed. They were under shelter tents, and had good bright fires visible for a considerable distance. This camp is about 5 miles below my headquarters, as near as I can judge.

Last evening the signal corps appearing on Lookout Rock, I directed Captain Aleshire to drive them off. The third shell exploded among them; it was distinctly visible. No more signals were given up to night where they could be seen from Fort Whitaker. Lookouts have been established as directed.

Respectfully,

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Brigade, First Division.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER :

GENERAL : I have the honor to report to you that I have made the best possible disposition of the limited force at my command, to guard the road from this place to Murfreesborough. As soon as I ascertained that the enemy was moving in the direction of the railroad, I made a requisition on Major-General Slocum for troops. I obtained on my earnest solicitation 900 and sent them at once, under command of Brigadier-General Ward, to Murfreesborough. I also strengthened every point between here and Murfreesborough, with all the available force at my command, sending a section of artillery to La Vergne, and a section to Stewart's Creek, and one piece to Stockades Nos. 1 and 2 each, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. It was impossible with my force to guard any portion of the road beyond Murfreesborough.

No portion of the troops of my division having been relieved by the command of Major-General Slocum, on the evening of the 4th instant I made a requisition on Major-General Hooker for a regiment, which, if it could have been furnished, would have been sufficient to have protected the bridge near Murfreesborough. I also, by permission of Major-General Slocum, at 10 p. m., ordered Colonel Coburn with his regiment to Murfreesborough, but owing to his regiment being scattered at water-tanks and other places, it could not be gotten ready in time to reach Murfreesborough before daylight next morning. I therefore countermanded the order, apprehensive that the command and train would fall into the hands of the enemy, whom I had information would reach the road by daylight, which information afterward proved true.

I to-night ordered the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois to rejoin the command at Franklin and Columbia. They will leave shortly. This was done on information sent by General Mitchell, that Wheeler had divided his forces, moving himself with one column in the direction of Franklin.

Mizner reports that he will move to-morrow into redoubt he has constructed on a hill which commands Columbia, and which he thinks he can hold against a greatly superior force. I thought it myself advisable to withdraw Mizner from Franklin, but did not feel myself at liberty to do so, as I had no instructions to that effect, and not knowing how much importance was attached to the bridge newly constructed on that road, or why Colonel Mizner was kept on that position.

I have placed five companies at Mancoe's Creek, and one piece of artillery, and have sent three companies to General Paine, who is weakened by detachments sent to Carthage to escort the train with stores from that station to Gallatin. To replace the detachments

sent from here, I have organized about 1,100 convalescents and detached squads of men now waiting at this post an opportunity to join their regiments in front. These last and the convalescents who are fit for field service, I can relieve before I will have an opportunity to send them to the front, by detachments now absent.

The command here has been worked very hard, the men being on guard every other night; but I am happy to say the men have done their duty well and cheerfully.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SIGNAL STATION,
Fort Dunlap, October 10, 1863—12 m.

General WOOD :

There are columns of smoke rising in enemy's camp on our right. The brigade heretofore encamped at debris of stone fence to left of Bald Knob, moved a little farther to the left; their tents, however, remain at old camp. I think they have gone to work on line of rifle-pits to left of abandoned fortifications. A small column of infantry moved down ridge to right of heavy gun.

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Signal Officer.

OCTOBER 10, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General WOOD :

To the right of earth-works where heavy gun was fired the enemy have constructed since I was at this fort on the 8th instant, earth-works. Only one embrasure is completed; a gun is there in position. The work is on a line with and same distance to the right of work where heavy gun is, and was on 8th a mere line of rifle-pits.

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Signal Officer.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 10, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN :

Information received to-day leads the general commanding to think it possible that the enemy's cavalry have divided into squads and will attempt to cross the river at various points. He directs you to be on the lookout for them at Anderson's Cross-Roads and vicinity.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 10, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District Headquarters:

In accordance with the foregoing order the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry and Beebe's battery left Bridgeport this morning for Ander-

son's Cross-Roads; also One hundred and eighth Ohio Infantry and two sections of Edgerton's battery (the other section being there already) for same point.

The Eightieth Illinois Infantry is being relieved on the line of railroad to-day by General Hooker's troops, and will move to same point to-morrow or day after. Orders have been issued to Fourteenth Michigan Infantry at Columbia to move immediately on receipt of order to Anderson's Cross-Roads, moving via Lewisburg, Farmington, Shelbyville, and Stevenson. The Eighteenth Michigan Infantry and One hundred and sixth Ohio Infantry are to move as soon as relieved by railroad to Stevenson and from there to Anderson's Cross-Roads by wagon road. The different detachments of Tenth Ohio Cavalry stationed along the line of railroad are ordered to same point. The Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry is guarding pontoon bridge at Battle Creek.

I shall order the Third [Ohio] Infantry back to Battle Creek to remain with pontoon train. I will move with division headquarters and five companies Tenth Ohio Cavalry to-morrow morning early.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, October 10, 1863—9.30 p. m.

General J. D. MORGAN :

The general commanding directs that instead of proceeding to Anderson's Cross-Roads you move with the portion of your command now on the line of railroad to Battle Creek, at which place you will establish your headquarters. The Thirty-fourth Illinois, now at that place, will be ordered to report to you for duty until further orders. Colonel Tillson will remain at Anderson's Cross-Roads, and will receive instructions from the general commanding. The One hundred and eighth Ohio will accompany your command. The Fourteenth Michigan and One hundred and sixth Ohio will remain for the present where they now are. Arrived at Battle Creek you will place a sufficient guard to protect the pontoons at that point and send parties to repair the roads to Jasper and beyond. Detailed instructions will be sent you by courier to Battle Creek.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN :

Instructions have just been sent you by telegraph directing you to establish your headquarters at Battle Creek instead of Anderson's Cross-Roads as previously ordered.

The general commanding directs you to place a sufficient guard at that point to protect the pontoons and watch the crossings of the river; with the remainder of your force you will proceed to repair the road thence to Jasper and beyond. This work must be thoroughly done and the road put in the best possible condition. Divide

your force into squads and so apportion the work as to expedite it as much as possible. Select an officer from your command who has some knowledge of engineering and send him to the crossing of the Sequatchie River to make estimates for the necessary timber to rebuild the bridge at that place. This timber you will have cut and prepare on the ground for rebuilding the bridge. The road at present in use crosses the river at Kelley's Mill by a ford below the dam at that point. By rebuilding the bridge the main road which crosses above some distance can be saved and the bad narrow road by Kelley's Mill avoided. Colonel Tillson has been directed to remain at Anderson's Cross-Roads and repair the road in that vicinity. A copy of the orders sent him is inclosed for your information.* Report your progress and anything else of interest daily by courier to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Anderson's Cross-Roads, October 10, 1863.

Major McMICHAEL,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland:

MAJOR: On examining the road yesterday I found at the gulch a very bad descending hill. Work there would facilitate transit of trains and save much breakage; it requires some corduroy and some macadamizing. Had I tools I would station two or three companies there with this object, and respectfully suggest that the Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, which is no longer needed here, be withdrawn to that point.

I omitted to state in last report my estimate of the slaughter of mules by the rebels. Some 250 carcasses have been burned; perhaps 100 more are scattered over the country; have been obliged to kill several.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN TILLSON,

Colonel Tenth Illinois Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Col. JOHN TILLSON,

Tenth Illinois Volunteers, Anderson's Cross-Roads:

Your communication of this date is at hand. The general commanding heartily approves your suggestion in regard to the repair of the road. He directs you to commence the work at once, using all the tools you can collect from your regiment and sending at once to Bridgeport or Stevenson for any additional ones required. The Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers are ordered to report to you for temporary duty. The order accompanies this letter. In sending parties to repair the road do not neglect the sufficient protection of the point at which you are posted. Use the labor to the best possible advantage so as to push the repairs as rapidly as possible.

* See last communication on this page.

General Morgan has been directed to establish his headquarters at Battle Creek, and to use his force in repairing the roads thence to Jasper and beyond. Continue to report daily by letter to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers :

The general commanding directs you to report your command for temporary duty to Col. John Tillson, commanding Tenth Illinois Volunteers, at Anderson's Cross-Roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
North Chickamauga, Tenn., October 10, 1863—6 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

Lieutenant Chatfield, Eighty-fifth Illinois, the officer whom I sent over on the other side, saw pickets all along the bank; supposed them to be infantry; saw no camp-fires; heard about 1 o'clock the clink of trail pieces as they limbered up a battery, which seemed to be about 200 yards from the river. The battery moved off quietly, seemingly up the river. I heard rebel drums yesterday morning at 4 a. m. This morning I did not hear any.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NASHVILLE, *October 10, 1863.*

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

Officers and soldiers who just arrived from McMinnville, paroled by Wheeler, were sent to Louisville. Have telegraphed General Boyle to return them to this place. Those who have arrived since receipt of first telegram on the subject have been retained here, and will be sent to their regiments the first opportunity.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, *October 10, 1863—10.30 p. m.*
Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Nashville :

Keep a sharp lookout for the raiders. Wheeler's party, when last heard from, were near Fayetteville—this on the night of the 8th

instant—and were closely pursued by our cavalry. Roddey's band, numbering about 1,000 men, were at the tunnel last night, and may attempt to form a junction with Wheeler. By last accounts our forces were gaining advantages over the enemy all the time, and had high hopes that they would capture the entire crowd. The rebels declare that they are striking for our communications wherever they can reach them. Will take care of everything below Murfreesborough and at that place.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Nashville:

If you can safely spare them send back two of Boyle's regiments—one to Bowling Green, the other to Munfordville.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen R. S. GRANGER,
Nashville:

The general commanding is informed that our men captured, paroled, and set at liberty by the enemy's cavalry are being sent, under orders from you, to paroled camps. These men are set at liberty contrary to the terms of the cartel and General Orders, No. 100, War Department; hence cannot be considered prisoners and must be at once arrested and returned to duty. Orders have been sent to Louisville to return men who have already gone forward.

By order of General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863—10.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Nashville:

Arrest the officers who surrendered at McMinnville, and have them tried for their conduct in that affair.* Notify bridge guards that no surrenders are allowed. Those who surrender will be disgraced and punished. Publish this dispatch in the newspapers.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

* See General Orders, No. 264, Part II, p. 712.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Nashville:

Report the situation and position of Streight's brigade, or the troops thereof, Fifty-first Indiana, Third Ohio, Eightieth Illinois, and Seventy-third Indiana. All you know is desired.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Nashville:

From a dispatch received from General Paine the general commanding thinks you had better send one regiment to Gallatin for a few days.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

COWAN, *October* [10 ?], 1863.]
(Received Decherd 9 a. m., 10th.)

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD:

Tunnel obstructed by timber and rocks thrown down shafts. No damage to bridges or trains heard of. Enemy twelve companies under Colonel Wise, and were 1 mile south of tunnel this morning. We have neither cavalry nor artillery. No trains arrived here since we arrived yesterday. Two trains with troops have just arrived at south end of tunnel and want engines, one flat-car and one hundred and fifty shovels. No engine here. Will you send them?

WM. GIVEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

DECHERD, *October 10, 1863.*

Colonel GIVEN:

One hundred and twenty-five men just gone down. I follow in a few moments. Your infantry should be able to smash hell out of twelve companies of cavalry. Lose no time in doing so if an opportunity can be found. All you have to do to whip them is to attack boldly.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

COWAN, *October 10, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Conductor from Stevenson says tunnel will be cleared and his train through in three hours. Trains from north here. Engine, flat-car, shovels gone out.

WM. GIVEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863

Brigadier-General PAINE,
Gallatin:

The general commanding has directed that one regiment be sent temporarily to report to you. He also says the guerrillas must be cleaned out from your neighborhood, and great pains must be taken to protect trains. For any surrender of a train the officer in charge will be severely punished, and will not be excused.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863—10.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Nashville:

Your dispatch received. The general commanding says so soon as the cavalry raid is over, he will send you the force to guard the road. Roddey was last heard from near the tunnel, and is on the rampage.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
October 10, 1863.

Colonel McCook,
Commanding First Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you detail a party this morning to go out and press from wealthy farmers sheep and cattle enough for a day's rations, and take measures at once to have the firing that is going on in camp stopped. He also directs that you see that the horses of your command are thoroughly groomed this morning.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

How far back are your poor horses?

WM. H. S.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson:

Please direct General Howard to put troops under an able officer to locate and make a corduroy and repair two wagon roads from Bridgeport to Battle Creek—one for going, the other for returning

trains. One should be undertaken and completed before the other is begun. The corduroy should be of the most permanent kind—three heavy stringers or sleepers, then the cross-pieces or corduroy of logs, not less than 8 or 10 inches in diameter, tied at proper distances by forks.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson :

Please cause the post quartermaster to send us daily reports of all trains arriving and departing, either for freight or forage, specifying the numbers of wagons and the amount of freight or forage brought in or sent out. The same kind of report for railroad trains. Send for Captain Baker, assistant quartermaster; tell him that, if he fails in future to answer calls for information from Colonel Mackay, assistant quartermaster, or any other staff officer writing from these headquarters, he will be apt to lose his commission.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson :

What news from the tunnel and up the road? The rebel cavalry may have dispersed in gangs, and in that case we may expect them across into the Sequatchie again, if they can get there. Notice should be given in all directions so soon as the facts warrant the apprehension.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 10, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

Say to the general that the tunnel is all right and the track through clear. Earth and stones were thrown into the tunnel through the cowardice of the officer in command at that point. He is under arrest. The road was threatened last night by Roddey's force, which crossed the river below and passed through Larkinsville yesterday morning. I dispatched 1,000 men from Bridgeport to anticipate the attack, but owing, I think, to want of power in the locomotive, failed to reach their destination in season to be of service. I cannot learn of any further division of the enemy's forces.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,

Stevenson :

In compliance with your wishes, the troops under General Morgan are relieved from duty on the line of the railroad, and orders have been sent to him to take post with his command at Battle Creek to guard the pontoons at that point and repair the roads thence to Jasper and beyond, his headquarters to be at Battle Creek. This order will make the detail of the regiment from your command to relieve the Thirty-fourth Illinois at Battle Creek, as ordered yesterday, unnecessary. That order is therefore revoked, and the regiment will, if it has started, be recalled.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*STEVENSON, *October 10, 1863—5.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

General Morgan presented me with a telegram from department headquarters countermanding the withdrawal of his troops between here and Tantalum. I had previously ordered a brigade from the Eleventh Corps to relieve them, and the residue to take post in this vicinity. The brigade is here. I prefer those points to be held by troops with which I am acquainted. I apprehend no annoyance from raiders after my troops are once in position. This has been delayed by the non-arrival of a portion of the Twelfth Corps, and among them an unusual portion of general officers.

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,

Stevenson, Ala. :

Have you further information from our cavalry? Do you think the enemy's cavalry passed from the tunnel over toward the Sequatchie? Give all the information you have.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

STEVENSON, *October 10, 1863—8 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

General Butterfield just in. He reports that Sherman, a railroad man, and a prisoner of Wheeler's for two days, reports that the rebel cavalry which crossed the river above numbered about 8,000, and that while with the rebel forces he heard the officers state that they regarded the position of the army at Chattanooga as impregnable; that they were afraid to attack it, and resolved to starve it out by cutting the communications from Chattanooga to Louisville, and

that before my command could reach here. At McMinnville this column divided; one under Wheeler moved in the direction of Shelbyville, and that under Forrest, in the direction of Murfreesborough. After the destruction of Stone's River bridge they made for Unionville, followed by Mitchell. Wheeler's column was followed by Crook, re-enforced by Lowe, Fifth Iowa, and all followed in the pursuit in the direction of Fayetteville, our forces all the time engaged successfully with high hopes of destroying their entire forces. The last news from this column was night before last. I place full reliance in the above, except as it regards the number of the enemy and of Forrest's presence. I think the whole column did not exceed 4,000, and all under Wheeler.

With regard to what is called Roddey's command, I know that it numbers not less than 1,000 men; that they encamped about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the tunnel last night, and I have had 500 infantry after them to-day, but were not able to come up with them. I feel strong at all the vulnerable points on the road. Not knowing the direction of their movement, I have enjoined vigilance on the part of all. This column is without artillery.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson:

The general commanding directs me to ask in what direction is it supposed that Roddey's force moved.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, *October 10, 1863—10 p. m.*

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp, Chattanooga:

Dispatch of to-day received. I am not informed of the direction Roddey's force took. It is the impression of General Butterfield that they will attempt to form a junction with Wheeler's command.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 10, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Mitchell has just reported to me one division of his force at Flint River, the other at Winchester, much jaded; states he has driven enemy across Tennessee, capturing in all over 1,000 prisoners and five pieces of artillery. Forty-one wagons of Captain Craig's train laden with forage is just about starting for Chattanooga.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 10, 1863.

General HOOKER :

The damage was throwing down obstructions, earth, stones, &c. The conduct of the commanding officer of the guard was damnable, as near as I can learn. Have ordered his arrest, and of a strong mind to drum-head and shoot him.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

COWAN, *October* 10, 1863—10.50 a. m.

Colonel INNES :

Reports that tunnel was obstructed caused me to delay an engine to get tools down to clear it out. This urgent necessity only would prompt me to take so dangerous a step. All is clear now. Will have the telegraph repaired here shortly, and the trains can move as ordered. Your train dispatchers at Nashville cannot certainly move trains when the telegraph and railroad is obstructed. Under no other circumstances would I interfere at all or allow any one else to.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

COWAN, *October* 10, 1863—10.50 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER :

The tunnel is now clear and telegraph working. Shall the detachment of Eleventh Corps, just arrived here, be returned, and where to? Have about 1,000 men here from above.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October* 10, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

Let the detachment be returned. Will determine where to go on their arrival. Hope the cars can run from this out. We are short on supplies.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 10, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Murfreesborough :

Arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning with Fifth and Twentieth Connecticut, and One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers. The Fifth has gone to tunnel at Cowan, which has been obstructed. Nothing new of rebels since last night. The late movements of troops has been arduous and not eminently fruitful.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

DECHERD, *October 10, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

uger marches from Christiana to-day; will be near Tullahoma, and take post from that south, including Elk River bridge. Three rear regiments will be this side of Tullahoma to-night and occupy the rest of my line; all will be in position to-morrow, I think. Which corps should guard Tantalón? It is embraced in orders to both; properly belongs to Eleventh Corps.

A. S. WILLIAMS,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,

Commanding Twelfth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for your information, the troops now in my command, in addition to the Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, and the strength of the same.

	Effective strength.
19th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Col. H. C. Gilbert.....	478
22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. L. Utley.....	321
Detachment 4th East Tennessee Cavalry, Major Stephens; detachment dismounted men, First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, Lieut. Col. J. J. Seibert.	270
Troops in Fort Rosecrans, Maj. C. Houghtaling, 1st Illinois Light Artillery....	938
Stragglers of Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, Capt. W. J. Mackey, 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding.....	124

The armament in Fort Rosecrans is—

	Guns.
8-inch siege howitzers.....	11
24-pounder James rifled, siege.....	15
6-pounder smooth-bore, field.....	16
12-pounder howitzers, field.....	2
10-pounder rifled Parrott, field.....	1
6-pounder rifled James, field.....	4
3-inch rifled Rodman, field.....	1
3-inch rifled bronze, field.....	1
	51

The outpost detail consists of 6 commissioned officers, 15 sergeants, 33 corporals, and 173 privates, posted on the Woodbury, Liberty, Lebanon, Nashville, Salem, Shelbyville, and Manchester pikes, at west of Liberty, east of Stone's River, Stone's River, and Wilkerson's Cross-Roads. Major Stephens furnishes daily 4 men as vedettes on each of the pikes.

I have placed Brigadier-General Greene in command of the troops, and have directed an inspection to be made at once, with a view to placing everything in the best possible condition. I have incorporated the provost guard of the Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, with the guard already here, making in all 212 strong, of which Capt. W. J. Alexander, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, is in command.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TUNNEL, *October 10, 1863—3.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General KNIPE,

Commanding, Cowan :

A rock has just been thrown down the tunnel as we passed through. I have sent a detachment of the Eleventh Corps up over the tunnel for temporary examination. Upon receipt of this order you will send a sufficient force to thoroughly clear the line of the shafts and all the country above and around the tunnel of any guerrillas or enemy. If you have not sufficient force apply to General Williams for more. There must be some of the enemy lurking in the woods. Lose no time in the execution of this order, and place a sufficient force to thoroughly, effectually, and efficiently guard the tunnel.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 10, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General HOWARD :

Do you want the detachment of 1,000 men to be returned to Bridgeport, or are they a part of the brigade you propose to locate here ? They are now on their return to Stevenson.

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 10, 1863—8.15 p. m.*

Col. W. H. JACOBS,

Cowan, care of Colonel Packer :

The first train passing this way through the tunnel has been directed to stop and take your command.

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 10, 1863—9 p. m.*

Major-General HOWARD :

The order for you to send a regiment to Battle Creek to relieve the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers has been countermanded, therefore do not let it march. Five hundred of your men from the tunnel have returned by the cars, and the balance will be in to-night.

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. 168TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

Camp at Bridgeport, Ala., October 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Army Corps :

GENERAL : I have the honor of submitting the inclosed expression of the officers of this regiment upon the subject mentioned by you

to me in the interview which I had with you yesterday. I would respectfully remark that the inclosed paper is signed by all the officers of the regiment who are present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. BROWN,
Colonel 168th Regiment New York Volunteers.

P. S.—I would have sent you this sooner, but from the delay in getting the papers signed, caused by the absence of some of the officers on picket duty.

W. R. B.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. 168TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Bridgeport, Ala., October 9, 1863.

We, the undersigned officers of the One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, having heard from Major-General Howard that expressions disloyal in their nature and tendency have been reported to him as having been expressed by one or more of the officers of the regiment, do hereby repel with indignity such allegations, and at the same time take this opportunity of expressing our devotion to the Government of the United States, and reiterate every word of the oath we severally took upon our muster into the service, and are ready and willing to do our duty under any and every emergency :

William R. Brown, colonel One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; William M. Hathaway, first lieutenant, adjutant, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; James T. Chase, first lieutenant Company G, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; James C. Renison, Company I, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; William D. Dickey (Republican), Company I, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Daniel Low, jr., second lieutenant Company I, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Daniel Torbush, Company B, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Oliver Taylor, Company B, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Isaac N. Morehouse, Company B, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; James H. Anderson (Republican), captain Company C, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; James H. Sarles, first lieutenant Company E, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Capt. Bennett Gilbert, Company E, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Lieut. A. J. Gilbert, Company E, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Lieut. J. K. R. Oakley (Republican), Company C, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Lieut. Lester Genung, Company C, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Capt. Samuel Hunter (Republican), Company G, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Capt. William H. Terwilliger, Company A, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Lieut. A. Ferguson, Company D, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers ; Lieut. L. Brennan, Company F, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York

Volunteers; Lieut. T. Peter Terwilliger (Republican), Company G, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers; Capt. Isaac Jenkinson (Republican), Company D, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers; Lieut. D. C. Wilkin, commanding Company H, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers; Capt. Marshall Vanzile (Republican), Company K, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers; Lieut. Bartley Brown, Company K, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers; Lieut. Sam. C. Wilson (Republican), Company F, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers; Capt. George McCleary, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., having been garrisoned by the Invalid Corps, the General-in-Chief directs that you will at once direct the volunteer troops at that post to be put en route for the headquarters Department of the Cumberland, and report to Major-General Rosecrans for duty.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Citizens report a large rebel force concentrating at Kincannon's Ferry on the Hiwassee. If it be true they will try to cut you from all communication with us, a danger to be guarded against. You must see to it promptly, or we shall be struck a serious blow before we are prepared for it. I rely on you to secure us against any attempt of the enemy to cross in force between us.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Louisville:

We have nothing to confirm your reports. Some small bands may be there. Our information is to the effect that Forrest is in our front with a brigade of cavalry. Wheeler has undoubtedly retreated southward beyond Fayetteville. Hamilton and Hawkins have had bands of men in Cumberland Valley during the whole of the recent campaign. Wheeler had nearly all the rebel cavalry. Our cavalry are beating them.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Louisville :

I will order the regiments back as soon as possible. Notify all officers and men who surrender or are paroled will be disgraced.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Louisville, Ky. :

If they have not been paroled in accordance with General Orders, No. 100, which I think doubtful, they are to be arrested at once, returned to Nashville, and reported to Brigadier-General Granger for duty.

By order Major-General Rosecrans :

D. G. SWAIM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, October 10, 1863.

Captain ANDERSON :

The Seventh Indiana Cavalry has not reported here.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 10, 1863.*

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville :

Major Martin telegraphed from Glasgow that reliable citizens report Forrest this side of Cumberland River with a large force. I have given him instructions to ascertain the facts, and hold himself and command in readiness to fall back to this point if large force approaches Glasgow. Colonel Strickland requests that the remainder of his regiment be ordered to join him at this place.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 10, 1863.*

Maj. SAM. MARTIN,
Glasgow :

Send out reliable scouts in direction of Tompkinsville with instructions that they are to give you timely information of the approach. In the mean time have everything in readiness to fall back to this place. It would be well to send the stores, if any on hand, in wagons

to this point. Get some reliable citizen to investigate the rumor fully. Have everything in readiness to act as emergency may require. Keep me posted.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 10, 1863.*

Major MARTIN,
Glasgow:

If rebels in small force approach Glasgow you will have no trouble in whipping them. The railroad at present must be protected. Artillery cannot be moved from this place at present. Keep your scouting parties out, and have an understanding that they are to give you information by courier. If you were to fight the enemy from the houses they would burn them, and be justified in so doing. Act according to instructions in former dispatch.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
Post Oak Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have the honor to report to you that all is quiet in this vicinity. I can hear nothing of the whereabouts of the enemy. I inclose you a report of the officer commanding the pickets on the river. Please send me a commissary of musters to muster the First East Tennessee and others. My men are also suffering for want of shoes and other articles of clothing.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

COTTON FORD, *October 9, 1863.*

Colonel BYRD:

SIR: I arrived this morning at daylight. I picketed the fords as you directed. The river, however, is so high that there is no possibility of the enemy's fording it without boats. I should like to have you send me 20 more men on account of being obliged to send a courier every day. It will be necessary for me to have more men. General Spears' headquarters are at Rocky Creek.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. STOCKTON,
Captain Company K, Eighth Michigan Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Post Oak Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio:

COLONEL: Inclosed I forward to you a dispatch just received from General Spears. It was received too late to open communication on

the day proposed, but I have made arrangements to have daily communication with him after the 13th instant, by having couriers meet at Washington at 1 o'clock p. m. each day. I have no news to give you whatever, except what is contained in the inclosed dispatch.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Sale Creek, Tenn., October 8, 1863—6 p. m.

Capt. J. W. BRONSON,
Commanding Scouts:

I am put in receipt of your dispatch of 7th instant, and am directed by Brigadier-General Spears to inform you that he has no reliable information as to the whereabouts of the enemy mentioned by you, and cannot tell what they are doing. On the south side of the river at Blythe's Ferry and Dougherty's Ferry there are a few pickets, whether force to any considerable extent exists is unknown, but it is believed that the enemy is not in heavy force. Some of the prominent rebel citizens are reported as moving southward. As to the troops (rebel) who made the raid to McMinnville no reliable information has been received here as to their whereabouts or what they are doing. Crook, Mitchell, Minty, and Wilder are said to be pursuing them, but with what success there is no official information received here. On yesterday a small scout was sent from this command to Suee Ferry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Washington, and a reconnaissance made down the river to Blythe's Ferry, but no enemy discovered on either side of the river. The ford near Cotton Port is reported as fordable on horseback. No enemy are known to have crossed the Tennessee River since the force under Wheeler that proceeded across the mountain to McMinnville, alluded to. On to-morrow morning I shall send out a scouting party of cavalry to scout the country up the valley above Washington and shall establish communication with the command of Colonel Byrd. The general desires all the information that can be given by Colonel Byrd in relation to the enemy and other circumstances connected therewith, which he may be able to, and condition of Federal forces above.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. TREWHITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general commanding directs me to say to you that he desires to open correspondence and communication with the command of Colonel Byrd, the point of meeting to be at Washington, the first meeting of couriers to be in Washington on Saturday, 1 o'clock p. m. If this route and time does not suit Colonel Byrd's command, the general desires to be informed so immediately, that he may decide what arrangements to make. The general desires daily communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. TREWHITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY, FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Greeneville, October 10, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have just reached here; found Generals Potter and Ferrero here. They report fighting near Henderson at daylight; fighting still. I press forward at the utmost speed. Scouts report that Colonel Foster is ahead of them.

I am, general, yours, truly,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Cairo or Memphis:

GENERAL: Yours of September 30 is just received.* Although the re-enforcements from your army for General Rosecrans did not move as soon or as rapidly as was expected, no blame whatever attached to you. I know your promptness too well to think for a moment that the delay was any fault of yours.

In regard to General Hurlbut, I have given no orders to him except when the urgency of the case was great and he could not communicate with you. He may have referred matters here when he should have consulted you, but I think he did so from no improper motives. It takes a long time for civilians to learn and practice strict military subordination.

I regret equally with yourself that you could not have forces to move on Mobile, but there were certain reasons which I cannot now explain, which precluded such an attempt. You need not fear being left idle. The moment you are well enough to take the field you will have abundant occupation. I hope soon to hear of your arrival at Cairo, as directed through Colonel Wilson, of your staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAIRO, ILL., October 11, 1863.
(Received 12.45 a. m., 12th.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

I do not think the light draughts can ascend the Tennessee so high as required. There was less than 3 feet yesterday. I will obtain certain information and send it on. Ohio is very low.

D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

CAIRO, ILL., October 11, 1863.
(Received 12.45 a. m., 12th.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: We have no gun-boat that can go up as high as Florence. Only 22 inches on the Chain Shoals, 45 miles from the mouth of Tennessee River. No transports would find water enough to get up.

The water is now rising at Chattanooga, and the rise will extend along the river. It may be only a temporary rise. The gun-boats will be ready to go up the moment a rise takes place. I will keep you further informed on the subject.

D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Cairo, Ill., October 11, 1863.
(Received 7.25 p. m., 12th.)

HON. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The Tennessee River light-draught gun-boats cannot cross Leatherwood Bar, 10 miles above Fort Henry, nor at Little Chain, 30 miles from Paducah. The whole channel is narrow and shoal. In regard to the Ohio River, there is but 28 inches on the bar between Paducah and Smithland, and only one or two small boats navigate the river. Between Cairo and Paducah only 3 feet; tow-barges cannot even be brought down. The Tennessee is rising very slowly, and so will the Ohio, as it is raining hard at this time, but whether the rain will have any effect upon the river remains to be seen.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 11, 1863.
(Received 9.10 p. m., 13th.)

Col. A. STAGER,
Washington, D. C.:

Dispatches received. Generals Sherman and Hurlbut both doubt the practicability of opening line to Cairo in present condition of country. Guerrillas cut line between nearly every station every night on road from here to Corinth, but Sherman promises to cover line from Corinth to Jackson, and Hurlbut from Columbus to Trenton. We will use every endeavor to carry out the order as soon as possible. All bridges and trestles are destroyed, and through Obion Bottom guerrillas rove with impunity. I respectfully refer you to Sherman's long report of situation here, sent to-day to General Halleck.* I assure you it is no fault of mine that Memphis is cut off so long. Battle now raging at Collierville, on railroad. Sherman is there in person, being en route on railroad. Line working to that point.

WM. G. FULLER,
Assistant Superintendent.

IUKA, MISS., October 11, 1863.
Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

I returned at 2 p. m. from beyond Bear Creek; the road is pretty good and the crossing of the stream offers no difficulty. It is in some places about 50 yards wide, but shallow enough to be easily bridged; besides there are good practicable fords.

* Sherman to Halleck, 11.30 p. m., October 10, p. 235.

I advanced on the main Tuscumbia road, which strikes Bear Creek several miles below the railroad bridge, selecting that road in consequence of information received that some rebels had passed over it yesterday and I hoped to get a sight of them. Approaching the creek saw on the east bank, which is steep, some light breast-works, and a volley of small-arms proved that they were occupied. I dislodged the rebels promptly and drove them some distance. They lost 1 man wounded. The rebels belonged to Forrest's cavalry, and I learn that regimental headquarters are now near the mouth of Cave Creek, in the neighborhood of Newport.

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,

One Mile North of Holly Springs, Oct. 11, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Colonel HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry:

SIR: I have learned that the enemy moved north from this place at 10 o'clock last night, and hearing the firing to-day in the direction of Collierville while on the march, and all the rumors among the citizens here are to the effect that they were to attack Collierville to-day, I shall move to the crossing of the Coldwater at Lockhart's Mill, and will reach that place by 8 o'clock to-night. I will hold that ford and reconnoiter toward Collierville, and my subsequent movements will depend on the movements of the enemy should I not receive orders from you in regard to movements.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD, 1 MILE NORTH OF HOLLY SPRINGS,
October 11, 1863.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have captured one of the enemy's pickets here, and learn from him that Chalmers' force crossed Coldwater, at Quinn's Mill, Sunday evening. They were west of here, and in vicinity of Pigeon Roost yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m., moving south. I shall stop here for orders from you, and send Kelly down the road to Lockhart's Mill to scout it, as I presume you will not desire me to move there now.

Yours, truly,

E. W. RICE,
Colonel, Commanding.

DAVIS' MILLS, *October 11, 1863.*

Brigadier-General SWEENEY:

The Third Michigan Cavalry staid in Salem last night. The enemy retreated toward Holly Springs last Friday night. The last of them left Salem on Saturday morning.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
In the Field, 7 Miles from La Grange,
On Holly Springs Road, October 11, 1863—10 o'clock.

Lieut. Col. J. J. PHILLIPS,

Comdg. Cavalry Brigade, in the Field, at Lockhart's Mill:

COLONEL: The enemy attacked Collierville this morning and captured the place; also a special train containing General Sherman and staff. The enemy are supposed to be moving south. Occupy your present position unless you know that the enemy are moving in a different direction. I leave here in the morning at 4 o'clock for Hudsonville. I expect you to communicate with me at that point if possible. We must try and cut off the enemy's retreat. Try and communicate with Colonel Hatch, as he must be somewhere south of you. I have heard nothing from him since 11 o'clock this morning. I rely upon your co-operation to defeat the enemy and prevent his taking General Sherman south. Colonel Anthony is reported having surrendered. General Carr, with infantry and artillery, will be in La Grange to-night.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
In the Field, on Holly Springs Road, October 11, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Rear guard of the enemy left Salem this morning in the direction of Holly Springs. Our cavalry are following and skirmishing with the enemy. Shall move my infantry forward to Holly Springs in order to support the cavalry in case of necessity. Third Michigan Cavalry are with the advance.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Brigadier-General Carr and Colonel Mersy.)

LA GRANGE, *October 11, 1863.*

General SWEENEY:

I have just received a dispatch from General Carr stating that he was just leaving Corinth with 1,000 men, to be followed by a battery for this place. We have news that Colonel Anthony has surrendered. By order of General Carr I have sent a regiment to Moscow.

BEN. J. SPOONER,
Colonel, &c.

Operator at La Fayette says he can still hear firing in the direction of Mount Pleasant.

SPOONER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 16TH A. C.,
 No. 118. } *In the Field, October 11, 1863.*

Reveille will be beaten at 3 o'clock. The command will be ready to march at 4 o'clock. The order of march will be as follows: Advance,

Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, then Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Tammrath's section of artillery, Second Iowa Infantry, Seventh Iowa Infantry, Welker's and Kidd's artillery, Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry; One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry in rear of wagon train and rear guard.

By order of E. W. Rice, colonel commanding :

D. T. BOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, October 11, 1863.

Col. AUGUST MERSY :

I have ordered Siber's brigade to remain at Pocahontas until further orders.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

CORINTH, October 11, 1863.

Colonel MERSY :

Have 1,000 men ready to embark by 9 o'clock on train with three days' rations for La Grange. I am just starting for that place. Meet me at depot.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH,
Commanding Fifth Division, Memphis, Tenn. :

GENERAL : To avoid any possible dash on our lines you will direct the several commands to be under arms before the break of day. The enemy have been repulsed from Collierville, but have burned the cavalry camp at Germantown. Loss not known.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Sixth Division, Columbus, Ky. :

GENERAL : I am ordered from Washington to open the railroad and telegraph from Columbus to Corinth. This will require more force than I have at present. You will immediately make the necessary examinations into the state of the road and wires as far as Jackson and report as soon as practicable.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel HEPBURN,
Second Iowa Cavalry :

You will have your command ready for action by the first break of day to-morrow morning. They will not move, however, unless some orders reach you or some emergency arises.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

GERMANTOWN, *October 11, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

I have just loaded a battery and a regiment on the train you sent, and started three regiments and another battery by the road to Collierville. As fast as the balance of the command arrives they will push on to Collierville.

CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

GERMANTOWN, *October 11, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis :

We were attacked in camp to-day at about 12 o'clock by enemy's cavalry in overwhelming numbers, and our effective force having been ordered from camp some days since, we were driven from the camp, which was mostly burned. Losses as yet not known, but large.

HENRY C. FORBES,
Major, Commanding Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 11, 1863.

Colonel HICKS,
Comdg. Brigade, Fourth Division, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR : You will move at once with your brigade. The enemy are in strong force on the line of railroad, and you must exercise every precaution and hold your command together. Special care must be taken to cover your camp with strong pickets at night. The enemy's force is cavalry with some artillery.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 11, 1863—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.50 a. m., 12th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK :

Our cavalry pursuing the rebels. Have not heard from them for two days. Roddey, with 1,000 mounted rebels, attacked the tunnel guard near Cowan. Succor from Stevenson repulsed them. Hooker thinks they would try to join Wheeler. Rebel rumors that head of Ewell's column reached Dalton yesterday. Will know by to-morrow.

Rebels deeply feel the necessity of retaking this place. No news from Burnside yet. Stores coming forward. No news from Sherman. Are his or any troops really coming this way?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 11, 1863—10.15 a. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

I can furnish you with 2,000 horses at any time you wish if General Meigs has not filled all your wants. The horses are now at Chicago, Ill.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
October 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 9th instant, stating that a metallic coffin had been forwarded to you by the family of the late Brig. Gen. William H. Lytle, in which to place his remains, and requesting that it might be received within my lines and returned thereto, with the remains of said deceased, has been received. Col. J. P. Jones, of my staff, will meet the conveyance at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, on the Chattanooga and La Fayette road. The remains of Brigadier-General Lytle will be returned to the same point as soon as practicable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 11, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

On behalf of General Lytle's friends I thank you for the courtesy of sending his remains to our lines. An ambulance will be sent to the lines as indicated in your note. It will be there at 9 a. m. I referred your request for the movement of General Adams to the general himself, and forward his indorsed reply* for your information.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, October 11, 1863.

Capt. H. PORTER,
Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Five batteries of Napoleon guns and one of 3-inch, all that can be got together for a few days, have been ordered to be sent to Nashville as quickly as possible. Your dispatch of September 27 was received and answered.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 11, 1863—7 p. m.

Col. W. P. INNES,
Superintendent of Railroads, Nashville :

Ship the tools for the use of the army as soon as practicable.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SECOND COURIER STATION,
October 11, 1863.

Lieut. M. J. KELLY,
Chief of Couriers, Chattanooga, Tenn. :

LIEUTENANT : It is impossible to send any more dispatches through until the rebels are driven from the river banks. They are all along the river for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Dispatch will have to lie over until dark.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. FORRESTER,
Captain, Commanding Courier-Line.

STATION No. 3,
Walden's Ridge, October 11, 1863.

Captain MERRILL :

The rebels are firing from the opposite side of the river into our train. They number about 300.

BERRY.

CAMERON'S HILL,
October 11, 1863—10 a. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Very heavy columns of smoke at Rossville, with a small column in gap behind that place. Also heavy smoke southeast at foot of ridge, and a small column in woods 20 degrees north of east, about 2 miles distant.

HOWGATE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 11, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Captain MERRILL :

The train passed the Narrows all right. No firing this a. m.

JONES,
Acting Signal Officer.

CRANE'S HILL,
October 11, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Captain MERRILL :

The rebels are on river a little southeast of Fort Dunlap. They are gone.

FORAKER,
Acting Signal Officer.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 11, 1863—11.50 a. m.

Captain MERRILL :

The train is forced to stop. They have killed a large number of our mules.

BERRY,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 11, 1863—1.05 p. m.

Lieutenant BERRY :

Where is the train stopped ?

MERRILL,
Captain, &c.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 11, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Train stopped in the road at Big Suck. Firing continues.

BERRY,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

CRANE'S HILL,
October 11, 1863—5 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

The rebels are on river a little southeast of Fort Dunlap.

FORAKER.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 11, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

No train has passed the Narrows this afternoon. Picket firing continues.

JONES,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 11, 1863—9 p. m.

COLE, FORAKER, and JONES :

Look for camp-smokes early in the morning and report distance, direction, and number of degrees covered. Look for distant smoke in all directions.

MERRILL,
Captain, &c.

BOB WHITE'S, SIGNAL STATION No. 4,
Walden's Ridge, October 11, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

I have 300 head of cattle at Bob White's. Shall I come forward to-night ?

W. WILKINSON,
For AIKEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
October 11, 1863—9.45 p. m.

W. WILKINSON,
For Aiken, at Bob White's :

The general commanding directs that you find a route around by the Anderson road and drive your cattle that way.

BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

DUCK RIVER BRIDGE,
October 11, 1863—11 o'clock.

General ROSECRANS :

Colonel Baird, of Eighty-fifth Indiana, has been commanding at Wartrace since the 7th ultimo until the present raid of the rebels. Some citizens of the county have been guiding them through. The loyal citizens wish Colonel Baird continued in command at that post until their cases are investigated. We think it would be a benefit to the cause to do so.

JOHN DOUGLASS.
P. F. YOUNG.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 235. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., October 11, 1863.*

The inspection circular from these headquarters, August 8, 1863, provides that sutlers shall not have more than one 4 horse or mule team and one wagon for every 500 men, nor more than one 2-horse team and one wagon for every battery.

If a regiment has more than 500 men present for duty two teams and wagons will be permitted.

It has come to the knowledge of the general commanding that at this time there are sutlers whose teams, consuming forage needed for the public animals, far exceed in number the allowance. The assistant inspector-general will cause an inspection to be made at once, and the provost-marshal will send with the inspectors guards, who will take possession of all serviceable animals in excess of the prescribed allowance.

The officers will give receipts for the animals, stating their estimated value, not exceeding \$120 for each serviceable mule or horse capable of passing the usual army inspection, and will turn them over to the acting chief quartermaster, who is directed to cause the animals to be inspected, branded with the letters U. S., and to be

sent to the depot, to be used in supplying the places of broken-down animals in the trains.

The chief quartermaster will revise the receipts given for these animals, and will pay the value as above specified for such as pass inspection.

All animals, the property of sutlers, not taken under the above instructions are ordered immediately to the rear, to some place where forage can be obtained without using that needed for the public animals. This will require their removal to the rear of Stevenson, beyond the limits within which this army is now foraging.

The roads between this place and Bridgeport are needed for the passage of the army trains. No sutlers' wagons will be permitted upon them, except in passing to the rear under this order, until further orders from these headquarters.

Full reports will be made to these headquarters by the assistant inspector-general, and by the chief quartermaster, of the execution of these orders.

The commanding officers at Stevenson and Bridgeport are charged with the execution of these orders at those places.

Attention is called to the provision of General Orders, No. 27, War Department, March 21, 1862. Only one sutler is allowed by law and regulations to each regiment. None others are to be recognized than those who can show regular appointments in conformity with law and regulation. All others will be at once sent to the rear.

As it is believed that some sutlers have improperly come into possession of animals belonging to the public, every animal in the possession of sutlers will be inspected, and those belonging to the United States will be seized. The property of any sutler who has in his possession any Government animals will be confiscated.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
October 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The general commanding desires that you send instructions to the officer in command of the detachment sent down to drive the enemy this morning, to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters, to reconnoiter the ground well, and see what opportunities there are for trains to pass ; also to clear the road of dead mules and other obstructions, and to make frequent reports of his progress.

Very respectfully,

D. G. SWAIM.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs you to send 250 picked sharpshooters and two pieces of artillery as quick as possible down

the Haley trace road, to the point where the enemy are firing upon our train, and endeavor to drive them away. Send them in charge of a good, reliable, discreet officer, and order him upon his arrival to report the condition of things there; the force of the enemy; whether they can be driven away; and if he cannot drive them, the force that is necessary for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 11, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions received from department headquarters, the general commanding directs you to send instructions to the officer in command of detachment sent down the river to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters, to reconnoiter the ground well, and to see what opportunities there are for trains to pass; also to clear the road of dead mules and other obstructions. Order him to make frequent reports of his progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Fort Whitaker, October 11, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

About 11 o'clock last night troops passed over the road over Look-out in the direction of Bridgeport. They were cavalry or infantry; no artillery.

They passed in two bodies, with an interval of half an hour in their passing. The space of time occupied by the first body by our front was about thirty minutes; by the other about twenty minutes.

Rifle-pits are being constructed just beyond the bank of Chattanooga Creek; I think they are the enemy's. Not having been notified whether they are making rifle-pits, I am in too much uncertainty to fire on them.

We cannot tell them with a glass this morning for the smoke and fog. Shall I fire on them? They are now at work at them. Send me word by one of your orderlies.

Nothing more beyond this, as I am now advised, occurred last night.

Respectfully,

W. C. WHITAKER.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Fort Whitaker, October 11, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I respectfully submit a further report of observations made in conformity with instructions of the 9th instant:

Colonel Moore, of the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, posted at and below Brown's Ferry, reports from observations made $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the ferry, that he is induced to believe that there is an enemy of considerable force opposite his lines. These observations were taken from the crest of a hill that commands a view of the valley between the range of hills on the river and Raccoon Mountain, and gives strong indications of there being at least one regiment at the foot of Raccoon Mountain in the edge of the woods, and farther up the valley another force. The enemy have a picket post opposite this station, at which as many as 5 men at a time were seen during the night by the light of their fires. I have the river thoroughly patrolled and picketed strongly. The enemy's movements before my lines shall be closely watched. There has been considerable skirmishing across the river below my command within the past hour.

Respectfully,

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. C. WHITAKER,
Commanding Second Brigade, First Division:

They are the enemy's rifle-pits. If you can drive them away, fire on them.

By command of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
October 11, 1863—11 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: When your note of 7.30 this p. m. was received I was out. The reply has been delayed by the preparation of the accompanying sketch.* My engineer informs me he has prepared two similar ones, and furnished them, I think, to Major Mendenhall. I cannot detect from the front view, which I have from my fort, of the knoll, that the enemy is making any progress with his works on it; and this opinion is sustained by the daily reports of the staff officers, whom I keep constantly on watch in the fort. I learn, however, from Colonel Grose, from whose front an enfilading view can be had of the knoll, that there are indications of works being erected in

* Not found.

rear of the crest. It is my opinion, from the information I have on this point, that any works the enemy have made there are slight, and are intended on Colonel Grose's works, not mine.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Camp, Battle Creek, October 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General Department Headquarters :

COLONEL : In compliance with orders from department headquarters, I have to-day established headquarters Second Division, Reserve Corps, at this point. The forces here are the Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, One hundred and eighth Ohio Infantry, five companies Tenth Ohio Cavalry, and two sections of Edgerton's artillery, the other section being at Anderson's Cross-Roads; and I respectfully request permission to order it to this point. Colonel Smith with Sixteenth Illinois Infantry and Beebe's battery moved from Bridgeport to Anderson's Cross-Roads yesterday. The Eightieth Illinois Infantry is being relieved by troops from General Hooker's command. They have been ordered to move to this point. Details have been made to build the bridge across Sequatchie River, and repair the road as directed in your communication of yesterday. You have no doubt been advised by General Hooker that railroad communications have been re-established with Nashville, the first train arriving at Stevenson yesterday. Generals McCook and Crittenden passed here to-day at 12 m. Wagon trains pass without interruption.

Very respectfully,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Camp on Chickamauga Creek, Tenn., October 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that nothing new has been heard concerning the movements of the enemy yesterday or last night. The officers of the day report everything as unusually quiet on the lines last night. The rebel drums were heard at fifteen minutes before 5 this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
North Chickamauga, Tenn., October 11, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

I have the honor to report that this evening a lieutenant of the First Tennessee came across the river at the ford above, and I gather the following facts from his conversation with the pickets:

He says that a division of Tennessee troops began quarreling with

one of Longstreet's divisions. The officers got into the fight and a battle ensued with a loss of 800 killed and wounded on both sides. The Tennessee general attempted to march his troops into our lines but was driven back. As soon as the fight began Bragg opened upon our works to prevent the embroglio being noticed upon our side. I am going up in a captain's coat to-morrow morning and try and get him across again. If cigars and whisky have any virtue I'll pump him empty. My informant says he is not certain whether he said Tennessee or Georgia troops. He says Bragg's army suffered terribly and that the Tennesseans are hopeless. He also says that as long as his regiment is on duty there will be no firing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NASHVILLE,
October 11, 1863—12 m.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

The Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Eightieth Illinois, after being organized here and formed into companies as they arrived, were sent off by orders from district headquarters in the following manner : Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry left on September 3 with orders to report to Brig. Gen. John Beatty at Stevenson. Eightieth Illinois left September 8, ordered to report to Bridgeport. They had very few officers, having been officered whilst at this post by details from other regiments ; the remainder of strength being left from the arrival escort barracks. Will know the date of the order during the day.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE,
October 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

Received from General Boyle Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and five companies of Ninety-first Indiana. Five companies of the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry have been returned to Murfreesborough ; four companies were sent to General Paine the day after their arrival at this post, and are still under his command. I requested him to send them to General Boyle. General Paine reports he can't spare them. One company of the Fiftieth at La Vergne. I stationed at Mancoe's Creek and Edgefield Junction three companies Ninety-first Indiana and one piece of artillery, which, on the return of General Paine to Gallatin, were placed under his command. He reports that he cannot relieve them. The remaining two companies are at Stockades 1 and 2, on Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. I have no troops to relieve them from this post. The train guards, pickets, and other details keep the men on duty every day. Pickets remaining on duty sometimes forty-eight hours.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 11, 1863—5 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, reported here for duty recently, is without tents and proper arms. I can give them tents and arms from a regiment of mine which goes out of service this week. This and the work which is assigned me induces me to ask the assignment of this regiment to my command. The colonel commanding also desires this.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 11, 1863—12 m.*

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Nashville:

Do you learn anything of the movements of the raiders in the vicinity of Columbia or Franklin?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Commanding, Nashville:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that your communication of the 7th instant only reached him last night, and to state in answer that the Twelfth Corps has been directed to hold the line of communications up to Murfreesborough including that point, and that you are authorized to withdraw all the forces you may have along the line on this side of that station. I am also directed by the general to request that you will have him furnished with a report of the location, regiments, and the name of the commanding officers at each of the stations you occupy between Nashville and Murfreesborough.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major, Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Sale Creek, Tenn., October 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: This command is all in good condition, and everything upon this side of Tennessee River is quiet. My forces and pickets are in same condition as at last report to your headquarters. It is reported to me by citizens that there is a large force of the enemy now concentrating at [Kincannon's] Ferry, on Hiwassee River, between 10 and 12 miles up the Hiwassee River from the mouth, and

the information further is that the rebels say their intention is to cross the river in force. The river is now fordable.

This command could now forage as far up the valley and river as Washington, and still farther up for some distance.

Heavy foraging trains, said to be from Chattanooga, are foraging above this command and near to it, so that in a very few days no forage can be procured for this command without going to a considerable and inconvenient distance. Why not the foraging trains take the farthest forage first? I have sent a courier to Washington, some scouts across the river and over to Sequatchie Valley. All will arrive to-night. I will dispatch to you to-morrow such information as may be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Limestone Creek, October 11, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding First Division Cavalry:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that firing in camp without authority or cause has become so common, and no attention seems to be paid to previous orders, that, hereafter, whenever a soldier is caught firing either his pistol or carbine, without permission or for a good and sufficient reason, the colonel of his regiment and the commanding officer of the company will be held accountable and immediately dismissed from the service of the United States subject to the approval of the major-general commanding the department.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Caperton's Ferry, Ala., October 11, 1863.

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

MAJOR: In compliance with your telegram of the 11th, pertaining to the occurrences on my front, I would respectfully report that in my immediate front there has nothing been seen of an enemy for some days. The only information that could be ascertained is that Roddey's command, estimated at 1,200, passed through Larkinsville on the 8th instant, moving rapidly in the direction of Winchester. I habitually send out a scouting party beyond Bellefonte.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 11, 1863.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,
Murfreesborough:

The general commanding cannot release you from arrest until he hears from General Crook.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *October 11, 1863.*
(Received 2.20 a. m., 12th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If you projected the late movement of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps you may justly claim the merit of having saved Chattanooga to us. As soon as the rebels found that it was not prudent to attack that position they determined to throw a heavy force upon the communications, and destroy them and the depots, and thus starve out the army. They hoped to do this before my force came up, and undoubtedly would have succeeded but for a prompt movement on our part. As it was the rebel raiders made sad havoc on our wagon trains, and when they struck the railroad point after point was abandoned, oftentimes without the discharge of a shot in their defense. They cut off the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps, and the balance were under such headway they could not be stopped until brought up by the Tennessee River at Bridgeport. They were soon in their right places, but most of them without artillery, baggage, transportation, or horses for field officers—very much as I found myself when I embarked in Pope's campaign. The enemy captured some small parties, destroyed bridges at Duck and Stone's Rivers, and interrupted all communication for four days, but it is now restored. Our cavalry is in full pursuit of the raiders, and we have gained decided advantage over them. Last accounts they were making for Columbia.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 11, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Granger just telegraphed me that Colonel Mizner reported from Columbia on the 9th at night, Wheeler within 10 miles of that place. Colonel Mizner left Columbia yesterday a. m. No report since that time. I have no other news of the raiders.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 11, 1863—10 a. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM:

The railroad from Wartrace to Tantalón is assigned to you. General R. S. Granger is expected to guard the road from Wartrace to Nashville; General Howard from Tantalón to Bridgeport. A force

reported advancing from McMinnville toward Manchester, said to be 2,000 cavalry. Look out for them.

Orders and dispatches have been forwarded to you by Colonel Carman, returning to Decherd with a portion of your command.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, October 11, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM :

Your telegram received. The major-general commanding supposed you were already at Wartrace, as you announced you would be on the 9th. Important communications were sent there to await you. The excitement caused by proximity of the raiders renders it necessary for you to establish your headquarters near center of your command without further delay. We are all without transportation. You will have to use cars in its absence.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

DECHERD, October 11, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, &c., Stevenson:

Shall my troops occupy Tantalum and the trestle-work 1 mile this side? I hear they are now held by troops of Eleventh Corps. The tunnel is strongly guarded, and the country about will be searched as ordered. We need a small cavalry force at Tullahoma and here for patrols.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

STEVENSON, October 11, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,

Decherd:

The dividing line between Eleventh and Twelfth Corps will be half way between tunnel and Tantalum. This will leave the trestles to the Eleventh and the tunnel to the Twelfth Corps. Generals Slocum and Howard will be so advised.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, October 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS :

I have sent the Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, and One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers to Elk River; the Twenty-seventh Indiana, Thirteenth New Jersey, and One hundred and fiftieth New York will stay here; the One hundred and thirtieth New York and four companies of One hundred and fiftieth New York leave Wartrace this morning for this point.

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECHERD, October 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel and lieutenant-colonel of One hundred and forty-fifth will be arrested on their arrival here. General Knipe will report as ordered. Tri-monthly and monthly reports have been ordered. Tantalón is 5 miles beyond the mountain tunnel in a separate valley, now occupied by troops of the Eleventh Corps. I have ordered Knipe to send a guard there as soon as he can. The Eleventh Corps now holds it. All quiet here and at tunnel below. Colonel Thompson, commanding some artillery and negro regiment at Elk River, reports 60 rebel cavalry seen near that place. Three regiments of Ruger's left Tullahoma this morning for that post. It is safe enough.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 12TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 104. } *Decherd, Tenn., October 11, 1863.*

I. The troops of this division having been charged with the duty of guarding the railroad from Tantalón to Tullahoma, both posts included, the following will be the positions of the respective brigades:

II. The First Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. F. Knipe commanding, will be posted from Tantalón to Decherd, including both posts. The tunnels, trestle-work, bridges, and water-tanks at Tantalón, Cowan, and Decherd, as well as between those places, will be strongly guarded by infantry, and as soon as the artillery arrives positions for the same will be selected and works thrown up for its protection. General Knipe's headquarters will for the present be at Decherd.

III. The Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger commanding, will extend from Decherd to Tullahoma, including the latter post. The principal points where strong guards will be posted are the bridge at Elk River, trestle-work about 3 miles from Tullahoma, water-tanks and railroad stations. Brigadier-General Ruger will inform himself as soon as practicable as to other important points there may be upon his line, and will dispose his force accordingly. Positions for artillery will be selected, and when the artillery comes up works will be thrown up for its protection. General Ruger's headquarters will for the present be at Tullahoma.

* * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams:

S. E. PITTMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECHERD, October 11, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General RUGER,
Tullahoma:

Yours received. Go over to Elk River as soon as you can and see all is right. Send in tri-monthly and monthly reports as soon as possible. Make requisitions for necessary intrenching tools. Sixty rebel cavalry were seen this morning going toward Cowan.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

DUCK RIVER, *October 11, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. W. GEARY,
Commanding:

Arrived here this p. m. Find Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry here. They belong to General Granger's command. They have no orders to move, and will await orders. I have relieved the colonel commanding.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
October 11, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of Major-General Slocum, with a request for instructions.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 11, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that, in compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Cumberland, dated 10th instant, you put troops under an able officer to locate and make a corduroy, and repair two wagon roads from Bridgeport to Battle Creek—one for going, the other for returning trains. One should be undertaken and completed before the other is begun. The corduroy should be of the most permanent kind—three heavy sleepers or stringers, the cross-pieces or corduroy of logs not less than 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and fastened at proper distances by forks. To be commenced without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 11TH ARMY CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 11, 1863.

Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Bridgeport, Ala.:

The present disposition of railroad guards is as follows: Three companies at Tantalum, under Major Arnold, of One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers; four companies at Anderson, under Colonel Wood, who has also two companies between Anderson and Stevenson; one company each from the Fifty-fifth and Seventy-third Ohio, and one from the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers are posted west of this point; one company of Thirty-third Massachusetts is posted at Widow's Creek, making thirteen companies on the line.

I suggest the propriety of permitting Colonel Wood to take his remaining company to Anderson, whence he can communicate easily by telegraph. He is instructed to make the same dispositions for the

present as have heretofore existed. He will be duly notified of the dividing line, as advised in your written order of this date. Will report further by letter.

Very respectfully,

ORLAND SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

STEVENSON, ALA., October 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Touching the disposition of the forces for guarding the railroad, I beg to say that I deem it advisable to have a responsible officer at Anderson, and hence assigned Colonel Wood to that post. My instructions do not, however, admit of my sending more than four companies to that point.

I find the situation to be this: Within about 3 miles of Stevenson there are five bridges all near together. These have been guarded by three companies of the Eightieth Illinois. Besides these there is one structure near Anderson which has been guarded by men from that post. In my judgment, as at present advised, the best arrangement would be to assign the whole district from Anderson to Tantalón, including the bridge this side and the trestle west of Tantalón, to Colonel Wood with his whole regiment. This would afford the opportunity to put four companies at Tantalón, if thought best, and give a stronger post at Anderson, with a surplus sufficient to construct rifle-pits and abatis where practicable. Moreover, with Colonel Wood at Anderson and Major Arnold at Tantalón, the official responsibility would be well divided.

I would then send four companies, of about 30 men each, west and one east of this post; these five to be under the charge of our brigade officer of the day. If this proposition meets the approval of the general it will be carried out immediately on receipt of such advice.

I have the honor to state that I have not the command of the post. I find that Colonel Lyon of the Thirteenth Wisconsin has been commander of post, and that he has not been relieved.

In conversation this morning, in presence of General Hooker, Colonel L. suggested that I should take the charge and responsibility of the picketing, and leave the internal police duty, &c., to him. General H. replied that it would be better to make no permanent arrangement at present, as the final disposition of my command was not fixed. Meantime I await further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLAND SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE:

Commanding Department of the Ohio:

The General-in-Chief desires that you will at once put en route for the headquarters of Department of the Cumberland the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, now at Grand Rapids, Mich., to report to Major-General Rosecrans for duty.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 11, 1863.*

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,

Louisville :

Captain Knight attacked Richardson yesterday ; wounded several of his men, capturing arms, merchandise, &c. Rebels broke up and scattered through the hills.

Nothing from Glasgow.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 11, 1863.*

Colonel SPAULDING,

Glasgow :

Have you all your men with you ? Have you been mustered in ? Are you armed ? Report your condition. Assume command until further ordered. Use the utmost vigilance to ascertain the approach of an enemy.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 11, 1863.*

Colonel SPAULDING,

Glasgow :

Arm as many men as possible with surplus arms at that place. Major Martin can inform as to arms. If you could send over detachment to this place we can furnish you with some Enfield rifles. Keep your pickets on the lookout. Send small scouting parties on roads leading to Cumberland River, with instructions to report to you by courier. It is not expected of scouts to make an attack under serious circumstances. You will act according to instructions sent to Major Martin yesterday.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISA, KY., *October 11, 1863.*

Brigadier-General BOYLE :

GENERAL : A company of 80 of the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteers had a skirmish with 150 rebels, under command of Colonel Prentice, at Salyersville yesterday. Prentice was repulsed. Prentice was re-enforced last night. I have sent Colonel Brown with 300 men to look after him. Captain Ford still holds Piketon.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GALLUP,
Colonel, Commanding.

FLEMINGSBURG, *October 11, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE,

Louisville, Ky. :

SIR : On October 2 I sent out Lieutenant Clark and 50 men scouting, who proceeded as far as West Liberty ; called upon the scoundrel Green Howard, the place where guerrillas resort ; all were

absent. This Howard, the day previous, whipped an old Union man nearly unto death, and scalped a soldier of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry. The boys burned everything visible, and as soon as the fire began the rebels commenced firing from the mountain at long range; too far to affect. The squad returned a few shots and left. On the morning of the 3d October the guerrillas fired on them from a concealed point, killing 1 and wounding 2 of the squad. We killed the notorious Asa Swin, a most daring and desperate man, and the only one that dared to show himself. After the fight squad returned to camp. The young man buried where killed. The wounded are doing well.

October 7 I started with 108 men; after marching 40 miles camped at Phillips'. In the morning of the 8th October, reached Hampton's Mills, another headquarters for guerrillas. He being absent could not find him, but captured the meanest white man living, O. A. Patton; he not long since escaped from McLean prison, Cincinnati; also J. E. Keller, of Kentucky, who had escaped from Chicago, Ill.; he one of Morgan's men. Also one John McWhirter, escaped from Camp Chase, Ohio, and Moses McClanahan and John McClanahan (residents). The 5 had six horses; the papers found upon them are important, especially in this vicinity, implicating many persons here. I am satisfied that the three first named were at the robbing of Owensville, and after robbing that place, they burned property at Olympian Springs; then burned the property of Colonel Hall. I also captured a horse belonging to Hampton, who the next day sent 2 Union men after him, threatening to burn their property if not returned. I told them to tell him to come and get him; that I should not send him; that he, if he wished to, could proceed with his burning; his property is valuable, and if he destroyed theirs I would destroy his. I also took William Raglan and have sent for the evidence to convict him of recruiting for the Southern army, or for the guerrilla Green Wade. I learn to-day that he was raising men composed of secesh, and also Union men, to act together to oppose both guerrillas and home guards. He says they both steal, and I am certain in some instances this is true. I am of opinion that any party of men thus mixed won't answer, and would like advice from you.

You will observe that the day after the troops were removed from Olympian Springs these robberies were committed, and whenever any expedition is returning these thieves advance. The country is full of them—Fleming, Bath, Morgan, Rowan, and adjoining counties—and the most accomplished liars that are above ground. I will believe but very few. There is more deception practiced here than I ever met with. One man, well recommended, will give information and the next will implicate him. The force here, general, is inadequate for the work. No one knows what these people have suffered and are suffering but those who endure it. To-night I am apprised of my removal to Lexington; I am ready whenever relieved. The force at Olympian Springs were very necessary there. The present force here are on the scout all the time. The division at Plummer's Mills should not remain there. A station between Poplar Plains and Hillsborough would be as effective. Here we have a good road for all transportation. As soon as the roads get bad, it will be difficult to haul to Plummer's Mills. Plummer and neighbors (rebels) are about eat out. There is good ground where I have mentioned for winter quarters; water and wood in plenty. It

is very necessary that a sufficient force should be kept here, or everything movable here will be sacrificed. General, please excuse this lengthy letter. I could state much that you should know, but will close for the present.

Yours, most respectfully,

JOHN F. IJAMS,
Major, Comdg. Fifth Independent Battn., Ohio Vol. Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 12, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Or Army Officer at Memphis, Tenn.:

It is reported that a court organized by the provost-marshal at Memphis has taken jurisdiction of a claim of certain creditors in Columbus, Ohio, against Orgill Brothers. Such a court can have no jurisdiction of the class of cases mentioned, and the Secretary of War directs that army proceedings of a civil nature which may have been had therein to Messrs. Orgill's detriment be annulled and set aside. You will order the Court to discontinue all proceedings of this character.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
La Grange, Tenn.:

If you are out of provisions at La Grange, draw from Corinth by return trains.

Forage must go forward from here, and our stock of rations is out until a boat comes from above.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, October 12, 1863.

General HURLBUT :

I am here with one brigade (1,000) and a battery. Sweeny left a point 7 miles south of here at 4 this a. m., going toward Hudsonville ; says he will recapture Sherman. His cavalry is somewhat scattered ; does not know where Colonel Hatch is ; says Phillips will co-operate with him from Coldwater. Hatch is probably south and west of Salem. Phillips, with brigade, is probably west of Sweeny and in communication with him. Regular train which was stopped yesterday going west will leave here on time to-day for Memphis followed by those which were behind it yesterday unless other orders. No other trains on road to my knowledge.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
La Fayette, Tenn.:

Carr, now at La Grange, will inform you where the cavalry and Sweeny's brigade are. I think they must fall in with the rebels.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *October 12, 1863.*

General CARR,
La Grange:

Please order all my troops at Moscow and La Grange to march here by easy stages, the cars to bring the sick only. I must assemble my troops for the march east. Send every car and locomotive in to bring out forage and stores. I will see that Corinth is held safe till you return. You can watch Sweeny's movement, but I feel certain that Hatch can and will push Chalmers beyond the Tallahatchie.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LA FAYETTE, *October 12, 1863.*

General SWEENEY:

Head of column, General Corse's division, left Collierville for Mount Pleasant at 11 o'clock precisely. Make your own calculations.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 12, 1863—1.30 a. m.*

General SWEENEY:

It turns out to be a mistake about the capture of General Sherman. He is at Collierville, where they repulsed the enemy. Hearing of that, the firing near Moscow, and that you were engaged, and having been ordered by General Hurlbut to support you from Corinth if necessary, I deemed it my duty to bring troops here. I took all the white infantry and a battery from Corinth, and concluded to come myself in order to be with a command of some kind. I will stay here with this brigade to await events. As they repulsed the enemy at Collierville I am inclined to think that he will not be too strong for your cavalry, and that they may be able to intercept him and do him considerable damage. My impression is that he will try to cross Coldwater and the Tallahatchie to the westward of you. I will send any information I may receive at once, and beg you will call on me for anything you may want. I may learn more before your express starts at 4 o'clock to return. Telegraph operates only to La Fayette.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Southwest of La Grange, October 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SWEENEY,
Comdg., in the Field, en route to Hudsonville, Miss.:

GENERAL: Captain Chenoweth goes with this and will give you what news we have, which is meager. The enemy seems to have managed well. It was a pretty severe fight at Collierville. We lost 9 killed, 27 wounded, 7 missing. I do not yet know which way the enemy has gone. I suppose Hatch to be southwest of Salem; the Third Michigan is with him. I suppose Phillips to be west of you, and that it was his cannonading which was heard south of Moscow and La Fayette yesterday. It is to be presumed that the enemy went south from Collierville, but I do not yet know.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Hudsonville, Miss., October 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
La Grange:

Captain Chenoweth has just arrived with your dispatch. I got here at 10 a. m. to-day. It is my intention to occupy this place as the best to operate from, until I learn something of the enemy's movements. I am satisfied the enemy have not passed south of us yet. One brigade of cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips are on the line of the Coldwater as far west as Quinn's Mill, the point where the enemy crossed on their way to Collierville, and occupy all the fords on that stream.

Colonel Hatch left here this morning in the direction of Mount Pleasant, with instructions to watch the enemy closely, and communicate with me frequently. I don't see how they can escape now, except in an easterly direction, and if the cavalry give me timely notice I think I can checkmate that move. If you throw out a small mounted force to scour the country between here and La Grange, instruct them to inform me of any attempt on the part of the enemy to move east. They have not passed east of the Holly Springs road yet, I know.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
In the Field, Hudsonville, Miss., October 12, 1863.

Col. E. HATCH, *Commanding Cavalry*, and
Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS, *In the Field:*

I have just arrived at this place. I am satisfied that the enemy has not fallen back in this direction, and nothing must be left undone to prevent their crossing the Coldwater. A dispatch just received from General Carr at La Grange, says that Sherman was not

captured and that the enemy was repulsed from Collierville; they will therefore doubtless be in this vicinity during the day, and by frequent communication with you we shall be able, I think, to drive them to an engagement, which, if we succeed in doing, will try to capture their artillery and teach them a lesson they will not forget. Keep me well informed of all movements, &c. Keep a sharp lookout to the front and rear, as they may get infantry below.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny :

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
In the Field, Hudsonville, October 12, 1863.

Colonel HATCH and
Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS :

The bearer of this dispatch was sent from here about noon to-day, and has returned, reporting that he was fired upon about 10 miles from here on the road to Quinn's Mill ; states that he saw two squadrons of the enemy and there was the appearance of more in the rear of those. Inform me if the enemy is coming up on that road.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding :

L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 12, 1863—5 a. m.

[General SWEENEY:]

I am holding the fords of the Coldwater to the east of Lockhart's Mill with both brigades of cavalry. The enemy has left a small force in front of La Grange to mislead, and in my judgment has moved with two large bodies east and west. Ferguson is reported to be at Albany with 4,000 men. Another force has probably attacked the railroad somewhere toward Collierville. Phillips and myself each have that opinion.

Respectfully,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
On Road to Salem, October 12, 1863—7 a. m.

General HURLBUT :

The enemy are retreating toward Holly Springs and the Tallahatchie River. I will push them home and see whether they have infantry on the Tallahatchie.

ED. HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF QUINN'S MILL,
October 12, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT and
Brigadier-General SWEENEY :

The enemy have crossed the Coldwater at Quinn's Mill, and are in the neighborhood of Byhalia; they crossed last night. I am following them with one brigade, the other is now moving from Mount Pleasant to Quinn's Mill, and will come up to-night.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

DAVIS' MILLS, October 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General SWEENEY :

Colonel Phillips is near Salem and asks if he may have his section of artillery if the infantry does not move. If his request can be granted, please order it forward to this point immediately, and I will send it with McCrillis' brigade.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In the Field, 1 Mile West of Lockhart's Mill,
October 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General SWEENEY,
Commanding :

SIR : I have sent a dispatch to Colonel Hatch which will reach him at or near Holly Springs. I have destroyed three bridges across the Coldwater and obstructed one ford by felling timber in it, &c. The bridges destroyed are two at Lockhart's Mill, and obstructed the ford there by felling timber, &c. I have destroyed the crossing at Alexander's Mill, and Davis' Mills also; I am now moving west to Quinn and Jackson's Creek. Send mules where I will hold the crossing if possible, where the enemy crossed over going toward Collierville. I have two strong scouting parties on the north side of the Coldwater. I will be north of Byhalia at the Coldwater at 9 o'clock a. m. Should I strike the enemy I will follow as long as I have a force sufficient to fight at all, and will try and find him. I have suggested to Colonel Hatch the propriety of sending 100 picked men to try and recapture General Sherman in case he should be sent south under an escort. I have not had anything to do with the enemy yet, and no firing of any kind. I will let you hear from me again.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JESSE J. PHILLIPS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Memphis, October 12, 1863.

General CARR :

Collierville was attacked yesterday by cavalry and artillery. The enemy were repulsed with loss, and are retreating toward Talla-

hatchie. Sherman is safe at Collierville. Sweeny and Hatch must look for this retreating force. They are about 3,000 to 4,000 under Chalmers. Let them be punished, if you can come up with them.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 12, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

The following just received :

ON HOLLY SPRINGS ROAD,
Five Miles from Hudsonville, October 12.

General CARR :

Your dispatch just received ; am pressing rapidly forward. Colonel Phillips will co-operate with me from Coldwater, and if it is in the power of troops to prevent the enemy crossing it will surely be done. Have heard nothing from Colonel Hatch.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

My dispatch told Sweeny that Sherman was not captured. I have reason to believe that Hatch is on his way from Salem to Holly Springs, the Third Michigan being with him. I have not heard which way the enemy went from Collierville, but am going on the supposition that he went south.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,

La Grange, Tenn. :

Sweeny's brigade having been ordered to Holly Springs, I did not move the brigade from here. They will be moved out and relieved from time to time as soon as I can get my wagons ready.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA FAYETTE, *October [12?], 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

Arrived here safe. Several trains here from the east ; will push them forward at once. Road all appears clear. To-morrow will be a good day to load the trains with forage and rations and send to us. Sent General Corse's division to Mount Pleasant ; he will be there to-night, and swing around to La Grange or Saulsbury.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 12, 1863—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

I advised you two days before I left that the true move was for you to send a brigade to Byhalia, and I understood that it was done. I cannot turn Corse back to Byhalia. I must move my division.

forward to the Tennessee River at once. I find some of my troops at Moscow, some here. All must come forward, and I will see that cars are pushed in to bring out forage and provisions. Hatch's cavalry is ample to whip Chalmers. I beat him off with less than 500 men, and I know that if attacked with vigor he will be driven as far as you please.

I think you should hold a brigade from Memphis in motion near Byhalia and Quinn's Mill all the time.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CORINTH, October 12 [13], 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

I will push all cars into Memphis. Please order them to be loaded at night and sent out by day. Every car and locomotive should be in use. I do not think citizens should be allowed to travel on this railroad at all. I believe Chalmers' force is the only force near Memphis, and Hatch can drive it into pieces and fragments if he pushes them hard. I will work all my troops forward, and hasten to reach the Tennessee River, for of course the enemy is intent on reaching Rosecrans' rear. Chalmers' move is a feint to draw off our attention; therefore chase him below the Tallahatchie. Instruct your cavalry to take all horses and mules between the railroad and the Tallahatchie, burn all mills and corn-fields, and let them feel that to attack our road will be surely followed by vengeance. Several of the dead at Collierville had your oath of allegiance and all sorts of passes on their persons.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, October 12, 1863—12 m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The repairers needed between here and Germantown on the small culverts, one of which is finished and men at work on the other two. One engine received a cannon shot which carried away some lever, so that the engine cannot be reversed.

It was the trains from Corinth came down this way to La Fayette, but turned back on hearing the firing, spreading the report that I was gobbled up, &c. I sent a courier to La Fayette last night to explain the whole matter, so that I hope early to-morrow all will be right.

General Corse is here with one brigade, and his other brigades close at hand. I think I will try and make Chalmers feel he cannot attack us unpunished. We gave him more than he expected yesterday, and will try to treat him so that he will remember it as long as he lives. All well with us now.

In the fight yesterday regulars lost 9 dead, 27 wounded, and 7 missing at present. Colonel Anthony's loss is about the same; his pickets were caught in the start.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 12, 1863.

General WEBSTER,

Memphis :

Citizens who travel the road betray us ; I would restrict their travel. For some days the road will be very safe. Keep all the cars moving with forage and provisions, and don't let any fancy freight come out till all forage and provisions are sent. To-morrow I will organize working parties, so trains will be unloaded at night. Do the same there. Delay here only consumes our stock on hand.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 12, 1863—2.30 p. m.

(Received 1.45 p. m., 14th.)

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

The enemy was repulsed from Collierville yesterday. Our loss is reported 18 killed, 60 wounded, 20 missing. They have gone south. The railroad will be repaired to-day. I have a brigade of infantry at Holly Springs, and cavalry to the right and left of that point, and hope to cut them off. No other points on the railroad were struck. I have issued orders to open the telegraph and railroad from Columbus to Corinth, but have no hope of keeping them up with my force. At least six regiments more will be required for that service. If ordered, they should report to General A. J. Smith, at Columbus.

Joe Johnston is reported organizing a force at Meridian—probably from the Vicksburg prisoners.

S. A. HURLBUT,

Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Collierville, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

This command will move immediately on the Mount Pleasant road, the Third Brigade in advance, the Second Brigade in the center.

The division train will go between the Second and First Brigades.

The First Brigade will follow in rear of division and furnish necessary guards for division train.

Colonel Cockerill, commanding Third Brigade, will throw out flankers and skirmishers, and take all necessary precaution against any surprises, and will camp at or near Mount Pleasant wherever water can be had.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse :

E. B. HARLAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Mount Pleasant, Miss., October 12, 1863.

This command will move on the La Grange road. The Second Brigade in advance will clear the road by daylight. The First Bri-

gade will follow thirty minutes after. The Third Brigade will close up the rear, taking charge of division train and furnish a strong rear guard.

The attention of brigade commanders is called to the necessity of using every precaution to prevent the indiscriminate firing that characterized the conduct of the troops this day.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Iuka, Miss., October 12, 1863.

Commanding Officer Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry:

COLONEL: You will march with your regiment to Burnsville, and encamp in a suitable location (not exceeding 3 miles from here) on the north side of railroad track, your position to be selected with a view to easy defense.

The object of your being stationed is to protect the railroad against all and every danger from the enemy between this point and the guards stationed by General Matthies. You will place strong guards at all bridges, trestle-works, culverts, and crossings, and at all points where, in your judgment, cause for suspicion exists. At the long bridges at the west end of the district to be guarded by you, you will place strong detachments permanently, and select the camping-ground for the remainder of your command with special reference to prompt support in case of need. Communication must be kept up with the line of guards west of you and with this post.

By order of Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus:

Very respectfully,

W. A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 12, 1863—8.35 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

As I understand Burnside is menaced from the east, and so cannot go to you without surrendering East Tennessee. I now think the enemy will not attack Chattanooga, and I think you will have to look out for his making a concentrated drive at Burnside. You and Burnside now have him by the throat, and he must break your hold or perish. I therefore think you better try to hold the road up to Kingston, leaving Burnside to what is above there. Sherman is coming to you, though gaps in the telegraph prevent our knowing how far he is advanced. He and Hooker will so support you on the west and northwest as to enable you to look east and northeast. This is not an order. General Halleck will give his views.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863—3 p. m.
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN, *President United States:*

Line from here to Kingston is long; our side is barren mountain; rebel side has railroad. Our danger is subsistence. We cannot

bring up Hooker to cover our left against a crossing above us, for want of means to transport provisions and horse-feed. Enemy's side of valley full of corn. Every exertion will be made to hold what we have and gain more, after which we must put our trust in God, who never fails those who truly trust.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Captain Comstock is sick. Sherman is moving east of Corinth. Where he now is I do not know. I have no telegraphic communication with him. Have heard nothing of Burnside since the 7th. If he is not moving down you must look to the passes of the Tennessee River above Chattanooga. Lee's army is again moving northward.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 12, 1863—3 p. m.
(Received 8.55 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Dispatch received. Reported enemy building pontoons near here. Jeff. Davis was here on 10th. We watch the river high up, but cannot extend to Kingston without great danger. Burnside ought to hold Kingston with strong fortifications and substantial* garrison. Cavalry to cover the river below. Kingston should be the last point of East Tennessee surrendered, except the Cumberland Gap. From there our forces can act in better concert than from any other point. It can be more easily supplied than any other point by the Cumberland to Mill Springs when water is up. Has good line of retreat, and commands Loudon. No time should be lost in this matter. No further news from cavalry raid or our cavalry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, October 12, 1863—3.50 p. m.
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I have seen a dispatch from General Halleck which announces movements on the Potomac, under which, by your instructions, I was directed to return immediately. I have given such orders and taken such steps during the seventeen days I have spent here as will, I think, much aid this army, and I do not think my presence here longer will be of much service. I start for Washington this evening. It will take two or three days to get through to Bridgeport, where I shall be again in reach of the telegraph. I go over the supply road of this army, which requires inspection.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

* Copy received by General Halleck reads "subsistence and garrison."

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1863.

Capt. I. CORYELL,

A. Q. M., care Capt. W. Jenkins, A. Q. M., Louisville, Ky. :

General Rosecrans has requested that horses shall be sent at once to Louisville for his army. I have this day ordered 1,000 to be shipped from Chicago to you at Louisville. Make immediate arrangements for taking care of them.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

NASHVILLE, *October 12, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS :

GENERAL: Will the parole of the Fourth Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers, at McMinnville, be regarded as valid? If not, I desire to re-organize the regiment as soon as possible. Most of the paroled men were sent in the direction of Sparta, and from there they have gone into East Tennessee. There are some 50 of them at this place. I think Major Patterson, who was in McMinnville, did all that could have been done under the circumstances. He had only 400 men, and fought the enemy one hour and a quarter, who were thousands while his were hundreds, and that, too, without a single piece of artillery. Here, when his exposed position was known, there was but one opinion, and that was he would be annihilated or captured unless he was ordered to fall back upon Murfreesborough.

Major Patterson is a worthy man and a good citizen, and if permitted will do good service yet. The colonel of the regiment is lying prostrate in a sick bed, his recovery doubtful. The lieutenant-colonel is now in Eastern Tennessee raising men to fill out the regiment, and with your consent will send the fragment there with Major Patterson, to unite with them in East Tennessee.

I have succeeded so far very well in organizing companies to fight guerrillas in your rear; two full companies will be equipped this week at this place. The men have come in from the country where the guerrillas are most numerous, and understand how to meet them. There are many others nearly ready to be equipped. We are getting along very well with the Northwestern Railroad, especially so when we consider all that has transpired since the commencement. We have started this morning a full regiment of negroes armed and equipped to the Northwestern Railroad to work and fight. As they passed through the town they looked and behaved well; the work is going on. May the protecting arm of a just and Almighty God be suspended over you and your gallant army, and pass you through as it did the children of Israel through the Red Sea.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Governor JOHNSON,
Nashville :

The paroles of the McMinnville prisoners are not valid and will not be recognized. The general commanding desires the men to be

re-organized at once. Major Patterson had better call for a court of inquiry in regard to the surrender. His case may be all satisfactory. We hope so. We don't hear from the raiders lately.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville, Ky. :

Colonel Innes telegraphs that he is pressed for cars. I know it. You want them at Louisville. Measure the capacity of the Louisville road and telegraph me. I will give instructions accordingly to Innes.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT,
Asst. Insp. Gen., Department of the Cumberland :

COLONEL : Owing to changes in the corps, no picket reports were received from Second and Fourth Divisions yesterday. I have visited the pickets this morning and find the enemy are at work busily with axes all along our front. They seem to be in heavy force in the valley, as brass bands and martial music are distinctly heard all along our front. Their picket is much stronger than usual and discharged their arms by volley this morning very near our line.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BARKER,
Captain, and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 14th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Colonel HODGES,
Assistant Quartermaster, Nashville :

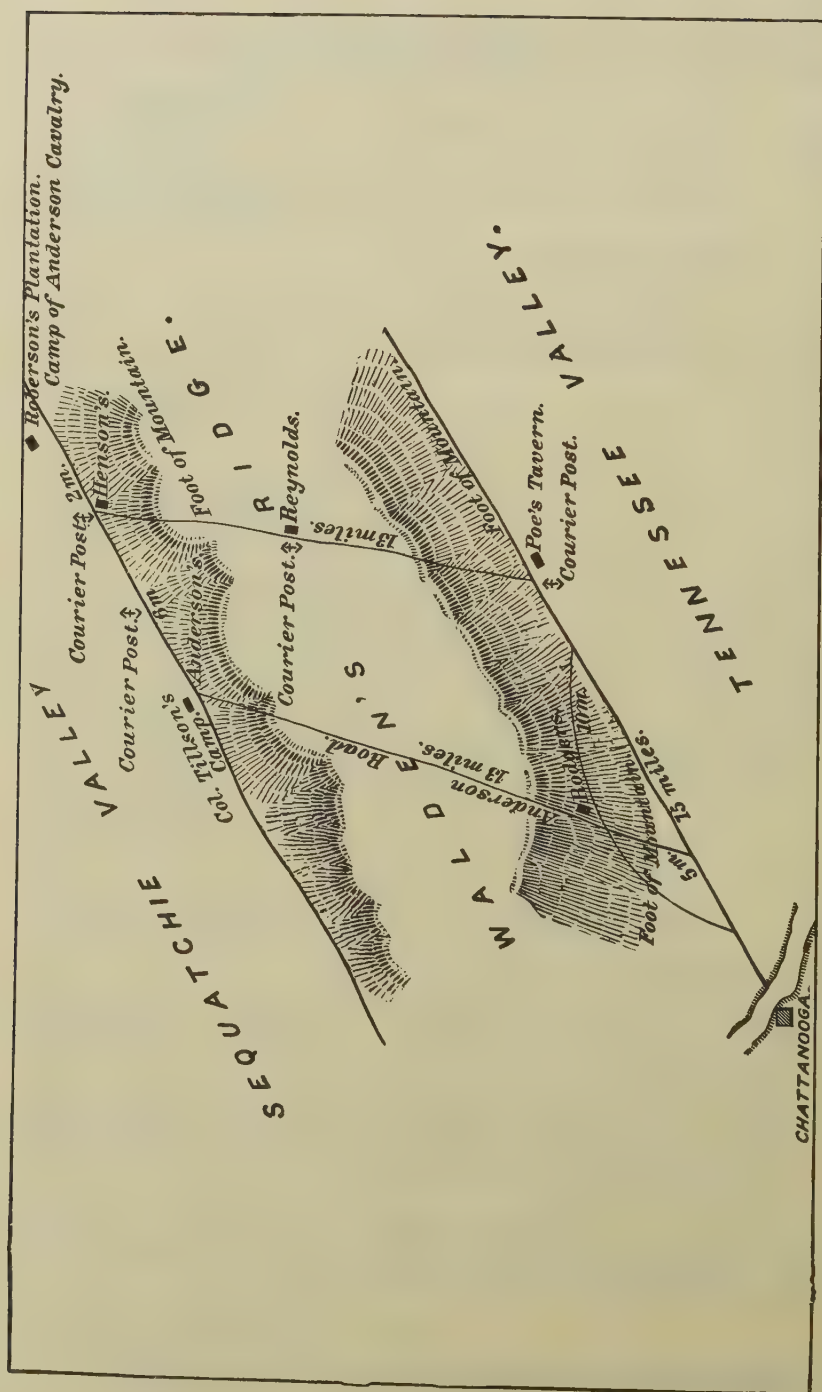
Colonel Innes has been directed to send as follows : First, troops; second, rations and forage; third, beef and forage; fourth, army transportation.

Colonel Scott requested to measure capacity of Louisville road, and to report accordingly, and to use the road to the best advantage. I want to know what forage you have in Nashville; what the country in that neighborhood will afford; what at intermediate points, and what at Stevenson.

Edwards says materials are wanted for the steam-boat. Let nothing be wanted. Make the amplest arrangements for bringing corn and storing along the road. Make the price liberal. See that they are paid down.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Telegraph this to Stevenson to show to General Hooker.



HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
*Roberson's Plantation, 8 Miles above Anderson's,
 Sequatchie Valley, October 12, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 11, directing me to establish communication by courier from your (my) camp to Poe's Tavern, and thence to Anderson's Cross-Roads. I already have a courier-post at Henson's at the foot of the mountain in Sequatchie Valley on Poe road, and one at Poe's Tavern, which is at foot of mountain in the Tennessee Valley, and I am informed by Colonel Tillson (through one of my officers just from Anderson's) that he has a courier-line in operation between Anderson's and Chattanooga.

I have sent some men to establish a courier-post at Reynolds', on the mountain about half way across, and the only convenient place for water. This will complete the line from Poe's Tavern to my camp. I have also established a post half way between Henson's and Anderson's, in this valley, which completes a line from Poe's Tavern to Anderson's via Poe road. Will you please inform me, after looking at the inclosed sketch,* whether I have interpreted the order aright.

One of my squadrons has collected 80 head of cattle in the last two days, below this in the valley, and has sent them to Chattanooga by General Wagner's escort. There are more cattle here, but to a great extent in the hands of Union people, who have very little else left.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Put distance on map and file.

W. S. R.

Distances.

	Miles.
Chattanooga to Rodgers'	5
Rodgers' to Anderson's (Colonel Tillson)	13
Colonel Tillson (Anderson's) to Henson's	6
Henson's to Roberson's (Colonel Palmer)	2
Henson's to Poe's Tavern	13
Rodgers' to Poe's Tavern	10
Chattanooga to Poe's Tavern	15
Poe's Tavern to Anderson's (via Henson's)	19
Poe's Tavern to Anderson's (via Anderson road)	23

CAMERON'S HILL, October 12, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Can see a body of smoke commencing due south and extending to 10 degrees east of south, about 3 miles distant. Fifteen degrees south of east a small column of smoke is rising, about 6 miles distant. Another body of smoke covers 5 degrees from 20 degrees east

* See p. 310.

of south to 25 degrees east of south, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Thirty degrees east of south is a column of smoke covering 2 degrees, about 5 miles from here. A line of smoke commences 35 degrees east of south and extends to a point 30 degrees south of east, covering 25 degrees at foot of Mission Ridge. A small column east-southeast about half way up the ridge. One 5 degrees south of east, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. In a field due south, and about 4 miles distant, can see about 100 horses grazing. No movement of troops except one regiment drilling, 30 degrees east of south.

HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 12, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Lieutenant FORAKER:

Does firing across Missionary Ridge continue? Can you tell what it was?

MERRILL,
Captain.

OCTOBER 12, 1863.

Captain MERRILL:

Rebels have captured a large train between here and the mountains. The force is reported to be two regiments, or two brigades. A cavalry force has been sent to the front of the action.

E. F. C. KLOKKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

SIGNAL STATION,
Cameron's Hill, October 12, 1863—11 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

South 10 degrees west see a small work low down on Lookout Mountain; see it indistinctly; think there are two embrasures. South 5 degrees east, probably 100 horses grazing, beyond Rossville road, some 5 miles distant. From south 5 degrees east to south 10 degrees east, smoke, heaviest at the extremities. South 15 degrees east small smoke beyond Rossville on this side Mission Ridge and at its base. South 25 degrees east smoke to south 30 degrees east, thin except at the extremities. South 30 degrees east first tents seen on the right, few only and seen indistinctly, near an old house. South 35 degrees east smoke; some tents visible through the trees, and extending northward at foot of Mission Ridge. South 45 degrees east most smoke extending northward along the valley this side of ridge where most tents are seen. East 35 degrees south flag in same position; said to be Polk's corps flag. East 30 degrees south one regiment drilling. Aside from this nothing unusual.

SAM. BACHTELL,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

This report is confirmed by reports from Stations Nos. 1 and 2 on Cameron's and Crane's Hills. No firing heard on other side of Mission Ridge since 9 a. m.

MERRILL.

CRANE'S HILL, *October 12, 1863—11.20 a. m.*

Captain MERRILL :

I have heard no firing since Fitch started for your headquarters,
FORAKER,
Acting Signal Officer.

CRANE'S HILL, *October 12, 1863—12.45 p. m.*

Captain MERRILL :

I hear artillery firing, which seems to be west of Raccoon Mountain and south of the Tennessee River. Ask Berry about it.

FORAKER,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 12, 1863—4 p. m.

Lieutenant KLOKKE :

Close your station to-morrow morning and report to Captain Seiter here with your party.

MERRILL,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 12, 1863—4 p. m.

Lieutenant REBER :

Take up your line to-morrow morning and report here.

MERRILL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

STATION No. 3,
Walden's Ridge, October 12, 1863—2 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

The artillery firing you ask about is one piece shelling the woods on the opposite side of the river.

BERRY.

FORT OCCUPIED BY GENERAL WOOD'S TROOPS,
October 12, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

At a point 20 degrees east of south two regiments were formed on parade grounds in front of camp, and marched along the base of ridge, by right flank, toward the south. Their flags were white border, blue ground, and full moon in center. Men are working on fortifications at a point 80 degrees east of north.

HOPKINS.

SIGNAL STATION,

Cameron's Hill, October 12, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

South 45 degrees east I see fifty new shelter tents and one wall tent, on the slope and near the foot of Missionary Ridge. Some tents visible farther toward Rossville ; cannot tell how many, as trees are in the way. South 40 degrees east and three-fourths of a mile nearer, considerable timber has been cut away apparently, and a considerable number of tents can be seen ; could not count them. On the west side and half way up Lookout Mountain I saw a thin blue smoke, where we have frequently seen a small fire.

SAM. BACHTELL,

*Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.*CAMERON'S HILL, *October 12, 1863—6.40 p. m.*

Captain MERRILL :

Can see a line of enemy's fires extending from 5 degrees to 25 degrees south of east, and another line from 35 degrees to 55 degrees south of east. There is a small fire at foot of Lookout on east side, 3 miles distant, and another one on west side about three-fourths of a mile from Craven's house and three-fourths of the way up the mountain.

HOWGATE,

Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,

October 12, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Lieutenant REBER :

Yes. Send what men you do not want here with Lieutenant Brent.

CASE,

Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

October 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS :

GENERAL : In compliance with instructions of General Rosecrans I am making a minute examination of the official reports of the battle of Chickamauga in order to make a list of those who by special merit deserve special mention. For this purpose, and that the instances of the devotion of the private soldier may not escape me, I have the honor to request of you a copy of regimental reports of the old First Division for 19th and 20th September, which I pray you to send as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE N. FISHER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

FORT WOOD SIGNAL STATION,
October 12, 1863—5 p. m.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Commanding Third Division :

No changes in the appearance of the enemy save on the edge of the field southeast of fort. A number of new shelter-tents have been pitched this p. m. I have seen three regiments in line in rear of redoubt where heavy gun is. I think they were having dress parade, after which they moved by the flank to the right. One covered wagon followed the second regiment. They have been very busy at work on their fortifications on our left to-day, and have them nearly completed. A number of mounted men, I think a general staff and escort, moved to redoubt where heavy gun is, dismounted, and appeared to be inspecting the works and guns very closely.

Later : They have just moved the heavy gun out of redoubt ; they have 8 horses hitched to it, and I think are constructing a work so as to move the gun to our right.

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Signal officer.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 272. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., October 12, 1863.*

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve will proceed without delay to Murfreesborough and assume command of the post ; he will be accompanied by his aides-de-camp.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

H. M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS :

GENERAL : I sent two reports to corps headquarters—the last one at 11.45 a. m. The enemy had killed 2 of our men and wounded 2, and killed about 100 mules before my men reached the ground at 7 p. m. last night. The night was too dark to select a position for artillery ; the infantry were posted to open on the enemy at daylight if any appeared. The fog was so dense in the morning that nothing could be seen ; when it became clear enough to see it was discovered that no position could be obtained for artillery within effective range, for the reason that where they did the mischief the road passes through a cleared bottom within rifle range from the slope of the hill on the opposite side where the enemy have covering behind the trees and rocks.

Our infantry kept the rebels from the bank of the river, and the artillery was posted on a ridge which commanded the opposite bank, but being smooth-bores (Napoleons) could not reach the slope. To dislodge them from the slope will require rifle guns if it can be done at all, and if you will permit me to withdraw a section from Cameron's Hill I will try to do it. My 250 sharpshooters are still protecting the wood at that point.

I will send you a full report of the situation. I have not received the report yet which I ordered the officer commanding the expedition to send, but am expecting it. The new road will be ready for use to-morrow.

With esteem, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,

Brigadier-General.

FORT WHITAKER, October 12, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

During the last twenty-four hours nothing of immediate importance has occurred along my lines. About 4 o'clock yesterday evening a regiment of the enemy made its appearance in an open space immediately opposite a section of the Tenth Indiana Battery, which opened fire upon them, causing them to seek shelter in the woods. Nothing further was seen of them. The firing between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock last night was occasioned by what was supposed to be a wagon train moving over Lookout Mountain. The rumbling noise was distinctly audible, and lights were seen as if they had been made to assist in the passage of some difficult portion of the road. Captain Aleshire, of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, opened his Rodman guns upon them, and the lights were extinguished and everything was perfectly quiet; finally, however, the lights reappeared near the white house on the slope of Lookout Mountain, and was again fired upon, and again extinguished. At the time of writing this cannon firing is distinctly heard, apparently near where the enemy assaulted our forces on the river a day or two ago. I have sent to know. It must be their cannon. Nothing further transpired.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. WHITAKER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,

October 12, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

The firing from Fort Whitaker began at the enemy attempting to repair and make anew a battery in easy range of this position. An officer with several workmen came, marked off, and began their work. Some four or six shots drove them off, several shells bursting immediately in the work. A good force and a battery made its appearance off on the left of the enemy. A few shells drove it away. The enemy's left can be shelled very easily from this point.

There is an indentation in our line, the first from the mouth of the creek. On this the enemy erected night before last a rifle-pit. In the woods to-day, also, new rifle-pits are discovered. Their works, taken on a line running straight from the mouth of the creek east, will be on a straight line with our advance line. This is an advance on their part of from 300 to 400 yards. Must I shell them?

Respectfully, yours,

W. C. WHITAKER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Battle Creek, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. Headquarters:

COLONEL: Working parties commenced on the road and bridge to-day. I rode up there this morning and made a personal examination of both. A portion of the timber of the old bridge can be re-used in constructing the new one. If a company of the Pioneer Corps could be spared from Bridgeport it would forward the work greatly, as they have always at hand the necessary tools, tackle, &c. I have the promise of what plank is needed at Bridgeport. The general commanding may rest assured that the work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Your telegram, care of General Howard, was received at 2 o'clock this p. m. Orders have been issued to the Thirteenth Wisconsin and Twenty-eighth Kentucky to march to this place. The Third Ohio are with my brigade at Anderson's Cross-Roads and will work this way. Trains are moving past this point regularly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 12, 1863—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN,

Battle Creek:

Dispatch received. Very satisfactory. Order section of Edgerton's battery to Battle Creek. Where is Third Ohio? Hunt is up, and reports a telegraph office will be opened at Jasper as soon as practicable.

By order of General Rosecrans:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Anderson's Cross-Roads, October 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I learn unofficially that the enemy are obstructing the passage of return trains to Bridgeport at the foot of the mountain, near Chattanooga.

I believe if a road could be found passing up the mountain from Chattanooga, tapping this road within a few miles of this point, that I can pass all trains down the mountain that reach here, and am sure of being able to promise that the road shall be free for down trains after 2 p. m. each day.

I know nothing of the road beyond where my personal observation has gone, and only make this statement for information as to what may be done on the mountain side here, provided that necessity and opportunity occur for its use by return wagons. What the facilities are for getting here of course I do not know, but I am

quite confident that, unless bad weather intervene, with the present amount of travel and improving condition of road and energetic action, I can work up to the mountain top each day's accumulation of trains from Bridgeport by 2 p. m. Returning wagons must, however, come into this road this side of the gulch, 5 miles from here, as the gulch cannot at present be passed both ways.

I make these statements distrustful of the propriety of turning return trains into this road, but quite confident as to what can be done as now situated on the mountain side itself.

The report may be unfounded, but I thought it well to communicate with you on hearing of the trouble.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Anderson's Cross-Roads, October 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your order for Twenty-first Kentucky to move to summit of mountain is complied with. The road is good from the brow on this side about 5 miles to the gulch, thence for 8 or 9 miles to the descent on Chattanooga side is good, needing some light work on each stretch. The gulch is the worst point, and is very rough. I have already ordered the Twenty-first Kentucky there, and under your order of last evening directed Colonel Price to send part of his force still farther toward Chattanooga to act with two companies which he has posted at the foot of the mountain. I hope this covers your wish. If not, please inform Colonel Price or myself. The road up the hill I am improving by widening and rebuilding road-bed.

I have sent for tools to Bridgeport, as ordered, but may not get them before to-morrow night, if then.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel Tenth Illinois Infantry, Commanding Forces.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Anderson's Cross-Roads, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the road up the mountain is in good order and being fast improved. I have relays of fatigue men at each bend to lift wagons. Am using all my tools in repairing road-bed. I allow no trains to enter after 5 p. m., as they cannot get through after that time before dark, and have no proper camping-place on the summit; teams are also exhausted at that hour by their day's travel.

The quartermasters and wagoners, almost without exception, discharge their duties admirably, and the train guards are as, generally, remiss and neglectful. Train-guard officers are heedless, and their

men follow suit, straggle and depredate. To a train of Turchin's brigade I could see but two guards with the wagons, the others probably asleep inside. Steedman's train of yesterday was perfectly guarded and moved.

Very respectfully,

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Col. JOHN TILLSON,
Anderson's Cross-Roads :

Your report of to-day has been received. The general commanding is greatly pleased with the efficient manner in which you have performed the duties assigned you. Many complaints of neglect on the part of train guards have been received. Measures are being taken for their more efficient organization. The general desires you to report any neglect on their part that may come under your observation. Gross outrages have been committed by our men on the inhabitants of the country through which our trains pass. The general commanding directs you to arrest and send under guard to these headquarters any men caught marauding, sending the charges in each case and the name of the officer in command of the force to which they belong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

Col. D. McCook,
Mouth of the Chickamauga :

I wish to send a party back toward Moccasin Gap to build some small fires, and some smoke, so concealed as to make an appearance of a strong re-enforcement concealed, and keep up this camp till further orders. You understand the object. I confide in your intelligence to execute the order successfully. It must be near roads and water.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
North Chickamauga, October 12, 1863—2 a. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I sent a trusty officer down as low as the head of the island above town. I can hear of no movement. After dark the pickets here heard some men hallooing on the other side, as if driving cattle. I heard the cars about 11 o'clock. Two deserters came in to Colonel

Harmon last night. They say there is nothing going on, or was nothing when they left, about 4 p. m. in the afternoon. One of them says that the pickets above the mouth of South Chickamauga are all cavalry, and that the cars only run to Chickamauga Station; don't cross the creek at all. Will report again in the morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
North Chickamauga, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The rebel lieutenant whom I hoped to see was up the river about Harrison, visiting his posts. We did not see him, but saw 2 privates. They say that the rebel cavalry, except a very small force left to watch the river, has gone upon a reconnaissance, the direction of which or object we could not discover. It left Saturday morning. A little below this point there seems to be, some distance back from the river, a great handling of boards and a thumping noise, made like a calker makes working on boats. Old boatmen say it sounds exactly like a number of calkers at work. This morning there was musketry firing back of Mission Ridge. About the same time there was a great commotion above this point among the enemy's wagons. They were moving about apparently upon a fast trot. Take them altogether they, in the language of Mr. Tolliver, are a "mighty puzzlen sort of people any way."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
North Chickamauga, October 12, 1863—6 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

That noise of the calkers still continues. Also we hear what seems to be a saw-mill running. The cars have made more fuss to-day than any day yet. There has been more movement of wagons. We have heard three different bands and more drums than usual. There certainly is some unusual commotion among them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NASHVILLE, October 12, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

Have just received a communication from General Morgan stating that he has ordered the Eighteenth Michigan to move to Stevenson forthwith, by authority of orders from you, to concentrate on his

division at Anderson's Cross-Roads. It is utterly impossible to spare the Eighteenth, or any regiment at this post, without being relieved by the same number of men. Guards are on duty every other day, and not unfrequently on forty-eight hours without being relieved; no men to take their places. Colonel Innes informs me that he will have to call on me for additional guards; do not know how I can furnish them and keep up any show of line of pickets around this post; pickets are now drawn in to the foot of the hills under Forts Negley and Morton. Will send you by mail a statement of the amount of work done.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Nashville:

The Eighteenth Michigan will not be removed from you. General Morgan has no authority to order it away.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. M. WARD:

I herewith send you a package containing the articles found on the body of Brigadier-General Lytle; also a certificate as to the identity of the body received to-day by flag of truce. Please return a receipt for the same to be placed on file in my office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson:

The general commanding desires to know whether the rebel pickets are near Bridgeport on the south side of the river. If they are he thinks you had better take measures to drive them back and hold the mountain passes near by. Colonel Watkins has not reported to-day. He must not be allowed to neglect the standing order for all posts to report daily. The general commanding suggests that the cavalry might send scouting parties across the river.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER, *Stevenson*:

Can you have ready a column of one division to move up to Shell-mound and push an advance brigade to Whiteside's, to start by daylight in the morning? They can take ten days' rations in haversack and knapsack. Answer. Any news from the cavalry?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *October 12, 1863.*
 (Received 2 a. m., 14th.)

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:*

Permit me to make a suggestion with reference to my command. After your conversation with Meade I make it with great delicacy. It is that General Slocum may be tendered a command in Missouri or somewhere else. General Rosecrans has not acted on your letter, and from the position of his troops I do not see how he can do it at present. I suggest this as the choice of evils. If telegraphed to from Washington I have no doubt but that he will jump at an opportunity to accept. Unless he gives more satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, he will soon find himself in deeper water than he has been wading in.

I shall act very deliberately with him. I will incur reproach if I allow the public interest to suffer by his contumacy. He now appears to be swayed entirely by passion in the exercise of his office. I hear that his grievances are hostility to myself, association with the Eleventh Corps, and disrespect shown his rank in detailing him for this service. It seems that he aspired to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that mortal offense was given in not naming him first. Of these you probably know more than myself. I should rejoice to have the Twelfth Corps put in Butterfield's hands.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 12, 1863—7.45 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I can do it, but only with infantry. I should prefer to have a battery to accompany the column, but as the horses have but just arrived, I doubt if they will be in readiness that early. Not a syllable from the cavalry to-day.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER, *Stevenson*:

I will delay the order till your batteries are ready. Hasten their preparation and report when ready. The object is to get possession of the line of the river up to this place.

* See Slocum to President Lincoln, Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part I, p. 156.

Report progress in collecting forage and compel prompt reports of trains, &c., by depot quartermasters and commissaries, as ordered. Give daily summaries of all reports and news.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson :

Use every endeavor to induce the country people along the Memphis and Charleston and Chattanooga and Nashville roads to bring corn. Pay liberal prices and cash down. Push Edwards to hasten on the steam-boat. The preparation of that is of primary importance, both for your movements and mine.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Battle Creek, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

The following is a copy of dispatch just received :

CHATTANOOGA, *October 11, 1863,*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN,
Care Major-General Howard :

Collect the men of Third Ohio and Eightieth Illinois Infantry, also any other regiments or detachments not belonging to General Hooker's command ; unite them to your command, and proceed with the whole without delay to Battle Creek. Repair the road from Battle Creek to Jasper, and thence in the direction of Chattanooga ; detail fatigue parties and employ citizens if you can to advantage, and provide material for a bridge over the Sequatchie River to replace the one burned. Report your arrival and forces at Battle Creek and continue to do so daily.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

In compliance with the foregoing order, I have issued orders to Colonel Lyon, commanding post at Stevenson, Ala., to move to this point with his command, consisting of Thirteenth Wisconsin and Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry (mounted), as soon as relieved from duty at Stevenson.

I would respectfully request that Colonel Lyon be relieved as soon as possible as my force at this point is too small to push the work as rapidly as desired.

I am, general, with high esteem, your obedient servant,
JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, *October 12, 1863.*

Major-General SLOCUM :

The commanding general directs me to say that he had no knowledge of how you would post your troops, but presumed you would post your reserves in the vicinity of Wartrace, as a central position

solely. He has no disposition to fix your headquarters, beyond the desire that you should be near the center of your line for ready communication. You are at liberty to select any central point that may seem more suitable to yourself. The general has not received the report of your disposition of your troops. Do you understand that you assume command of all troops on your line? Colonel Galbraith's cavalry is at Shelbyville. Get, through him, any information of the whereabouts of enemy's cavalry and our pursuing forces and send in.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 457. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 12, 1863.

* * * * *

II. Brigadier-General Hector Tyndale, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to join his command, now at Nashville, Tenn.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, October 12, 1863,

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

Your dispatch of yesterday just received. The One hundred and first Illinois is armed, but with unserviceable muskets of the Belgium and Austrian pattern, caliber .69 and .72. The regiment 376 aggregate. One hundred and sixty-eighth New York, going out of service, has 181 Enfield and 87 Springfield rifled muskets, both caliber .58.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, Octooer 12, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD :

General Morgan, with his command, is 10 miles from you, at Battle Creek. He is to remain there for the present.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 12, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Bridgeport :

The general commanding cannot at present assign the One hundred and first Illinois to your command. That regiment will besent to Nashville as train guard, and there exchange its arms for better ones and return to Bridgeport.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

October 12, 1863.

GENERAL : I just saw a young woman on the cars whom General Bragg permitted to pass through the lines. I didn't learn her name. Her house is about 10 miles nearer Atlanta than the battle-field of Chickamauga. She says the inhabitants are in a starving condition in her vicinity ; that Bragg has great difficulty to get forage for his animals ; that her brother-in-law was told he could soon pass to the North. Her impression at least seemed fixed that General Bragg would fall back soon to Atlanta. She was apparently very friendly to the Union. General Longstreet was there a week ago ; his men were foraging in her neighborhood. I give you the above for what it is worth.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

P. S.—She met no force ; but a single courier. Crossed the Look-out range, and came in at Bridgeport.

[Indorsement.]

STEVENSON, *October 12, 1863.*

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 12, 1863.*

Captain SEMPLE,
Louisville :

Small parties of guerrillas reported in border counties. As soon as practicable send mustering officer to Lebanon, Glasgow, and Scottsville, to muster in new regiments.

E. H. HOBSON.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 12, 1863.*

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville :

Colonel Spaulding arrived at Glasgow yesterday eve with 200 men. Small parties of rebels reported in Monroe County.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 12, 1863.*

Colonel McMANOMY,
New Haven :

Small guerrilla force reported crossing river 15 miles above this place, going north. Am sending detachment in pursuit.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 12, 1863.*

Capt. M. T. HALL,
Glasgow :

Remain where you are until further orders.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 12, 1863.*

Lieutenant FARMER,
Elizabethtown :

Small guerrilla force reported crossing Green River, 15 miles above this place, going north. I am sending detachment from this point in pursuit. Captain Hare will be relieved to-day and will do scouting duty exclusively. Send small force in direction of Hodgenville.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
October 12, 1863.

General FERRERO,
Commanding First Division :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs that you send your strongest brigade to Greeneville, and the two remaining brigades to Henderson's Station to take the cars. Sigfried's brigade will also march to Greeneville. All your trains and ambulances and artillery will take the road to Knoxville. Everything will move at the same hour, at 6 a. m. to-morrow. These headquarters guards, Seventy-first Indiana Mounted Infantry, will form the escort to the trains.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICOLAS BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *October 12, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND :

Enemy crossed Hiwassee at Charleston on Saturday ; occupied Athens same night. Force said to be eight regiments. I directed Colonel Wolford if the enemy was as strong as reported and attempted to get in his rear to fall back to Philadelphia or Loudon.

He fell back to Philadelphia yesterday. He telegraphed that 25 rebels entered Sweet Water to-night, and that two brigades were advancing on that place by the Cotton Port road. I have no information of any force having attempted to cross the Tennessee. Byrd has picketed the fords, and reports river too high to pass without boats. Citizens report small band of rebels crossed French Broad River yesterday above Dandridge, going in direction of Strawberry Plains. Sent cavalry scout to look after them this morning. It has not returned.

M. D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUDON, *October 12, 1863.*

Maj. WILLIAM CUTTING,
Aide-de-Camp:

A body of the enemy mounted appeared in front of Colonel Wolford and on his right flank yesterday, he being then at Sweet Water. The strength of it is unknown. Said by some reports to be large; by others small. I don't think Colonel Wolford is satisfied as to their strength.

He reports enemy at Athens or this side of there last evening; thinks they went in the direction between Kingston and Cotton Port. No enemy on the left flank. I think it a reconnoitering party only, and in moderate if not small force.

A field officer of Colonel Byrd's brigade reached here to-day; reports all quiet at Post Oak and Kingston. The telegraph to Kingston is not completed. What is the news from above?

J. WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, October 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: You will move your command to-morrow morning at 6.30 a. m. to Messinger's Ford via Tiffentown. Staff officers will be on the ground when the command arrives to designate the place for bivouacking.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 162. } *Vicksburg, Miss., October 13, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. The troops of this command will move to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock precisely.

The following will be the order of march:

First Brigade, Brigadier-General Leggett commanding: One regiment of infantry (advance guard), one regiment of infantry, battery First Missouri Light Artillery, and three regiments of infantry.

Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Force commanding: Two regiments of infantry, battery Eighth Michigan Light Artillery, and two regiments of infantry.

Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Maltby commanding: Two regiments of infantry, Battery D, First Illinois Light Artillery, and two regiments of infantry.

Ammunition train, division train, and one regiment of infantry, rear guard.

The train of division headquarters will follow in the rear of First Brigade. The ambulances and headquarters trains of brigades will

follow in the rear of the brigades to which they belong. One ammunition-wagon will follow in the rear of each regiment. The troops will be supplied with three days' rations in haversacks.

The trains will be under charge of Lieut. C. C. Williams.

By order of Major-General Logan :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Corinth, Miss. :

I forward you copy of letter* from Major-General Grant of the 8th. Much of this has already proved true. There is no doubt but that a force has been pushed forward as far as Okolona some time since, as I informed you, and that the country is comparatively clear in rear of Vicksburg.

Chalmers was attacked at Ingraham's Mill below Byhalia by Hatch, about 2.30 yesterday. Phillips' brigade should have got up by 5 p. m., and Sweeny, if he marched to the cannon, could have been there this morning.

Cannonading has been heard in that direction to-day about 10 a. m. Results are not known, but there is scarce any excuse if they are not cut up. Our prisoners were run to Oxford, and are said to be 108.

I shall push out all forage and supplies practicable to Corinth, and keep the road up to its full capacity.

No news from above.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
October 13, 1863.

[Major-General HURLBUT :]

GENERAL : I send you the message of General Chalmers, brought to the lines under flag of truce. I directed Colonel Moore to receive the message and dismiss the party. One object in sending the flag of truce was no doubt to ascertain whether any forces were being sent from here toward Byhalia.

Very respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Near Byhalia, Miss., October 12, 1863.

Officer Commanding U. S. Forces, Memphis :

SIR : I am informed that Capt. A. W. Cushman, of Colonel Richardson's regiment Partisan Rangers, who was captured by the U. S. forces some time since has been confined in prison, subjected

to trial for a criminal offense, and treated in other respects in a manner not consistent with the usages of war. In the attack upon Collierville on yesterday I captured, among other prisoners, a captain and a lieutenant of the U. S. forces, whom I shall hold as hostages for Captain Cushman. They will be treated in the same manner, so far as may be possible, as he is treated, until I am notified that he has been placed upon the footing of other prisoners of war and placed upon the list for exchange. When this is done I shall take pleasure in forwarding these officers for exchange.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

[OCTOBER 13, 1863.—For Sherman's dispatch to Hurlbut, from Corinth, see p. 304.]

CORINTH, *October 13, 1863.*

General OSTERHAUS, *Iuka:*

I am now here. Chalmers attacked me at Collierville, but I repulsed him. Corse's division marched from Memphis same day and hearing the enemy's cannon hurried, and the leading brigade reached me at dark, after the enemy were gone. I sent the whole division in pursuit, and I hear they had fighting last night and this morning at Mount Pleasant. General Sweeny with all of Hatch's cavalry is also out after Chalmers from La Grange, and the combined force ought to make short work of Chalmers, all of whose men are mounted. Push the railroad to Bear Creek and reconnoiter Eastport good. Report often. I will soon see you.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

POCAHONTAS, *October 13, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: I have here stopped with the train of the Fifteenth Army Corps, by order of Major-General Blair. I have no forage here, and there being, as I think, no danger to this post, I wish to proceed to Corinth. I await your order.

E. SIBER,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Brig., Second Div., 15th Army Corps.

[CORINTH,] *October 13, 1863.*

General CARR, *La Grange:*

The division I send out from Collierville is a splendid one; and I feel certain if it catches Chalmers, it will give him all he wants. By this time Sweeny and Hatch must be there too. Give me the earliest news possible. I want to assemble my special command as soon as I can here and at Iuka, therefore I want all detachments collected at their division headquarters.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 13, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN :

Cars all went to Memphis yesterday. I ordered your men at Moscow to come here this morning. I believe Sweeny has some of Spooner's men with him. The rest shall start to-morrow morning; will relieve brigade at Pocahontas. Have heard nothing from Corse or Hatch since you left here.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 13, 1863.*

Colonel MERSY :

Relieve the brigade of Sherman's command, and allow them to move on to Corinth. We must do the best we can with our own forces.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General CARR,
La Grange, Tenn. :

General Sherman must have a battery. He can take Welker's or Richardson's as you and he agree. If he will be satisfied with Richardson's I should prefer it. Arrange that with him. Forage is being pushed out as fast as practicable. The whole rolling-stock is taken up with forage and rations for Corinth. Sweeny ought to be up with Chalmers and Richardson last night near Byhalia, at Ingraham's Mill.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 13, 1863.*

General SHERMAN :

Welker's battery is with Sweeny. General Hurlbut notified me that he was to give a good battery. I supposed he meant company and all, and had intended Richardson's for you, which is a good one, rather short of men, but they are all in the same fix.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
La Grange, Tenn. :

Send word to Hatch and Sweeny to press Chalmers to the sharpest extent; to destroy all bridges, mills, and corn-fields, from the Tallahatchie to Coldwater; to take all the horses and mules south of the Tennessee line and drive in all stock that can be available. Let the command reassemble from pursuit near Quinn and Jackson's Mill and report from there.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
In the Field, Hudsonville, October 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
La Grange :

I have just received General Hurlbut's dispatch directing me "to press Chalmers to the sharpest extent; to destroy all bridges, mills, and corn-fields, from the Tallahatchie to Coldwater; to take all horses and mules south of the Tennessee line and drive in all the stock that can be available, and to report from Quinn and Jackson's Mill."

I have just returned here from Holly Springs, where I learned that Chalmers had crossed the Coldwater Sunday night on his way south, and thought it useless to follow any farther with my infantry, as he must be on the south side of the Tallahatchie by this time. I have heard nothing from the cavalry since yesterday morning, and have not the slightest idea of where they are or what they are doing at present. I will leave here for the Tallahatchie in the morning, moving in the direction of Quinn and Jackson's Mill by the way of Holly Springs, from which place I will report. I have but three days' rations, but I can get along on those for six days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

I have just ascertained that my command is short for rations, coffee; please send me 300 pounds.

IN THE FIELD,
One Mile North of Holly Springs, [October 13, 1863.]
Brigadier-General SWEENEY :

I have captured 9 of the enemy's pickets here, and learn from them that Chalmers' force crossed Coldwater at Quinn's Mill Sunday evening [11th]; they were west of here and in vicinity of Pigeon Roost yesterday at 10 a. m., moving south. I shall stop here for orders from you, and send Kelly down the road to Lockhart's Mill to scout it, as I presume you will not desire me to move there now.

Yours, truly,

E. W. RICE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 13, 1863.
Col. H. BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

General Sherman is drawing all his forces to Corinth. He ordered Corse's division to go from Collierville to Mount Pleasant, but to continue their march to the eastward, and to fall into the road again at or east of this place. He telegraphs me that Major-General Hurlbut promised him the guns of Welker's battery—six Napoleons. I replied to him that they were with Sweeney and could not be got at at present. Major-General Hurlbut notified me some time since

that he would have to give Sherman a battery and a good one, and I had designed Richardson's for him, which is a good battery, and which I think could be transferred with greatest advantage to the service and to the two corps. Richardson wants to go. I have notified General Sherman also of this.

I presume that the attention of the major-general commanding is directed to the question of forage, but hope he will pardon me for repeating that it is a matter of almost vital importance to have plenty of food for our horses, hay as well as grain. Animals exposed to such hardships and such weather will last, even the best of them, but a few days without plenty of food, and there is but little within the usual limits of our expeditions.

As there is but little of my force remaining at Corinth, and the place depends for its security upon the forces of Major-General Sherman, I propose to remain here until General Sweeny's operations culminate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I would be glad for the general to give me some positive order about the guns.

E. A. C.,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 13, 1863—11 p. m.*
(Received 14th.)

General HURLBUT:

General Sweeny's dispatch which I telegraphed you about 6 o'clock is all I have heard to-day. It left him about 12 m.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP DAVIES, *October 13, 1863.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One of my scouts reports 4,000 well-mounted men passed east on Thursday, by way of Fulton, from Okolona, to re-enforce Bragg. Part of them said they belonged to Dick Taylor's command and part to Van Dorn's old command. There are yet 4,000 men at Okolona. This accords with the statement of the refugee I sent you yesterday. I am informed also the rebels are re-enforcing Bragg in every possible way, and are abandoning, for this purpose, all the country south of us. The first intention was to force a way into Tennessee past Rosecrans' right flank. There is also a rebel force on the other side of the Tennessee River below Hamburg, the strength not known. It is reported the citizens of North Alabama have arisen in favor of the Union and whipped Colonel Forrest, killing, among others, one of his lieutenants. The Union people there are called the Lie-outs, and have a band of 900 organized and armed and ready to fight for us. This news comes from a man who traveled 300 miles among them, and I believe is reliable.

P. E. BURKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, October 13, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Louisville :

It is important that you remain at Louisville for some time longer, and do not leave without first notifying me long enough beforehand to give you some further instructions. Please report daily the state of things as to transportation, &c. Everything must give way to military use of the road. Any requisitions you make shall be enforced.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War.*LOUISVILLE, *October 13, 1863—10.30 p. m.**(Received 1.45 a. m., 14th.)*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War :

Your message received and will be conformed to. I think I had better visit Nashville and see if matters cannot be improved. From there south the evidences that reach me here indicate that matters are in a very unsatisfactory shape.

THOS. A. SCOTT,

Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,

Confederate Forces :

GENERAL : Some of our medical officers within your lines have sent word that they are informed they will be retained by you and forwarded to Richmond as prisoners of war. As that would be in violation of the terms of the cartel and contrary to the constant practice toward your medical officers within the lines of this army, I sincerely trust it is not so. While, therefore, writing to you to ascertain if there be any foundation for the report, I beg to remind you that such a course would be a case of peculiar and aggravated hardship, and this would deprive them of the medical attendance we had with much effort provided. I earnestly hope you will send us those medical officers now within your lines, whose services are much required with our wounded still remaining in your hands. Humanity demands their services with the wounded we received from you.

I am, very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C. :

Surg. L. J. Dixon, First Wisconsin Volunteers, was taken prisoner by the enemy during the recent battle. In a letter addressed to the

chaplain of this regiment, and sent to our lines by flag of truce, he says the rebels say that under the present arrangement he is a prisoner of war. The letter was written from Ringgold on the Chattanooga and Dalton Railroad on his way to Richmond. I am not advised of any change in the cartel and continue to regard surgeons and chaplains of the Confederate Army, who fall into my hands, as non-combatants and entitled to unconditional release as provided by existing orders. Please advise me if any change has taken place in the policy of the Government in regard to these officers, that I may be governed accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *October 13, 1863—1.35 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Chattanooga:

Your message received. We receive here about one hundred cars per day to forward animals and equipment of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and the cattle, rations, and forage as ordered for your army. There is an abundance of equipment on the line between this and Bridgeport to supply one hundred and forty cars per day if they are handled promptly. The cars should be run through from Louisville to Bridgeport without transshipment or delay at Nashville that contain supplies shipped from Louisville for your army. There is a large number of horses and cattle ordered to this point which will go forward rapidly if the cars are returned. Should Colonel Innes be deficient in motive power I can borrow some engines from the Louisville road until those on the way for the Government arrive and are ready for service.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, *October 13, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Col. T. A. Scott sends me the following message this a. m.:

I have a message from General Meigs, Quartermaster-General, showing the necessity of forwarding wagons, mules, &c., of eastern corps immediately. In order to do it promptly I must have flats. Please send all you can spare to Louisville and Nashville depot to-day, so that they can be brought to Louisville to-night.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

I have arranged with Colonel Simmons to send all my stock-cars to Bowling Green for cattle, which I understand you are much in need of now. I can load forage just as well in flats as box-cars. If I send the stock-cars to Bowling Green and my flats to Louisville I will run short. It does seem to me there ought to be some understanding about this transportation, and I ought to act under orders only from commanding general. I receive telegrams every day to

send cars to the rear. Can't the Louisville road do this kind of freighting without calling upon us for cars? It is hard to keep up both ends of this thing. Please see General Meigs, and decide upon what action you desire me to take. I will, of course, cheerfully obey any instructions I may receive, but I should like them to come from department headquarters. Hodges says I must not do anything to interfere with movements of forage.

Respectfully,

WM. P. INNES,
Colonel and Military Superintendent.

STEVENSON, October 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel HODGES,
Chief Quartermaster, Nashville:

General Hooker desires the transportation, artillery, baggage, and articles belonging to the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, sent forward to the exclusion of everything else, not ordered by the general commanding this department. This is necessary that these troops may be ready to take the field.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that owing to General W. F. Smith's absence he wished me to report that the mountain road to the top of the mountain is now completed.

Very respectfully,

CAMPBELL TUCKER,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT WOOD, October 13, 1863.

Capt. W. LEONARD:

CAPTAIN: On account of the fog and rain it has been impossible for me to note the changes of appearance of the enemy. On the right of the Bald Knob east of southeast corner of open field adjoining railroad in front of Fort Wood, and nearer our lines than it has yet been, is the smoke of a camp.

Several shots resembling artillery have been heard during the day. They sounded as if fired on east side of Mission Ridge. Considerable cheering in the camps on our left this evening.

Respectfully,

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS :

The general commanding directs that until the trains of the Fourteenth and Fourth Corps can be re-organized so as to subsist the corps as heretofore, provisions will be drawn from the post commissary on consolidated requisitions of division commanders, approved by corps commanders and forwarded to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. G. Granger.)

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.

The general commanding desires to return his thanks to the officers and men of this command for their assiduity and energy in finishing our exterior defensive works to completion.

He finds it necessary to ask a continuation of that energy, assiduity, and labor, to complete the interior defenses with all possible dispatch; the highest interests are at stake on their speedy completion. Let every nerve be strained and every energy taxed to effect the object. The general commanding confidently appeals to the commands on fatigue duty to expedite these essential labors.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
 No. 1. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

In accordance with Department General Orders, No. 231, the undersigned assumes direction of the artillery of the Army of the Cumberland. The following-named officers are announced as the staff :

Maj. John Mendenhall, Fourth U. S. Artillery, assistant chief of artillery.

Capt. Louis J. Lambert, assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. George S. Roper, commissary of subsistence, commissary of subsistence and quartermaster.

First Lieut. Ira V. Germain and Second Lieut. Thomas V. Webb, aides-de-camp.

Official reports, returns, &c., will be made direct to this office by division chiefs of artillery.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Chief of Artillery,

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.

[Capt. T. C. WILLIAMS, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*:]

SIR: During the absence of Brigadier-General Starkweather, and Colonel Hambright being unwell and unable to attend to the duties as commanding officer of this brigade, I hereby assume command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

WILLIAM SIRWELL,
Colonel Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Williams' Island, October 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the Haley trace road cleared of dead animals and broken wagons. The enemy in considerable force yet occupy the opposite bank of the river. The force under command of Major Shane, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, failed to dislodge them, the artillery (Napoleon guns) having proved ineffective, nor do I think guns of longer range could be used with much advantage. Work upon the road is suspended, as for nearly 4 miles the men are exposed to the fire of sharpshooters. Trains passed over the new route up the mountain yesterday.

I am, very respectfully,

HUBBARD K. MILWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 13, 1863—10 a. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet this a. m. At Penny's Ford the enemy have 1,900—Wood with 1,000, and Pegram with 900. Some of the citizens on the opposite side raised a black flag, which, the refugees on this side say, means that some one has been killed by the rebels, and that there is great danger.

I am, colonel, very obediently,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HARRISON'S LANDING, *October 13, 1863—11 a. m.*

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: My pickets along the river report hearing the cars running opposite here last night and this morning. Considerable activity was evident, but the road is so distant the trains could not be counted and it was difficult to tell which way they were running, but supposed to be up the river.

I am, colonel,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN :

The general directs me to say that General McCook reported to him that a prisoner taken in the recent battle of Chickamauga had upon his person a copy of his parole as a Vicksburg prisoner ; and also an order returning him to duty on the ground stated in the order that the Vicksburg parole was illegal and not binding. General McCook was requested to make an official statement of it, but in the hurry of leaving he probably forgot to do so. The general commanding desires that you investigate the matter and make an official report of it to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps :

GENERAL : Owing to the rain-storm the general commanding directs that the movements indicated by instructions sent to you last night, so far as they have not been made at present, be delayed until further orders, provided no part of the lines are left exposed thereby.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Wood.)

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN :

GENERAL : Private J. S. Sanders, Company E, Third Arkansas, deserted and came to our lines this morning. His regiment has been stationed at the foot of Lookout Mountain and has been all over the mountain side. He says the enemy have one hundred and fifteen guns on the mountain side ; no heavy guns. They have a number of siege guns on Missionary Ridge.

General Anderson's division of Ewell's corps arrived from Virginia Saturday night, and the enemy were looking for another division last night.

Davis and General Lee reviewed the troops where Sanders was stationed Sunday. Sanders had often seen Lee in Virginia and saw him here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade on Outpost Duty.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourth Army Corps :

CAPTAIN : This morning at daylight, according to orders, my command struck camp, and are yet standing in the rain waiting to be relieved. General Hazen sent a staff officer to say he was ready to relieve my troops, but soon after sent word that he had received orders not to move until after the rain. Must my troops stand in the rain all day for the reason they obeyed orders and others did not—that is, to move at daylight? I await the general's instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ANDERSON'S CROSS-ROADS,
October 13, 1863—6 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland :

COLONEL : Your communication of 6 p. m. yesterday, directing arrest, &c., of depredators, received. General Morgan has ordered Colonel Smith, of Sixteenth Illinois, to assume command of forces here. Presuming that this movement supersedes the authority I received from department headquarters, I shall pass to Colonel Smith all communications and information in my hands unless ordered otherwise.

Tools from Stevenson, sent for in obedience to your orders of 10th, I expect to-day. Twenty-first Kentucky reports four companies on side of mountain next Chattanooga; remainder 1 mile beyond gulch, 7 miles from here.

Courier-line is established to connect with Colonel Palmer, 12 miles north of this, at Roberson's. Valley is well picketed. Have alternation of rifle-pit and brush-fence across my entire front, reaching from the river to the woods near the eastern mountain. River is not passable from my left front picket for 2 miles, giving perfect defense against cavalry. But few wagons to pass up this morning. Constant rain last night, still falling, makes road quite slippery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN TILLSON,
Colonel Tenth Illinois Infantry.

[Indorsement.]

The Sixteenth Illinois had gone to Anderson's Cross-Roads on the first order sent General Morgan to move there with his command. Colonel Smith ranks Tillson, which accounts for Morgan's order.

C. G.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Anderson's Cross-Roads, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland :

COLONEL : I have the honor to report that I reached this point, with the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers and Beebe's Tenth Wisconsin

Battery, on the evening of October 11, and on the day following assumed command of the U. S. forces here, in compliance with orders from Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan. I found the arrangements for defense and properly repairing the road over the mountain well devised and executed by Col. John Tillson, Tenth Illinois Volunteers, my predecessor.

I will endeavor to complete the work thus begun as speedily as possible. The heavy rain of the last twenty-four hours has greatly damaged the roads, and will necessitate the detail of a large fatigue force to repair them. I will also endeavor to procure some rope, which will facilitate the assistance of trains over the mountain. I have no doubt with the force here I will be able to advance the trains as fast as they arrive. No rebels have been seen, nor can I hear of any, in this vicinity.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
North Chickamauga, October 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

According to orders received from General Rosecrans, I sent Colonel Dilworth with three companies to Moccasin Gap, where they arrived about 2 a. m. last night. They built the fires around the church in the gap, which they will keep until further orders. Inclosed you will please find a map* of this section as far out as Walden's Ridge. It is made upon the last piece of tracing paper that I have. Can't the Engineer Department furnish me with draughting paper? I'll map up all this country. The maps furnished by the department are wrong in almost every particular.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NASHVILLE, October 13, 1863—5.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Brigadier-General Morgan has ordered the Thirteenth Wisconsin and Twenty-eighth Kentucky, First Brigade, my division, to move to Battle Creek. He claims to do this by order from you. Major-General Hooker telegraphs to know if this is right.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

STEVENSON, October 13, 1863.

General GRANGER, *Nashville:*

Anything by telegraph or otherwise from the direction of Columbia concerning the whereabouts of the raiders or our cavalry pursuing?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Rankin's Ferry, October 13, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report all still quiet here; captured one man in rebel uniform yesterday, attempting to cross to the other side of the river. A rebel mail was taken at the residence of a citizen; was opened and read, and burned in the presence of a patrol. It contained no information worthy to report. Orders have been given to him that everything captured be brought hereafter to these headquarters. A boat was taken yesterday at the foot of Oats Island, where the mail was crossed. I have ordered a dismounted patrol from Eyer's Ford to the foot of Oats Island under cover. I have also established a picket under cover at the foot of Oats Island. Another mail is expected from the other side this week, and I have taken measures to endeavor to capture it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. WELLS,
Captain Second Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Caperton's Ferry, Ala., October 13, 1863.

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,

Aide-de-Camp, Hdqrs. Department of the Cumberland:

MAJOR: No enemy has been seen down the river as far as Larkinsville, except their pickets and patrols across the river. It is reported that the rebels are conscripting in Huntsville.

Inclosed I send you a report* of the medical director of the brigade pertaining to the condition of this command. I would respectfully state that quite a number of reports have been forwarded through the proper channels, with a hope that the command could be somewhat bettered by it, but as yet nothing has been done, and I take this liberty to call your attention to the fact.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
New Market, October 13, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General CROOK,

Commanding Second Division Cavalry:

GENERAL: Roddey came down here from toward Salem yesterday p. m.; he met our advance near here, and turned back immediately; came to New Market and turned to the left as you come this way, and has gone in the direction of Sulphur Springs and Athens.

The general commanding directs that you immediately turn out all broken-down horses and send them with the dismounted men to Decherd. With the remainder of your command strike by the most direct route to Athens, and you will strike them. We have reports

* Not found.

that they design trying to cross at Brown's Ferry. From citizens we learn they consider themselves in a tight fix, and they say that unless they get re-enforcements they are gone up; therefore make forced marches and you will strike them.

I am throwing out my poor horses, and will pursue them closely. Use all possible dispatch in getting off and travel fast, and we shall capture them. The general thinks you will be able to strike them and we can use them up.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Twenty Miles from Athens, October 13, 1863—3 p. m.

[General CROOK:]

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has concluded to discontinue the pursuit of Roddey, as he thinks he has the start of us so much that it would not be possible to overtake him to-night, and he would probably get across the Tennessee during the night, and to follow him farther would be uselessly wearing out our horses, which are already very badly worn down. You will therefore countermarch your column, and move by the most direct and best route to Winchester.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR.

STEVENSON, *October 13, 1863—10 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

Dispatch of October 12 received. I know of no rebel pickets established nearer than those already reported on the south side of the Tennessee River. Please see report of refugee reported by General Howard yesterday. The last of last week Major-General Howard sent some small foraging parties down the river about 5 miles on the south side to some corn-fields, and it is not unlikely the enemy may have dispatched a small force to stop it. This I will ascertain as soon as I am provided with the means to prosecute the foraging. If there is any picket there it will be knocked out of the way.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 13, 1863—10 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD:

Your dispatch of yesterday indicates that Colonel Watkins is of my command. Is this so? Yesterday I required a squadron of cavalry to go as an escort for the wagons of the Eleventh Corps, expected at Decherd Thursday next, when Colonel Watkins reported

that he could not spare them, all of his available force being employed under the orders of Major-General Rosecrans and his division commander.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 13, 1863—10 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD :

The withdrawal of all the forces on the line of communication and vicinity deprives me of the greater part of my transportation for hauling in forage. Almost all the wagons go with those troops, those for my corps not having arrived. I learn that the wagons and ambulances for the Eleventh Corps left yesterday, and will, I suppose, be five or six days in reaching their destination, as they come loaded. I cannot hear that those for the Twelfth Corps have yet left Nashville.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 13, 1863—7.50 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD :

Captain Edwards promises to complete boat middle of next week. General Howard has given him calkers, and will furnish every assistance.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 13, 1863—8 p. m.*

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Arrival of wagon trains and on hand to-day, 473 ; departures, 124, loaded with subsistence. Eighty of these belonged to General Palmer's supply train, the balance to Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Three hundred and forty-nine wagons remain at this post. No railroad arrivals to report. The train due at 5.45 not in ; expected at 10 p. m. Freight-train behind. Nothing from outposts nor from the raiders. Heavy rain last night and at intervals to-day ; raining now. Horses of Eleventh and Twelfth Corps not yet arrived.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 13, 1863.*

Major-General SLOCUM :
Wartrace :

Make arrangements to secure and gather at once all corn and forage adjacent to your posts and commands ; offer liberal price in cash and get citizens to bring it in.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 13, 1863*

Major-General SLOCUM,

Wartrace:

Have you any reports from the raiders, their whereabouts, or from our cavalry in pursuit of them? Send to Colonel Galbraith at Shelbyville to bring you intelligence.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 26. }

HDQRS. TWELFTH CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

Pursuant to orders received from Major-General Hooker, commanding defenses of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the undersigned hereby assumes command of all the troops on the line of the above road, between Murfreesborough and Tantaloon.

This order will be published at every post in this command.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

DECHERD, *October 13, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel RODGERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing has occurred along my lines. A citizen reports 500 rebel cavalry going toward Union yesterday from south. I have sent out scouts.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Decherd, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of 12th instant at 11 o'clock this morning, which I immediately answered by telegraph as follows:

I have Twentieth Connecticut at Cowan and Third Maryland at tunnel, 2 miles beyond. Colonel Ross commanding at Cowan and vicinity. Tantaloon is held by Eleventh Corps, ordered by General Hooker. Ruger has One hundred and seventh New York, Second Massachusetts, and Third Wisconsin at Elk River and intermediate points. Colonel Hawley is senior officer. General Ruger has with him the other three regiments of his brigade at Tullahoma. General Knipe has his four other regiments here and vicinity. Woodbury's battery is here. Best's has not reported to me. I shall probably send two guns to Cowan. Do you require daily reports of strength or occurrences and changes only? I reported disposition of troops on the 10th. We have no transportation and are out of rations and forage. Some forage could be got if we had teams.

I send this communication by first train as the telegraph could not be depended upon. I hope to be able to-day to forward to you the reports of the brigade commanders with full particulars. I ordered them (see copy of Special Orders, No. 104, sent you by Captain Beman) on the 11th.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

P. S.—There are at Cowan nearly 1,200 convalescents of the Army of the Cumberland. Most of them, I am informed, fit for duty; but 150 armed. I shall order Colonel Ross to make a special report in the case. These men should be sent to their regiments. They are of no use at Cowan, and I imagine are suffering for discipline and drill.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 12TH ARMY CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

Capt. S. E. PITTMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

SIR: Pursuant to orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the disposition, strength, &c., of forces on the line of the railroad from Decherd to Tullahoma, including the latter point:

Command.	Strength.	Commanding officer.	Remarks.
<i>Elk River.</i>			
3d Wisconsin Volunteers	312	Colonel Hawley	Col. W. Hawley, commanding forces at Elk River.
2d Massachusetts Volunteers	290	Colonel Cogswell	
107th New York (eight companies)	270	Colonel Crane	
102d Ohio Volunteers	290	Major Elliott	
1st United States (colored)	800	Colonel Thompson	
33d Indiana (detachment)	60	Captain Seaton	
2d Kentucky Battery	82	Captain Hewett	
Engineer troops (detachment)	155	.....
<i>Estill Springs.</i>			
107th New York Volunteers (two companies) ..	67	.....
<i>Trestle-work 3 miles south of Tullahoma.</i>			
150th New York Volunteers (three companies) ..	120	Captain Wickes	
<i>Tullahoma.</i>			
27th Indiana Volunteers	320	Colonel Colgrove	Two 12-pounder Napoleons; two 3-inch rifled.
13th New Jersey Volunteers	331	Colonel Carman	
150th New York Volunteers (seven companies) ..	280	Colonel Ketcham	
33d Indiana Volunteers (five companies)	286	Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson	
9th Ohio Battery (two sections)	84	Capt. H. B. York	

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to reply to your note of 12th instant, received at 10 a. m. to-day.

Colonel Cobham was ordered by telegraph at 10.15 this morning to detach two companies to Shelbyville.

The following is a statement of the disposition of my command :
 Second Brigade, Col. G. A. Cobham, headquarters at Christiana.
 One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. T. M. Walker, at Christiana, on picket duty and patrolling the railroad from within 3 miles of Murfreesborough to Murray's Cut.

One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. F. L. Gimber, at the Millersburg and Columbus Cross-Roads, on picket and patrolling railroad to connect with One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. W. Rickards, at Fosterville (two companies at Shelbyville), on picket, patrolling railroad to Bell Buckle, and connecting with One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. S. Greene, headquarters at Murfreesborough.

Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. von Hammerstein, on railroad bridge over west fork of Stone's River, about 3 miles south of Murfreesborough.

Sixtieth New York Volunteers, Col. A. Godard ; One hundred and second New York Volunteers, Colonel Lane, and Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers, Col. H. C. Gilbert, stationed at Murfreesborough, near railroad depot.

One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. B. Randall ; Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. W. L. Utey, and detachments of convalescents, in Fortress Rosecrans, near Murfreesborough.

Fortress Rosecrans, Maj. C. Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery, commanding.

Detachment of dismounted cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. J. Seibert, on Court-House Square, Murfreesborough.

Detachment of Fourth East Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. M. Thornburgh, at Murfreesborough when not out on scouting duty.

Detachment of infantry, First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Lieut. G. W. Boggess, near Fortress Rosecrans.
 First Brigade, Col. C. Candy, headquarters at Duck River.

Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, at Wartrace.

Twenty-eighth and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Duck River.

Fifth and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, at Normandy trestle.

I have telegraphed to Colonel Candy for a detailed statement of his posts and their commanding officers' names, but have not received it. I will forward it as soon as it comes to hand.

The One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, Col. D. Ireland, of Third Brigade, is guarding wagons going to Tanton.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 13, 1863—2 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Murfreesborough :

The general commanding directs you, immediately on the receipt of this dispatch—no matter at what time of night it reaches you—

to order Captain Rziha, chief engineer at Murfreesborough, to send the tools to the depot without any delay, as he was ordered several days ago. When the tools are loaded on the car you will inform Colonel Innes of the fact by telegraph, and then put Captain Rziha in arrest till he has answered for his neglect of duty.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *October 13, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The tools are being loaded rapidly. I am offering every facility to have them sent without delay. When sent will telegraph. Colonel Innes will carry out the remaining portion of your instructions. Can I be of any further assistance?

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

STEVENSON, *October 13, 1863—10 a. m.*

Major-General HOWARD :

Soon after your departure last night I was asked if I could send a division over the river early this morning. I replied that I was fearful that no battery would be in readiness to accompany it so early. Have all the horses of your batteries reached you, or have the horses for the general and field officers, and if not, are they on the way? I suppose they are on the way.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 13, 1863.*

Major-General HOWARD :

How does Edwards get on building the steamer? General Rosecrans desires that he be hurried up; its preparation is of great importance; see if you can facilitate it in any way.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 13, 1863—5 p. m.*

Major-General HOWARD :

The commanding general of the department desires that you send a small party to-morrow to ascertain whether or not the enemy have any pickets in your vicinity on the south side of the river.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 13, 1863—9.15 p. m.*Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your order relative to the One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers has been received. Colonel Fox of that regiment is now in command of this post and is a valuable officer. The regiment numbers only 380 men present, with a lieutenant-colonel and major for duty. Will the commanding general not allow Colonel Fox to remain in command of this post instead of going to Nashville with the regiment, which from the dispatch I infer will soon return?

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*BRIDGEPORT, ALA.,
*October 13, 1863.*Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps, Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions I have examined the traveled road to Battle Creek and over unfavorable ground. About 1 mile from Bridgeport commences thick and very heavy timber extending a mile across a swampy bottom intersected by a branch or bayou about 40 feet wide and 6 feet deep, with 2 feet of water at present—bottom of tough clay.

I succeeded in placing the abutments of a new bridge yesterday, and the bridge will be completed on the first fair working day. The new road is also opened out through the worst part of the swamp and ready for the corduroy. The timber being heavy white oak and elm is difficult to work into a corduroy; it will be necessary to slab some of the larger trees and use the slabs as planks. The unfavorable character of the timber and the scantiness of means of transportation will necessarily make it a longer job than under more favorable circumstances. By the signs on the trees of the swamp and also on the Battle Creek bottoms, I am certain they are both subject to overflows, the water rising above the bottoms as high as 4 or 5 feet. The mosses on the trees indicate the fact, and also that the overflows are frequent. An overflow of 1 foot would render the road extremely useless.

The road as now traveled to Battle Creek passes alongside of a graded railroad track, which I examined on my return and found the grade complete and ready for the cross-ties for nearly the entire distance to Battle Creek, and I am told that the grade continues up to Jasper; that the timbers for a bridge are on the ground at Jasper. There are also some timbers, apparently for the bridge, across the bayou near Bridgeport. I am quite certain we could put down the ties ready for the iron much quicker than we can make a corduroy road. A communication by rail to Jasper, 12 miles, would save 24 miles travel of the trains, and would be certain and safe above the overflow. In case this graded road-bed be not used for a railroad, it would be better to use it for a single track of the corduroy or slab road. In order to do this the high embankment across the bottom must be cut down and somewhat impaired to make it wide enough for the purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. G. LE DUC,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

October 14, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

I don't know how dependent the army at Chattanooga is upon the present line for supply, but I think the railroad might be extended so as to save wagon transportation for at least 6 miles with very little expense. I forward the quartermaster's report for the general's information.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 14, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information and instructions thereon of the major-general commanding department.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

The road to be begun at once.

W. S. R.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 13, 1863.

(Received 3.40 a. m., 14th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There are over 4,000 troops without arms. The troops are unsafe in camp, and will be dispersed or captured by guerrilla bands. Troops are needed for defense. Cannot these troops be armed as soon as enlisted and enrolled? Will you order the ordnance officer here to furnish arms on requisition of the officers, approved by General Boyle? Will you have ordnance officer here supplied with proper arms, or will you give authority for State to purchase arms?

By order of the Governor:

S. G. SUDDARTH,
Quartermaster-General.

RHEATOWN, TENN., October 13, 1863.

(Received 1.10 a. m., 14th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

We now occupy the country again up to near Carter's Station, and can in all likelihood hold it that far if no necessity exists to send forces to Rosecrans. We cannot hold this section of the country if any considerable portion of our force goes to Rosecrans. The necessity therefore exists for the retention of our whole force, or for the evacuation of East Tennessee in order to join Rosecrans with our whole force. The movements of the troops up here at this time have already attracted a considerable portion of the enemy's force at Athens.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 169. } *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 13, 1863.*

Surg. William S. King, U. S. Army, having reported to the major-general commanding, in obedience to the orders of the War Department, is announced as medical director of this department, to date from the 8th instant. He will be respected accordingly. Until further orders his headquarters will be Cincinnati, Ohio.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

N. H. MCLEAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Munfordville, Ky., October 13, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

When the guerrilla Captain Richardson passed through the county toward Lebanon railroad it was his intention to rob the bank at Greensburg ; also destroy the papers of commissioner of internal revenue, whose headquarters are at that place. Captain Richardson stopped near that place, but was prevented from carrying his plans into execution, having learned that a Federal force was at the place. Permit me to suggest the propriety of sending one company from Lebanon to Greensburg to protect the bank and internal-revenue office. It would also give timely notice of rebels passing between Glasgow and Columbia, one of their main routes. If you adopt my suggestions, please give me notice, as it will aid me materially in driving out guerrillas, and afford great protection to the country south of that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 13, 1863.*

General MANSON :

The rebel scout that came into Sweet Water last night remained there only a few minutes, and then left, being bearer of dispatch to troops coming up from the direction of Cotton Port toward Sweet Water.

The troops are thought to have camped about 10 miles from Sweet Water, close to Prigmore's farm. A soldier of the Eighth Michigan, who was left by Colonel Byrd between Athens and Calhoun, has made his way through them in citizen's clothing, without being paroled. He thinks they have about the same number that they heretofore had, somewhere between 8,000 and 10,000. The soldier is quite an intelligent man, by the name of Clarke. He came through the woods, avoiding the rebels as much as possible. Did not see infantry or artillery, and got his information mostly from hearing the citizens at different places talk.

Captain Scott has returned from Prigmore's, bringing very little news. A small regiment that had camped there left last night, falling back toward Cotton Port. He followed as far as was prudent.

considering the great number of cross-roads abounding through that country, without obtaining any reliable information.

All of my scouts that ran into the enemy day before yesterday on the Cotton Port road have returned, except 8 privates and 1 lieutenant. They are doubtless captured.

WOLFORD,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 21. } *Big Black River, Miss., October 14, 1863.*

I. The order of march for to-morrow will be as follows: Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. Commanding officers of regiments will report in person to the colonel commanding at Messinger's Ford, at 5 o'clock promptly.

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 163. } *Camp near Messinger's, October 14, 1863.*

I. The order of march to-morrow will be the same as the order to-day, except as to the trains, which will be distributed according to Special Field Orders, No. 1, of Major-General McPherson.

II. After reveille to-morrow morning all use of music will cease in the division until further orders.

By command of Major-General Logan:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, October 14, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I will send some cavalry to feel to my flank as I advance. Can you spare me a regiment, and which one? Welker's battery is off with Sweeny. I would like one from here; it can well be spared, as there is much artillery here. I hope Hatch will obliterate Chalmers. I hear of nothing this side of Okolona. Lee has passed by Tusculumbia with 4,000 cavalry, but there is a report, which I discredit, that he was resisted on passing over the Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Comdg. Dist. of Northeast Arkansas, Helena, Ark.:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 10th is received. It is impossible to send the contrabands at and near Helena north. They must be employed and fed where they are. Had anything like ordinary care

and foresight been exercised by the chaplains, who have pretended to look after them, they would have been comfortably prepared for winter out of their own labor.

But this whole business has been thrown into the hands of men utterly incompetent by education and position to control these people, and who in many instances have neglected their trust. Orders now require that these camps be in the hands of military officers who must reduce this black chaos into order, and the chaplains be confined to their legitimate duties. More time and money has been squandered than can ever be repaid or accounted for. Industry must be enforced for a time upon this people until it becomes a habit.

You will cause a return to be made of all contrabands of both sexes within your command not actually taken up on military rolls, and report the same with the names of the military officers in charge as soon as practicable. Let the ages be set forth also, and the physical ability.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Sixth Division, Columbus, Ky.:

GENERAL: It is reported that Biffle and Newsom from the north, combining all the scattered bands in West Tennessee, are to be joined by Richardson from the south at Poplar Corner, in Madison County, west of Jackson, on Friday next, to make an attack on Fort Pillow. They expect to have 3,000 men, and also expect a battery from Tennessee River. I think Richardson will not get there as he is now being hotly driven south by Hatch and his cavalry. I will send a force from here to look them up; meanwhile the garrison at Fort Pillow should be advised of the proposed movement.

We have had several brushes with the enemy in heavy force along this line. He attacked Collierville with over 3,000 and with artillery. We had but 500, but it so happened that Sherman was there with a battalion of Thirteenth Regulars, and after several hours he was repulsed. Our loss heavy—20 killed, 60 wounded, and about 100 prisoners. Enemy's loss about 95, so far as we can learn. We had no artillery.

They fell back below Coldwater. Hatch engaged them yesterday. I have no news of the result as yet.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Hudsonville, October 14, 1863—7 a. m.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Commanding La Grange:

SIR: I send you a prisoner captured at Holly Springs. I think the coffee had better not be sent, as it is doubtful that it can overtake us. The men will probably suffer for rations some, but think

can get along. I shall start immediately on my return to Holly Springs. I send the inclosed dispatch from Colonel Hatch this morning. Had he communicated with me before, I should have been able to checkmate the enemy, but I fear it is too late. I shall, however, make a forced march to the Tallahatchie.

T. W. SWEENY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, October 13, 1863—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SWEENY:

GENERAL: I met enemy en route from Collierville, 2 miles south of Byhalia, yesterday 2 p. m.; drove him 4 miles after three hours' skirmish fighting; have followed him all this day, having skirmished their rear guard every step of the way. Am just opening a battle within three-fourths of a mile of the bridge, which here commands the Tallahatchie River. They have artillery and infantry, and their main force is still on this side. I am pressing them into the river.

E. HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Cox's Cross-Roads, October 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Comdg. Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I left Hudsonville at 7.30 a. m. to-day, and by a forced march arrived at this place at 4 p. m., a distance of 17 miles. I struck the head of Colonel Hatch's cavalry column, on its return at this place, the enemy having been driven across the Tallahatchie, and some distance beyond until it scattered. I shall return by way of Quinn's Mill as directed by General Hurlbut, starting to-morrow morning. If possible, should like two days' rations for 3,000 men, of sugar, coffee, and hard bread sent me at Quinn's Mill, as I shall be there to-morrow night. If they could be sent from Collierville, it would be much the nearer and better way. My command has but one day's rations. The instructions in reference to bringing in horses and mules, and destroying bridges and corn-fields [were received.]

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
In the Field, Hudsonville, Miss., October 14, 1863.

Col. E. HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, In the Field:

I just received your dispatch. Not having heard anything from you, and having heard that the enemy had succeeded in crossing at Quinn's Mill, I had started to retrace my steps, moving back from Holly Springs to this place yesterday. I shall start immediately for

the Tallahatchie to join you, making forced marches. Could I have had a communication from you before, or known of your whereabouts, I would have been at the Tallahatchie in time to prevent their crossing and given them a thrashing. Cause the men to be very sparing of their rations. Inform me of the state of things in front, movements, &c.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 16TH A. C.,
No. 119. { *In the Field, October 14, 1863.*

The troops of this command will subsist on half rations. The men must be economical with coffee.

By order of Col. E. W. Rice, commanding :

D. T. BOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 14, 1863—12.50 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Memphis, Tenn. :

Yours of the 10th is received. The important matter to be attended to is that of supplies. When Eastport can be reached by boats the use of the railroad can be dispensed with; but until that time it must be guarded as far as used. The Kentucky road can barely supply General Rosecrans. All these matters must be left to your own judgment, as circumstances may arise. Should the enemy be so strong as to prevent your going to Athens or connecting with General Rosecrans, you will, nevertheless, have assisted him greatly by drawing away a part of the enemy's forces.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MEMPHIS, *October 14, 1863—11 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN :

Arrived this morning. Will be off in a few hours. My orders are only to go to Cairo, and report from there by telegraph. McPherson will be in Canton to-day. He will remain there until Sunday or Monday next, and reconnoiter as far eastward as possible with cavalry in the mean time.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Corinth, October 14, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Memphis :

Railroad repaired to Bear Creek. Osterhaus at Iuka. John E. Smith at Burnsville. All my troops in motion by land. It is raining and roads heavy. I am collecting provisions and forage to the

fullest capacity of the road, and will move on to Tuscumbia at the earliest possible moment. Stephen D. Lee at Tuscumbia with about 4,000 of the Mississippi cavalry.

Accept the command of the great army of the center: don't hesitate. By your presence at Nashville you will unite all discordant elements and impress the enemy in proportion. All success and honor to you.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, October 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Tennessee:

SIR: I arrived here night before last, and find that the railroad has been repaired up to Iuka and will be done to-morrow to Bear Creek. Osterhaus' division is at Iuka with an advance guard at Bear Creek and Eastport. He himself goes to Eastport to-day and will report the actual condition of the river and country.

John E. Smith's division is at Glendale and Burnsville.

Morgan L. Smith's division I expected to find here, having arranged to that end. One brigade is here, but one brigade is this side of Pocahontas escorting the train of empty wagons I sent out to save railroad space. The other brigade of the division was halted at La Grange at the request of General Sweeny pending his expedition against the enemy reported near Salem. But inasmuch as General Carr has moved to La Grange with all his Corinth force, I have ordered the brigade to come forward at once; but two of the regiments, the Fifty-fifth Illinois and One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, have gone off on the expedition with General Sweeny. It was not right to divert any of my forces, as they will be taxed to their utmost by the marching and labor in reserve for us. I am in hopes that General Sweeny will have accomplished fully the object of his march in time to enable these regiments to overtake me at Iuka.

General Corse's division is marching in a body and were at La Grange last night. They will be here, I estimate, the day after to-morrow, when I will move forward to Iuka and prepare to march on Tuscumbia. I hear that one regiment of the enemy's cavalry, commanded by one Jess Forest, is at Cherokee, beyond Bear Creek, doubtless watching us. It is also reported from many quarters that a force of about 4,000 cavalry under General Stephen D. Lee marched from Okolona to Tuscumbia, and whilst crossing to the north side of the Tennessee were attacked by Union cavalry and driven back. I did not expect any of our people there at this time, and it may be Rosecrans has sent a force to Tuscumbia to find us and that it opportunely prevented Lee crossing. I am impatient to get forward, but the capacity of the railroad is far less than I estimated and it works very slowly indeed. Rains, too, have set in, making it hard on our marching and on the trains. There is not a particle of forage in this country, and when I got to Corinth the quartermaster had none. We hear of small squads of guerrillas north and south, and as a matter of course they will break this road. General Chalmers' force that attacked me at Collierville was made up of these local bands that had been assembled for that very purpose. Hatch should be

now on their heels, and I hope he will not stop till he has run them far south. I rather suppose the infantry force from Enterprise and Meridian has gone by rail to Chattanooga, and that all the organized cavalry in Mississippi has marched to get into Tennessee to the west of Rosecrans, leaving the guerrillas and irregulars to watch our forces near Vicksburg and along this line.

If it can be ascertained that Meridian and Enterprise are stripped, and Stephen D. Lee's cavalry have mostly gone to Tennessee, it would have a magnificent effect if the division at Natchez and the division from Big Black, with all possible cavalry, should march light and with great rapidity, making a junction about Brookhaven or Bahala Station and then push straight for Enterprise.

We know that Bragg is calling for re-enforcements, and that on the supposition that Vicksburg is left purely defensive they will not be expecting such a move. Could we break up good and effectual the railroad about Meridian, it would have a paralyzing effect on all Mississippi and Mobile.

I am satisfied that Stephen D. Lee in person, with some 4,000 mounted men, has gone to Tuscumbia. I hear of Whitfield's brigade being with him, but not a word of Cosby or Jackson. I rather think these are left at Canton, Vernon, &c., to watch Vicksburg. I don't hear of Logan up here either, and suppose he is back of and below Natchez. Chalmers' force that attacked Collierville was evidently composed of militia. There was not a military man along, I know, from their mode of attack. The artillery was handled as bad as possible, not an enfilading shot thrown at the fort or train of cars. It was a big scramble for plunder and bunglingly managed throughout. If Hatch has the force represented to me, and the necessary boldness, he can drive them to the wall.

I would like to have boats watch the Tennessee closely, and come up to Eastport the moment the waters admit. Then, if the occasion calls for it, Hurlbut could spare a large part of his command and throw it forward to Eastport, where they could reach me, or act south toward Columbus, Miss., as the case may require. The rains have set in here, and if they extend to the sources of the Tennessee, that river should be available to us in all November. I repeat my conviction that no reasonable amount of force can expect to protect a railroad from Memphis to Tuscumbia. A dozen men can break it any night.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., October 14, 1863.

Admiral D. D. PORTER, or
COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. NAVY,
Cairo:

DEAR ADMIRAL: I suppose you know that I am moving my corps to the Tennessee and farther, according to circumstances. The railroad out of Memphis is now in running order out to Bear Creek, and we may repair it to Tuscumbia, but as a source of supply it is too precarious to depend on.

As I came out on Sunday with my little battalion of regulars I happened at Collierville, 24 miles out from Memphis, just as General Chalmers with about 2,500 rebel cavalry demanded its surrender. The place was held by Colonel Anthony and six companies of the Sixty-sixth Indiana. I got my men off the cars in time, and we beat off General Chalmers. This illustrates the danger to the road, and I only refer to it to show that I must look to a less precarious channel of supply. The Tennessee River is now low, but it is raining at this moment and the season is far enough advanced for us to count on the Tennessee. I will be personally and officially obliged if you will allow one of your light-draught boats to watch that river and ascend it at the earliest possible moment to Eastport to communicate with me. The moment the stage of waters permit, I would prefer to draw my supplies that way, and I can have the means to haul out from there.

I have no doubt the rebels have every man that is in the Southern Confederacy now armed against us, and the most desperate struggle of the war must be expected. A large proportion of their men are forced; still we know the vindictive feelings that animate their whole people and should not be blinded by any false theories. You have almost finished your job, and can and will, doubtless, with infinite pleasure help us who must live whilst we penetrate the very bowels of their land.

* * * * *

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, October 14, 1863.

Colonel SPOONER,

La Grange:

Our railroad has not the capacity to carry more than the food and forage of the army; horses must come by land. There cannot be 600 sick in your brigade. The real sick can come in the cars, but the dodgers must march, if not more than 10 miles per day, for the cars are overtaxed. Horses must come on their own legs.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, October 14, 1863.

Maj. J. M. WRIGHT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR: Yours of September 18 overtook me here. I have no time to re-examine my letter of the 2d of September, which was written with a desire to serve General Buell. I do say that any one who makes any publication whatever during the existence of the war will do General Buell greater wrong than his worst enemy could desire. No matter what the motive and purpose of a writer may be, the world makes its own construction of motive. No one can misconstrue your kind intent, but, having been a member of General Buell's staff, your publication of a history will be construed as his act, for all know that you could not do such a thing without

consulting him; therefore, independent of the contents of the volume, whether confined to facts, witnessed by the narrator, or explaining results, it will complicate the general, and therefore do him a disservice. If the war were over and the time come for history, I would gladly give you any assistance in my power, but now that we are still daily grappling with a bitter enemy, I must repeat that it does excite us painfully to see publications treating of past events as though they were critical.

It was not and is not my purpose to rebuke you or any one not subject to my authority, or to discourage young officers who seek to improve their time and advance the cause of their profession and military literature, nor to cast disrespect on General Buell. But you asked me to assist in doing what I believe and know would injure General Buell more than you can realize. I know that General Buell is one of the coolest, most methodic, and patient men living. I feel assured in his letter-book and orders is the best history of his campaign; that every step taken was well considered, and record made of it. There is where the historian will look for his facts, and already an official body has elicited, in the form of evidence, every material fact of the events you propose to reduce to a historical treatise. I repeat my warning, if you persist in carrying out your plan you are bound to advise General Buell, and, if he assents, he will repent it forever. If, in warning you against so fatal a mistake, I impair my hitherto reputation for magnanimity, I don't see it. On the contrary, were I to fail in warning you of the danger in which you are about to involve your friend, I would have just reason to reproach myself always. The conception is wrong, and no matter how delicate and truthful the execution, such a publication as you foreshadow will involve General Buell in a controversy injurious to his well-earned reputation.

You know I am no newspaper favorite. I never see my name in print without a feeling of contamination, and I will undertake to forego half of my salary if the newspapers will ignore my name.

I do repeat, now is the time for work, and I know that every soldier and officer should be employed night and day. The present affords ample scope for every hand, and I never think without regret of such men as Buell and McClellan, and other first-rate soldiers, being unemployed when there is so much to be done. I never said Buell was thus unemployed of his own choice, and, I believe, I express the feelings of his heart when I say he would rather have a division this day than be out. As to my expressing disrespect for him, he knows better. He knows I always esteemed him as one of the best, if not the best, practical soldier of our army. I disagree with you *in toto* in your conclusions, and if you write a history of the Army of the Ohio now, before the war is all over, mark my words for it, you will regret it forever.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[CORINTH, October 14, 1863.]

General OSTERHAUS,
Iuka:

General Grant passed Memphis to-day for Cairo; telegraphs me that McPherson would be in Canton to-day and up to next Sunday.

Hatch is on the heels of Chalmers, pushing him toward Panola. Road all clear and working well. I will begin to send stores to Iuka. Corse's division is at Saulsbury. As soon as he comes I will come on. Push the repairs up to Bear Creek. I will soon have another division with you, as soon as I hear from Sweeny. Have you any confirmation of the report that Lee's cavalry was resisted in passing the Tennessee River at Tuscumbia? Do you hear anything of Union troops north of the Tennessee?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CORINTH, October 14, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS,
Iuka:

General John E. Smith's division will move to Burnsville. I wish you to provide all the materials for a bridge at Bear Creek, and as soon as Corse comes up, say two days, I will come forward and we will push on. Are there any boats at Eastport? I have no cavalry at all.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Iuka, Miss., October 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have just returned from Eastport. It is not more than 8 miles there, and the road is very good. Eastport itself is utterly destroyed. The river, which is now at a very low stage, is deep and at least 400 yards wide. There is no prospect whatever for a ford; no other than a pontoon or boat bridge will stand the current, which is very swift. The country between here and Eastport is intersected by many roads leading in every direction. I patrolled most of them and inquired about the movements of the enemy, but nobody was seen the last few days. At Eastport I could not find the vestige of a rebel. I fired across the river to attract attention, but everything remained quiet. I ordered my cavalry to follow the river down and return by way of Glendale. In my opinion there is no rebel force of any consequence this side of Tuscumbia, excepting, perhaps, some cavalry at the foot of Muscle Shoals.

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAULSBURY, October 14, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

In consequence of the rain I cannot make Corinth before day after to-morrow. Roads very slippery. Division all right. Spooner is with me with three of his regiments. The other two are with Sweeny.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

CIRCULAR.]

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,

October 14, 1863.

This command will move to-morrow morning, Spooner's brigade taking the advance. Colonel Spooner will see that the road is cleared at 5.30 a. m. Colonel Cockerill will follow with his command, so as to have road clear behind him at 6.15 a. m. Colonel Hicks will take up the line of march so soon as he finds the road clear, followed by Colonel Loomis, who will close up the rear and furnish guard for division train; also throw out a strong rear guard.

Brigade commanders will use every exertion to prevent straggling and all irregularities incidental to a rapid march. The command will endeavor to make Tuscumbia Creek in season to select good camping-ground.

While it is desirable to keep the division as compact as possible, brigade commanders will exercise their discretion, making such halts and at such times as is conducive to the interest and comfort of their men, being careful not to conflict with or encroach upon the rights of other brigades.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse :

E. B. HARLAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., October 14, 1863—2 a. m.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Louisville:

It is very desirable you should visit Nashville quickly as possible. Elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania are believed to have gone strongly Union, but you have no doubt received details.

Lee has been moving up and Meade falling back toward Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Louisville, Ky., October 14, 1863—1 p. m.**(Received 5.10 p. m.)*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Did not receive your message until 11 a. m.—too late to start to-day. Will ship 700 animals, one hundred wagons, twenty ambulances, 200 tons of commissary stores to-day, and will load several trains during the night if the property arrives from Indianapolis. Visit Nashville to-morrow. Political news good. Hope Meade will punish Lee.

THOS. A. SCOTT,

*Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.*LOUISVILLE, *October 14, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS :

There are three millions of rations to be shipped to your army. Can your chief commissary arrange to have the rations consigned some officer at Bridgeport, so that we could ship directly through

from Louisville to Bridgeport, thus avoiding the great transportation delay at Nashville? For in the same time the cars could be unloaded and started for Louisville we could get them to Bridgeport. With properly organized means to unload, the cars could be sent back without delay.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 14, 1863.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville:

Please get us cars at Chicago and Saint Louis to bring cattle for the army. J. N. Kellogg, contractor, will notify as to the number required.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 14, 1863.

General MEIGS,
Stevenson:

Please see to Nashville depot before you leave for East. See Innes about perfect accord with Louisville and Nashville road as to through trains to Bridgeport. Tell me what you learn of Sherman's troops. Soon as Twelfth Corps is down I want transportation of Eleventh sent.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 14, 1863—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.50 p. m., 15th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

No important changes on our front. Our cavalry operations not definitely reported. If Comstock will be well in six weeks, would like to have him for colonel of engineer regiment. Some whole regiments of volunteers wish to enlist as veterans in the engineer regiment. Will you please get the permission? It will be better, too, than to detail them on engineer duty. Please answer. Time is precious.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 14, 1863—3 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:
Has Bob White reached headquarters?

JONES.

CAMERON'S HILL,
October 14, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Heavy column of smoke 5 miles northeast, and one 40 degrees north of east, 5 miles distant.

HOWGATE.

OCTOBER 14, 1863—5.30 p. m.

HOWGATE :

Which side of river is smoke ? Is it new ?

MERRILL.

OCTOBER 14, 1863—6 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Think it is on this side. It is new.

HOWGATE.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 14, 1863—6.45 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Am I to remain in this station ? If so, I need a guard.

JONES,
Captain.

CAMERON'S HILL,
October 14, 1863—7 p. m.

Lieutenant FORAKER :

Did you see any smoke east of you before dark ? If so, where was it ?

HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE,
Chuttanooga, October 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
Chief Engineer :

GENERAL : I have the honor to make the following report of this morning's work on intrenchment :

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	No. men.	Reported.	Officer.
9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry...	2	3	14	76	8.30 a. m.	Lieut. Theodore Racek.
87th Indiana	2	3	14	35	8.30 a. m.	Lieut. W. W. Agnew.
35th Ohio Volunteer Infantry...	3	3	14	50	8.30 a. m.	Lieut. T. D. Mather.
105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry...	2	3	14	56	9.15 a. m.	Lieut. S. B. Lockwood.

The above details appeared on the site of the work and returned to their camps without doing any duty. The engineer officers were

instructed by me to conform to this principle, viz, that they were responsible for the work being assigned to the details and the tools furnished to execute it with ; and that the officers who appeared in charge of the details should be held responsible for their diligence and discipline, failures in the enforcement of which should be reported by the engineer officers to me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ST. C. MORTON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Pioneer Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

Lieutenant Mather, Thirty-fifth Ohio, reported to Lieutenant Gillespie, who told him the working was left to commanders of details, and as weather was bad he went to quarters.

Lieutenant Agnew, Eighty-seventh Indiana, reported to General Morton, who told him it was discretionary with him to work or not. He returned to quarters and reported to his colonel (Gleason), who ordered the men dismissed.

Lieutenant Racek reported to an engineer officer ; don't know his name. He assigned work ; men refused. General Morton came up and I reported to him. Asked him what to do. He answered he didn't know ; he was not responsible for discipline of men. The men all refused and I went to quarters.

Engineer officers present : Lieutenant Gillespie, Lieutenant Murray, Captain Babcock, and Lieutenant Chandler. General Morton passed on way to bridge.

Lieutenant Lockwood, One hundred and fifth Ohio, was the last detail. An engineer officer, don't know his name, told him the three other details had gone to quarters, but that it rested with him to go or stay. He went.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,

October 14, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Comment by me seems quite unnecessary.

WM. F. SMITH,

Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS,

Chattanooga and Bridgeport Courier-Line,

October 14, 1863.

Lieut. M. J. KELLY,

Chief of Couriers, Chattanooga, Tenn. :

LIEUTENANT : I sent a sergeant this morning to see about the telegraph ; the wire is cut about 8 miles from Chattanooga. The sergeant was shot at four times, but fortunately escaped unhurt. Dispatches are coming through from Bridgeport, but I have not received Lieutenant Lawless' report yet. Did you receive my report last night, and can you furnish the men I asked for ?

Respectfully,

JOHN W. FORRESTER,

Captain, Fifth Kentucky Cav. Vols., Comdg. Courier-Line.

COLUMBIA, TENN.,

October 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

DEAR SIR: You perhaps remember me when I last saw you in Cincinnati. I reside 14 miles from the city. Since I saw you last I have been traveling in rebeldom some, and have made some discoveries worth your notice.

I crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton, Wayne County, Tenn., and went from thence to Waynesborough, and from there to Lawrenceburg. In passing between those places until I got to within 8 miles of the latter place I found two-thirds of the people for the Union, and no mistake, and willing to take up arms for the old flag, and many of them have already done so. When I got within 8 miles of Lawrenceburg, and all the way and in the place, I found all rebels. I staid with one Union man near there, who I found a good and true Union man, who gave me the following: That there was five cotton factories there; that they had near 2,000 bales of cotton on hand and concealed about, and that some of these factory owners had taken an oath to the U. S. Government last year, and ever since that time nearly have furnished G. W. Jones, rebel quartermaster at Huntsville, Ala., with thousands upon thousands of yards of cloth and hanks of thread to sew with, and received in payment therefor captured cotton from the U. S. Government, which was left at the tunnel between Pulaski and Huntsville on the railroad, and besides a large amount of the cotton was loaned by the rebel States to Jeff. Davis' rebel Government, and the bags of cotton was branded, so abundant proof can be obtained to prove this by persons about the tunnel and negroes that wagoned the cotton to Lawrenceburg, and the mark on the bags of cotton, and there is some men at Huntsville that would substantiate all this, and all along the road from the tunnel to this place enough testimony can be obtained to confiscate those factories and cotton, that would be enough to pay 50,000 soldiers for six months' service.

I found no Union sentiment, hardly, at Lawrenceburg; it was nearly deserted, and in a dilapidated condition. The most of the houses, the man told me, belonged to one L. M. Bently, who was a good and true Union man; was in the Nashville Union convention in 1862, in June. Bently was opposed to secession, but a while after the war broke out voted with the secesh; but the man told me he heard Bently say that he had rather lose all he had than the Union should be dissolved, but that he was afraid to say it publicly. I understand that Bently had to go inside your lines for protection. There is a lawyer, C. B. Davis, there; was a secessionist, but now is for reconstruction. There is a man there who pretended to be a Union man and has taken the oath, named Birney Chafin, but is undoubtedly a Southern spy; he has always a number of bushwhackers with him in his house, and I am well satisfied—beyond a doubt—he is the worst man and most dangerous spy the rebels have there. A detective in the shape of a Confederate soldier would reveal he is a rebel spy; his brother is a lieutenant in a bushwhack company. There is one Capt. L. M. Kirk that has a company there, and belongs to Colonel Biddle's rebel regiment. Kirk has killed several Union men in cold blood, and is a terror to all Union sentiment. He, as well as Chafin, ought not to live one day. From what I could learn, one-half of that county is for the Union. I went

from there to Mount Pleasant. At that place I found nearly all secesh, and much wealth around the place; fine lands, &c.

From there I went to Hampshire; I found nearly all Union at that place; the land is rich and the people well informed. I staid with one Mr. Beard, near Hampshire. I found him a good and true Union man, but I did not tell him my true name. From there I went to Williamsport, on Duck River, and while there I made a discovery that is worth your notice; there were four wagons passed here loaded with cloth and spun thread, under the charge of a rebel soldier and officer named Hampton, but the goods all belonged to one W. J. Porter of the Crescent factory, who was sending these goods to Clarksville to smuggle them in and get family supplies and oil to run his factory, and salt, so one of the wagoners told me, and sure enough on the return of the wagons a friend told me that they had a barrel lard-oil, a barrel salt, and sack coffee, and a quantity of goods. Is it not strange that the commander of the post at Clarksville would allow this for a rebel factory, upholding the rebels with cloth and means, as I have before stated? The wagoner stated they got the goods from a man named Parker in Clarksville; these wagons returned to Lawrence County. While there I learned some other things important; there is a rebel colonel named Dunc. Cooper, who has made up two companies bushwhackers, Capt. F. P. Scot and Captain Kelly, with about 80 men, so a man from Lawrence County told me, and he told me that Captain Scot and his lieutenants, W. Jobe Boswell and Mr. Flatt and one J. C. Chafin, were the worst men on earth in secretly killing Union men, robbing Union men, stealing horses; and he told me that only thirty days ago they got after a Union man named Bently at Centreville, tried to kill him, and stole twenty bales cotton from him.

I understand the same men robbed an old Union man named J. N. Puckett, and he had to run away to Nashville to save his life. They robbed a man named George Evins, in Dickson County, by Bell's Furnace, of 5 head horses and mules; they are a terror to the whole country, and those men ought not to be permitted to live and should be killed by all means. Union men nor Union sentiment cannot exist where they are allowed to stay, and strange to say they are to be prisoners and return here.

There is a Capt. J. Nix, with 13 bushwhackers, near Centreville, on Duck River, and at Centreville I understand the men of property there indorse and uphold this bushwhacking and stealing crowd of bushwhackers, and feed them and keep them there. If you could see this old man Puckett at Nashville, he could tell the names of those rebels that deserve punishment at Centreville. They have a great many fine mules and horses there in county, &c. I saw a man from Charlotte, in Dickson County. He told me that there was some bushwhackers at or near Weems' Springs; that there was about 20 at Pine Wood Factory; that there was one Capt. Andrew Ray, with 30 men, at Mrs. Adams', on Yellow Creek, nearly always there staying, and went back and forth to Kentucky to break open stores, and steal horses and mules, and that they had killed 8 Union men on Yellow Creek in cold blood. Captain Ray had married a wife near Mrs. Adams', a Mrs. Harriet Nichols, and there was a Captain Thompson, with 35 bushwhackers, below Andrew Brown's, on Yellow Creek, and that a few staid at the head of Yellow Creek, at Williamsville, and all these men are, or nearly so, rogues, bushwhackers, and committing all manner of mischief, and will not allow any farmer to

speak out for Union; if so, this is a pretext to seize and steal all his property—a terror to the people, waylaying roads, &c.

This Colonel Cooper is now staying, and is likely to stay, on Duck River, between Williamsport and Centreville, and from there to Harpeth, at the iron bridge, back and forth, stealing, killing, &c. By a well-managed affair all these rogues could be caught, these factories and cotton captured.

I request specially and particularly that this letter of mine be strictly confidential, as I have obtained information from Union men and friends, and if I was identified as giving information, or if these men who told me should be found out and identified, they could not live one week in rebeldom unprotected.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. SMITH.

P. S.—I will write you again soon from Nashville.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 14, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS :

GENERAL : On the morning of the 9th instant my brigade, strengthened by the Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, left the west bank of the Tennessee River in charge of forage train; proceeded up the Tennessee Valley to Poe's Tavern, then crossed Walden's Ridge, and late that evening encamped at the foot of the mountain in the Sequatchie Valley. The next morning at 5 o'clock we moved up the valley on the north side of Sequatchie River, nearly 11 miles, to the farms of Austin Johnson, Cornelius Lamb, [and others;] loaded our wagons with corn, and returned with the train to the gap and encamped for the night. Next morning at daylight the train commenced moving up the mountain, preceded by one regiment and followed by the remainder of the brigade. By 5 o'clock in the afternoon the train and troops reached Poe's Tavern, in the Tennessee Valley, where we remained for the night. The next day (October 12) we returned to Chattanooga.

The road to Poe's Tavern before the recent rains was very good. The road from Poe's to the summit of the ridge is in places exceedingly bad, but could, with some labor, be made a fair mountain road. The road across the ridge (12 miles) is good, but the descent on the west side is very steep and difficult. The recent rains will render it almost impassable for loaded teams.

If I understood your instructions, you desired me to see that the quartermasters in charge of the wagons of the different corps gave the proper vouchers to persons from whom the forage was obtained, and directed that no memorandum receipts be given. I found, however, that the quartermasters were not furnished with the proper blanks, and in many instances memorandum receipts were given. In addition to the troops of my own brigade and the regiment named above, there was a detachment from the First Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant ———, two companies of Sixth Indiana Volunteers, and a part of General Palmer's escort accompanying the train. I placed in arrest Captain McKeehan, Company B, Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for permitting his men to kill hogs and take poultry without proper authority. Quite a number of unarmed

men I placed under guard for stealing poultry and killing hogs, and held them in custody until we returned to Chattanooga. The officer to whom I delivered these men failed to obtain their names. I found that a large number of men, unarmed and many of them mounted, were sent out with the train to obtain supplies for officers (as they said). Some of these returned with potatoes, poultry, &c., which they claimed to have bought and paid for. I incline, however, to the belief that most of these articles were stolen. It was impossible for me to determine whether they were or not with certainty.

Every forage train leaving Chattanooga takes with it a large number of wagon-masters, forage-masters, orderlies, and negroes, who, together with the teamsters, manage in some way not provided for in general orders, to supply themselves with fresh meat on the road and return to camp with a stock for future use. Many of the people in Sequatchie Valley are thoroughly loyal, and for this reason have for a long time been subject to ill treatment, and not only by rebel soldiers but by their rebel neighbors. Walden's Ridge is settled chiefly by Germans and people who removed from the State of New York. They are generally poor, and usually a garden and a few cattle, sheep, and hogs form their only means of subsistence. They are loyal, and have also suffered much for their fidelity to the Government. The thieves who accompany our forage and supply trains are, however, no respecters of persons. When they discover a hen-roost, sheep, or hogs, they do not stop to inquire the sentiments of the owner; neither does it concern them if they are about to take the last sheep or hog belonging to the family. They take them or it as they choose, and perhaps insult the owner if he or she urges loyalty or poverty and protests against the robbery.

On the road up the Tennessee Valley over Walden's Ridge, and near the foot of the mountain on the other side, almost every garden is found stripped and one will hardly discover a chicken or hog. Mr. Grigsby, my guide on this expedition, a thoroughly loyal and, I believe, reliable man, informed me that one woman who had five sons in the Federal army (one now dead), had been robbed of everything she possessed in the way of edibles by some of these miserable scoundrels who accompany forage trains or go into the country to plunder on their own account. On the morning of the 11th instant two wagons loaded with forage, which preceded our train some two or three hours, were halted in front of the house of a Mrs. Cunningham, on Walden's Ridge, while the drivers and guards killed and loaded on the wagons eight sheep belonging to Mrs. C. They took them without permission, and left without either paying for them or offering to do so.

At Poe's Tavern, the Ninth Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Major Carter, in charge of a supply train en route for Stevenson, began the killing of hogs in the unauthorized way referred to. I had the men engaged in it arrested, sent for the major commanding, and told him if his men wanted fresh meat to make a detail in charge of an officer to gather up the hogs, slaughter them, and direct his quartermaster to give proper vouchers. Later in the evening a supply train arrived at Poe's, and halted for the night. It was guarded by a detachment of the Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. James A. Spear, of Company B, said regiment. Soon after its arrival the men killed one of the two cows owned by the woman living there. I arrested the men, but finding that the officer in command had virtually given them permission to kill the

cow I released them and promised to report him. I ordered the quartermaster in charge of the train to take possession of the beef, issue it to the men, and give receipts for it to the owner. Going out on this expedition we met loaded trains returning, in many of which it would have been difficult to determine from the contents of the wagon whether the object of their trip had been to obtain hogs, sheep, chickens, and geese, or to load the wagon with corn.

To show how loosely business is frequently conducted, even by authorized quartermasters who are sent out with forage trains, I insert here a copy of a receipt given to John A. Heard (a Union man) for thirty acres of corn. This case is aggravated by the fact that the officer promised to leave Mr. Heard a few acres, in consideration of his loyalty, but afterward took all his corn and consoled him with the following voucher, which as you will observe neither acknowledges the amount taken nor the name of the party from whom taken. It is written at foot of an old pass:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 7, 1863.

GUARDS:

Pass detail over the river.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. O. HOWARD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 9, 1863.

Pass the bearer to headquarters of this division to get papers for his corn.

JAMES T. CLARK,
Eighteenth Kentucky, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Third Brigade.

While Mr. H. was watching the depletion of his corn-field, some fellow attached to the train discovered his yoke of oxen and started with them over the ridge. Mr. H. did not know of his loss for some hours. On learning it he started in pursuit, and after traveling 8 or 10 miles overtook his cattle and brought them back.

A party with another train took six hogs from Burt Barker in same neighborhood, giving him following receipt for them. It does not state what was taken or what amount:

SEQUATCHIE VALLEY, *October 10, 1863.*

Taken from Burt Barker by the guards of forage train, First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

M. P. FOLLETT,
First Lieut., Q. M. Twenty-first Regt. Michigan Inftry., In Command of Train.

Of course every forage or supply train that now makes its appearance in the valley, suggests to Mr. H., Mr. B., and many others, those assurances of deliverance and protection which the Federal army was to bring to the loyal and persecuted inhabitants of East Tennessee. I am satisfied from what officers and privates told me while on this expedition, that teamsters and guards of forage trains are often furnished with but one day's rations of meat, with the understanding that they will supply themselves on the road for the other three or five days they remain out. This of course might be well enough if officers were sent with them authorized to purchase or give vouchers for beef, and even then it might be difficult to furnish the fresh meat when wanted, without depriving a poor family of the cattle upon which they themselves rely for their winter sup-

port. I beg to forward herewith the statement of Lieutenant Spear, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and also a map of the roads passed over.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BEATTY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

POE'S TAVERN, TENN., *October 11, 1863.*

James A. Spear, first lieutenant Company B, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being arrested for allowing his men to kill a cow, makes the following statement: When asked by one of his men if it would be any harm to kill the cow, answered, "It will not hurt you;" and that he made no effort whatever to prevent them, and said nothing more to them only, "I expect some of you may be arrested." He says that his men have no rations except a few crackers, and that it being so customary in the brigade to which he belonged to permit the men to forage that he thought no notice would be taken of it.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding the department.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel MILWARD,
Comdg. 18th Kentucky Vols., on New Road, Bridgeport:

It is reported that squads of rebels are crossing the river. The general commanding directs that you look to them. Report daily to these headquarters the number of men you have, and what they are doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Battle Creek, Tenn., October 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department Headquarters:

COLONEL: I have nothing of particular moment to report to-day. The rain still continues and the roads getting bad. I sent orders to Colonel Smith, commanding at Anderson's Cross-Roads, to render every assistance to the trains going forward and repairing the road, if it took every man of his command. The command here will be

* Not found.

used for like purposes. Have secured all the planks necessary for the bridge at Sequatchie River. Several trains have passed to the front to-day. River rising slowly. All quiet. Will keep you fully advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
October 14, 1863.

General MORGAN,
Battle Creek :

Send a smart regiment to Bob White's, on mountain, to-night, to guard the river above and below that place. They must be smart and catch rebels from the other side if possible. Commander must send full report through you daily.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 14, 1863—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General SPEARS,
Sale Creek :

It is reported that the river above Sale Creek is not well patrolled, and that rebels are on the other side of the river and can ford. Keep a good lookout, move troops about, encamping at different places, so that their position cannot be anticipated by rebels.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROGERSVILLE, October 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

I have arrived here with my command. The enemy succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River a short distance above Lamb's Ferry. Crook fought them at Farmington on Wednesday, the 7th, and has captured five pieces of artillery and about 700 prisoners. I think their losses, including deserters and stragglers, &c., will amount to 2,000 men. My horses badly jaded. I shall return toward Stevenson via Huntsville, but must move very slowly for my horses are so near used up. The enemy crossed the river at a ford unknown before, and cut their way down to the banks, in order to make the crossing. Your order in regard to Confederate soldiers has been carried out, and 38 men have disappeared. Colonel Minty was arrested by General Crook, and sent to the rear, for failing to move with his command at the proper time and not being up in time for the fight at Farmington. We have marched in six days 247 miles. Two days, the second out and yesterday, the First Division marched 50 miles. During the last day's march Wheeler's

retreat was a rout, and his command were running all day for the river, every man for himself, and hats, caps, coats, guns, and broken-down horses were strewn along the whole route.

ROBT B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—We have captured and burned \$52,000 worth of cotton belonging to the C. S. A.

I write this P. S. by order Brigadier-General Mitchell.

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
New Market, Ala., October 14, 1863—3.33 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I was on my return to Stevenson yesterday evening at Huntsville, and run across the path of Roddey with 3,000 men moving in the direction of Decherd. I immediately changed my direction and pursued him to Flint River, where I struck his rear, drove him to Buckhorn, and had a severe skirmish, and drove him back with a loss of 12 men. I am still pursuing. I am out of rations and my horses are breaking down, but will do the best I can. I am as near a dead man on horseback as you ever saw.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 14, 1863.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND:

No occurrences have taken place on my front to-day. The streams are too much swollen to scout as far as Bellefonte.

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

STEVENSON, *October 14, 1863—7.30 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD:

The following report from Howard's scouts received:

Scouting party just returned. Captured 3 prisoners on top of Raccoon Range of the Eighth Confederate Cavalry. They say their regiment, 300 strong, is stationed at Trenton, and another regiment of cavalry at Wauhatchie. No infantry near them. Left Trenton last Sunday. Don't know of any movement of their army. They were stationed, with 22 others, at the place where captured.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 14, 1863—7.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch from General Granger, October 13, just received:

Colonel Mizner received information from Columbia, very reliable, that Wheeler's forces had been dispersed, and were flying in a state of confusion toward Tennessee River.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 14, 1863—2 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD:

The accompanying message is sent for the information of the major-general commanding:

Two deserters just in report that on the way from the army in your front they learned that 15,000 conscripts had arrived at Rome. They crossed the river near Bellefonte. State that the river is picketed with rebel cavalry. They belong to Cleburne's division, and were in the last fight. They represent that two-thirds of their men would desert if they had an opportunity.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 14, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,

Stevenson:

Mitchell dispatched from New Market, via Decherd, he had come across Roddey and pursued him to Buckhorn. Don't know where that is. Said nothing of other cavalry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 14, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,

Stevenson:

I don't understand Mitchell's dispatch. What has become of Wheeler's cavalry? Why Roddey is retreating toward our lines I can't understand. Measures must be taken to meet them with infantry if they move toward the Cumberland. Please let me hear from you, and aid Mitchell if you can.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 14, 1863—8 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD:

Dispatch of 7.30 p. m. received. Mitchell's dispatch referred to has not been received here. Where is Mitchell, that I can communicate with him?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 14, 1863.*

Major-General SLOCUM,
Wartrace :

Can you give us any information as to where General Howard's train is, and when it will arrive at Decherd ?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

DECHERD, TENN., *October 14, 1863—1 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

All is quiet along my lines. A citizen reports 500 rebel cavalry going toward Union from south, yesterday. I have sent out a scout.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

DECHERD, *October 14, 1863—12 m.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Murfreesborough :

Captain Beman telegraphs that forage was sent us yesterday. Was not received ; probably gone to the front. We shall never get supplies here unless a messenger comes with each consignment. Our horses are suffering ; no rations received. Some regiments twenty-four hours without food.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

STEVENSON, *October 14, 1863—10.40 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Decherd :

Major-General Hooker directs that you send the following dispatch to General Mitchell via New Market :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Care Major-General Hooker, Stevenson :

You had better halt your cavalry near Flint River or Larkin's, or where you can find plenty of forage and have your provisions sent you by rail. If you have not disposed of the rebel cavalry, you must do so, if you have to call on General Hooker's infantry to help. Recruit all the horses you can. Four thousand more will be on soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *October 14, 1863—1.15 a. m.*

Major-General HOWARD :

Dispatches received. You need not send out another party.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
October 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Scouting party went toward Shellmound 5 miles; captured 2 rebel cavalymen and 2 citizens. They confirmed former reports. No infantry this side of Lookout Mountain. Two cavalry regiments, the Ninth Kentucky and Eighth Confederate, both small, are near Trenton. They communicate over Lookout Mountain by a road called Nickajack trail, crossing about 5 miles from Chattanooga; also by Summertown road, debouching near Trenton. One man says the rebels believe General Rosecrans cannot supply himself at Chattanooga and will have to fall back.

[O. O. HOWARD.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 14, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Bridgeport:

Rains will render a pontoon bridge necessary across the Sequatchie near Jasper. Please inquire at once if there be spare pontonier force and wagons at your post to send to Battle Creek; haul the materials from thence, and, aided by General Morgan's men, put up the structure. Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
East Tennessee:

I have received no dispatches from you since the 7th till this morning, and have no information of the condition or position of your troops. When you were urged to move down the river to General Rosecrans' assistance, that operation was deemed safe and of great importance. The condition of affairs may now be different. You certainly should hold Kingston, and as far below as may seem prudent.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

The main body of the enemy has fallen back. They have a few hundred upon my right and left which I am trying to catch.

I had 8 privates and 1 lieutenant captured by them yesterday. We have taken at different times within the last few days 45 prisoners; most of them have taken the oath. I am sending all, both those that take the oath and those that do not, to the rear. I have scouts out in every direction, and keep them out continually.

I will hear from Charleston and Cleveland to-morrow morning.

This is a good position here; puts all the roads in our front, and enables us to scout toward Cotton Port, Morganton, Madisonville, and Decatur, and also enables us to get in the rear of parties going to rear of these places or Kingston.

WOLFORD,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863—2.50 a. m.
(Received 1.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Jeff. Davis was on our front Saturday and Sunday. He told the troops he would give them 30,000 re-enforcements; he would sacrifice Richmond and Charleston before he would lose this place, and bid them be of good cheer; they should be in Kentucky by November. Some re-enforcements are now arriving at Dalton, and one division of Vicksburg prisoners, under Stevenson, is on our front. A deserter, one of the Jackson prisoners, had a paper sending him to duty, alleging his parole to have been irregular. They are building pontoons. Raining very steadily.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *October 15, 1863.*
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of 3d, directing me to report at Cairo, was received at 11.30 a. m. the 9th instant. I left same day with my staff and headquarters, and have just reached here en route for Cairo.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NATCHEZ, MISS.,
October 15, 1863.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I recently passed a few days at Goodrich's Landing, La., 50 miles above Vicksburg, one of my purposes being to ascertain the condition of the leased plantations, to what extent the cultivation of cotton has been carried, and especially to know whether the cultivation of plantations could not be carried on as well by hired freedmen as by slaves. The gathering of cotton is now in full operation, and it may be too soon to report fully the result, but the facts in my possession are sufficient for a judgment on the experiment. As previously reported, the season had advanced fully two months from the time cotton should have been planted, which was unavoidable, though the system was put into operation as soon after my coming to this country as was possible. The lessees, therefore, labored under great disadvantages in this respect, for most of them had just to

run the furrow to plant the seed, then plant their corn, relying on subsequent time to break up the ground between the furrows of cotton and exterminate the weeds.

The necessity of withdrawing the troops from Louisiana to augment the forces operating against Vicksburg, left the line of plantations, some sixty in all, without adequate protection when the rebels made the attack on Milliken's Bend (where they were signally defeated), and made raids on the plantations, scattering and driving off the negroes and stock. This occurred at the time when it was important to cultivate the crops. Some time elapsed before the hands could be collected and they induced to recommence work. The consequence was fully one-half of the crops were not worked at all, and in other cases, when some work was done, the weeds and plants had to grow up together, the ill weeds overtopping the cotton plant. The army worms attacked all the late cotton, destroying from one-fourth to a third of the crop. Still, under all these disadvantages, not one of the lessees will lose money, but all derive a profit.

I know that they are satisfied with the experiment; all desire to re-lease for another year. The negro lessees, of whom there are some fifteen, will make from four and five bales up to, in one case, one hundred and fifty, and it is a fact that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to better cultivation, is of a higher grade than that of the white lessees. Some of the negroes have cultivated by themselves and families, whilst others have employed their fellow freedmen. The freedmen have all worked for wages according to a scale fixed upon by the board of commissioners, and at a higher rate, I understand, than was adopted in the Department of the Gulf. They have been well and more abundantly fed than they were when held in slavery. Schools have been established upon the plantations, and the lessees have felt it a duty, by every proper means, to elevate this unfortunate race. As a general rule they greatly prefer working with Northern men, whom they regard as their friends, to working with Southerners, even their former owners, and I hazard nothing in saying that the net proceeds on a crop by a Northerner who has paid his hands wages will exceed that of a Southerner who has cultivated by slaves, the number of acres being the same in both cases. Those employed have thus been of no expense to the Government, but have supported themselves and families. They are perfectly contented, and look forward with hope to a future elevation of character. The experiment adopted, hastily and from necessity, with many misgivings, I now regard as a complete success.

The number of bales of cotton raised on these plantations will not much, if any, fall short of 8,000 bales, giving to the Government some \$150,000 revenue. The lessees will also pay to the quartermaster's department for mules, utensils, &c., furnished or found on the places, some \$100,000. The charge in lieu of rent is \$2 a bale, making \$16,000.

The Government's share on some few plantations abandoned by the lessees may sell for \$150,000. I desire this money, or as much as may be necessary, set aside as a fund necessary to pay the expenses of this year, and the year commencing January 1, 1864.

I purpose to continue the same system for the next year, but of necessity on a much more enlarged scale, as our forces now cover and protect a much larger extent of country on the Mississippi River. The parish of Concordia, La., alone will throw on our hands

a larger number of plantations on which the crops for the present year will have to be gathered, and then planted for the next year. Northern Union men will be invited to come here and engage in the work, until we make, if possible, the whole negro population self-supporting.

The present commissioners will continue to act until December 31, and lease the plantations for the next year, when they desire to withdraw to attend to their private business.

For the next year the work will be very laborious, and I desire 3 persons to take their places, and I would suggest at salaries sufficiently large to secure active, upright, business men. I would fix the salaries at \$5,000 per annum. A secretary and treasurer will also be necessary, who should give bonds for the faithful disbursement of the funds to be placed in his hands.

His salary might be \$3,000. I know of no persons for these positions, and if you approve I request that you appoint the new commissioners and treasurer.

I cannot too urgently press upon your attention the necessity of employing the very best men that can be found. It is a significant fact that while transports on the river have been frequently fired into by the rebels, not a single shot has been fired from that line of the river covered by leased plantations extending for 75 miles above Vicksburg, which shows the importance to commerce of lining the river with a loyal population.

I have, sir, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 164. } *Brownsville, Miss., October 15, 1863.*

The Second Brigade will have the advance to-morrow, followed by the Third Brigade, and the Third Brigade by the First Brigade. In other respects the order of march will be the same as to-day.

All regimental commanders will have a rear guard to arrest stragglers, and any officer or man found away from his command will be reported to these headquarters. Lieut. C. C. Williams is charged with the general supervision of all the trains. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of Major-General Logan :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, *October 15, 1863.*
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Washington :

SIR: The Tennessee is falling again, and the Ohio has also gone down. There is less water in the Ohio now than has been known for some years. There will be no rise of any consequence in the Ohio and Tennessee until the middle of November.

Very respectfully,

D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 254.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge, having reported from leave of absence, will proceed to Corinth and take command of the Left Wing of this corps, relieving Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr.

II. Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Dodge, will report to corps headquarters in Memphis in person for orders.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut :

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Col. H. BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps :

COLONEL : In reply to a telegram received last night from the major-general commanding, I feel it my duty to say that I do not think General Sweeny was to blame for not placing the troops in better position to intercept Chalmers.

Sweeny was not able to get control of the cavalry, and it does not seem to have acted under his instructions ; he could get no news where it or the enemy was, and I do not see how he could have done better than he did.

After he knew of the attack on Collierville (which was Sunday night) it was too late for infantry to get beyond them, as they were then across Coldwater.

If the cavalry had been ready so that he could have started from here on Saturday morning, according to my orders, he would have intercepted the rebels on their way to Collierville when they were together, and would have thrashed them handsomely.

I think the principal cause of failure was the fact that the cavalry acted independently.

I never received any report or information from them except what I got by accident ; and after Sweeny was ordered to take command Hatch did not send him any report for two days, and neither Sweeny nor I knew where he was, east, west, north, or south.

The general may remember my suppositions, telegraphed to him on Monday morning, as to the whereabouts of the cavalry, which turned out to be wrong ; they, the suppositions, agreed with and were partly taken from the opinion of Colonel Hatch's acting assistant adjutant-general, who was here on his way to join him and could not find him. I have feared something of this kind from the time I first took this command, but did not like to ask to have more troops placed under me nor to criticise arrangements made by higher authority.

While General Grierson was in command, however, I had no trouble, but could get all I wanted from the cavalry. Since he left, things have been different. I did not know for some time that Colonel Hatch had assumed command, and moved to Memphis, and the cavalry was constantly moved without my knowledge.

The first telegram I received from Colonel Hatch in connection with this raid was an order from him to me to send all the cavalry from Corinth to him.

This I had already done on the orders of the general. As more came in, I sent more, and sent it straight at the enemy, so that if the cavalry from La Grange had gone straight at him they would have co-operated. I now regret that I had not at least expressed my opinion to the general about the policy of having two separate commands operating on the same ground, but I was afraid he would think I wished to increase my own command. I consider Colonel Hatch solely responsible for the movements of the cavalry during this raid. He certainly did not act under my instructions, nor, so far as I can learn, under those of General Sweeny. General Sweeny's infantry might perhaps have been better placed if he had been cognizant of all the movements of our cavalry and of the enemy, but he was working entirely in the dark, and not knowing where to go, naturally took a central position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, *October 15, 1863.*

General SWEENEY,

Commanding in the Field, near Quinn's Mill:

Send the regiments of Sherman's command now with you to Collierville by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to take train for Corinth.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 15, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

General Sweeny is on his return, the enemy having been driven across the Tallahatchie and beyond, but they scattered. Will be at Quinn's Mill to-night. Your orders will be carried out.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
La Grange, Tenn.:

General Dodge has returned and will relieve you to-morrow.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 15, 1863.*

General HURLBUT:

I propose to return to Corinth to-morrow and have Bane's brigade march there, starting on the 17th and making a little circuit to the

south, bringing in all animals and carrying out your orders to Sweeny and Hatch. Sweeny will be in on the 17th. Shermans wants to go on east, and is anxious for me to go to Corinth.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cox's Cross-Roads, October 15, 1863—7 a. m.

Brigadier-General CARR,
Commanding Left Wing:

Your escort with rations arrived here safely last night. I shall be completely out of rations by to-morrow night. I am just starting for Quinn's Mill, and on my way there shall carry out fully the orders which I have received.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENY,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *October 15, 1863—7.30 a. m.*

[General GRANT:]

DEAR GENERAL: Yesterday I got your dispatch from Memphis and answered it instanter. I hope my answer got to you quick, though these operators take their time in making up the "ciphers." I am afraid you got off before you heard from me. I now send by young Dunn some letters I had written yesterday which contain about all the facts I can now obtain reliable.

The railroad has a kink somewhere, and it seems our horses and men eat up rations and forage as fast as they come forward. But I will manage to stop the leak somehow.

Again, my troops were directed after they left Memphis to protect the road, and two of the regiments are still off with Sweeny. Nevertheless, the head of my column is now at Bear Creek and Eastport, and it won't take long to get to Tuscumbia.

I am a little uneasy about the means of crossing, as General Osterhaus reports a good wide and deep channel at Eastport, with a "strong current." If this be so, the Tennessee is rising from rains in the Alleghanies, and once up a few feet it may be relied on for six months sure.

I have written to Admiral Porter on this subject, but hope you will take it in hand.

Boat communication being once established with me at Eastport I will be all right. I don't believe Hurlbut's force will keep this road open long, though I do believe from present appearances that there is no enemy near it but the guerrillas and Chalmers' force, which is being pushed down beyond the Tallahatchie. Hatch ought now to make up old scores with that whole band. Their attack on Collierville was very weak. They had artillery, but did not get it in any position where a shot could do but one execution. No enfilading fire attempted, though one or two solid shots tearing through our train would have demolished it. I was glad to be at Collierville, for it has given heart to these railroad guards that don't know the value of the defenses they have all made.

I am very anxious you should go to Nashville, as foreshadowed by Halleck, and chiefly as you can harmonize all conflicts of feeling that may exist in that vast crowd. Rosecrans and Burnside and Sherman, with their subordinates, would be ashamed of petty quarrels if you were behind and near them, between them and Washington. Next, the union of such armies and the direction of it is worthy your ambition.

I shall await news from you with great anxiety.

As ever, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Corinth, Miss. :

You can take the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, or any other cavalry at or near Corinth except Spencer's (Alabama) cavalry, which is designed for specific service. I do not know what cavalry is at Corinth now. Richardson's battery can go with you. Hatch has driven Chalmers across the Tallahatchie at Wyatt, and if Sweeny had moved as he was expected to, the whole force would have been cut off. General Dodge will be out in the morning to Corinth.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, October 15, 1863.

General HURLBUT :

I will detain the Alabama regiment only till I hear that Hatch is on his way back. Send me earliest possible intelligence of his movement. I have your dispatches and his from Wyatt. I hear nothing from Sweeny.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Corinth, Miss. :

Sweeny and Hatch were at Quinn and Jackson's Mill on their return. They have been ordered into the line to recruit.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[CORINTH,] *October 15, 1863.*

General CARR,
La Grange :

Please telegraph me all news from Sweeny and Hatch. Send me the two regiments with Sweeny by rail as soon as they can be got to

La Grange. Let me know when you can come back, as I must move on. I hear of no enemy threatening our road, except that of Chalmers', which was hard pressed by Hatch at Wyatt, on the Tallahatchie, two days ago.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *October 15, 1863.*

General SHERMAN,
Corinth :

Hatch pressed them across the Tallahatchie at Wyatt, and says he pursued till they scattered. The whole thing has proved a water-haul on account of the cavalry and infantry being separate commands. They are coming in ; will camp at Quinn's Mill to-night. Your regiments can march to Collierville and take the train there. If you wish them to do so let me know, and order train from Memphis, say at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. I can come up to-morrow, but suppose my troops will have to march, as the road is so crowded. There are enough at Corinth to take care of it for a day or two.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

[CORINTH, *October 15, 1863.*]

General CARR,
La Grange :

I will order things as you suggest, and have a train to bring out the two regiments from Collierville. It will do your command good to march from La Grange, making a circuit to the south.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[CORINTH, *October 15, 1863.*]

General WEBSTER,
Memphis :

Two of my regiments went with Sweeny. They will be in Collierville to-morrow at 11 a. m. Have a train to bring them to Corinth. They will number, say, 500.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *October 15, 1863.*

General OSTERHAUS,
Iuka :

All of Hurlbut's cavalry except the Alabama regiment are off with Hatch. Secure if practicable all the boats near Eastport, and get all ready for the railroad bridge at Bear Creek. I will send for-

ward supplies to Iuka, and will have another division up with you as soon as I learn when Carr can return from La Grange. All my corps should be in by to-morrow night, when I will come forward.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

IUKA, October 15, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN :

Should it be your intention to have a floating bridge constructed at Eastport it will be well to secure a number of small anchors which I know are at Columbus, and also cable chains, &c. The railroad will be completed to Bear Creek after to-morrow.

OSTERHAUS.

IUKA, October 15, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN :

To carry 100 extra rounds of infantry, and proportional number of artillery ammunition, this division wants from forty-five to fifty army wagons. Can Colonel Smith furnish them?

OSTERHAUS.

CORINTH, October 15, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS,
Iuka :

We have brought forward all the wagons we can raise. I can't tell the exact number. We will send forage to Iuka, and then the train will come forward and be distributed pro rata. Corse reports the road so bad that he will hardly get all his division in till day after to-morrow. I expect Carr and Dodge to-morrow, when I will make the orders for march. I propose to start from Iuka and Bear Creek with wagons and finish the road to Tusculumbia behind us. I don't propose a floating bridge at Eastport, but would like all boats to be collected in the mouth of Bear Creek for another purpose.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

IUKA, October 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN :

A bridge across Bear Creek can be constructed in one hour's time. There are one hundred and twenty boats on the Tennessee within 4 miles of Eastport.

OSTERHAUS.

POCAHONTAS, October 15, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN :

The roads are execrable. Troops much wearied, but I will try and force three brigades into Corinth by to-morrow night. The rear brigade in charge of the division train will have to remain here to-night, as the bridges across Muddy are very bad.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

[CORINTH, October 15, 1863.]

General CORSE,
Saulsbury:

All right; come along in good order, and without too much haste.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

POCAHONTAS, October 15, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

After the most arduous labor I have got Spooner across the Muddy, and he will camp across the Hatchie to-night. Cockerill will camp on this side, and it will be impossible to get Hicks and Loomis across the Muddy to-night. Three little bridges on the causeway over the Muddy is the occasion of all the trouble. The bridge across the Hatchie at Davis' is destroyed. Hence why I cross here.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

[CORINTH, October 15, 1863.]

General CORSE,
Pocahontas:

Don't fatigue your men; there is no urgent necessity for your arrival here to-morrow. Keep all in good order, and make the march according to the road and the weather. We are at work ahead, and can put in the time by pushing forward our stores to Iuka.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[CORINTH, October 15, 1863.]

Colonel ROWETT,
Chewalla:

A brigade of my troops escorting wagons should be near Chewalla coming from Pocahontas. Colonel Spooner's brigade was with General Corse's division of my troops at Saulsbury at noon to-day, but cannot be near Chewalla till to-morrow night or day after. I will send down town immediately to ascertain where the brigade escorting the wagon train is.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CORINTH, October 15, 1863.

Colonel ANTHONY,
Collierville:

I am advised that the Fifty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois are with Sweeny, and will camp at Quinn's Mill to-night. Send order to them to come to Collierville by 11 a. m. to-morrow, when a train from Memphis will take them up for Corinth. These regiments are a part of my corps, and the only part with Sweeny.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CORINTH, October 15, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pocahontas :

The cavalry and wagon train have arrived, but have traveled a long road coming from the north. When I traveled the road last year I followed the ridge passing south of Pocahontas and Chewalla; a good road only at the bridges over Tuscumbia and Hatchie. How are those bridges? Please see General Corse when he comes to Pocahontas, and put him on the shortest and best road. Should the bridge over Hatchie, on the lower road, be down, it could be repaired with less labor than going around by the State line road to the north.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CORINTH, October 15, 1863.

Colonel HEATH,
Commanding Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Camp Davies:

I want to see you. Come up to Corinth to-morrow.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863—1.30 p. m.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR :

Was informed some Minnesota troops can be spared. Want a strong garrison for McMinnville. Can't you send these troops for that purpose soon?

W. S. ROSECRANS.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 15, 1863—1.30 a. m.
(Received 11.50 p. m., 16th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It is of prime necessity that we should have an efficient and able chief of cavalry, and that every possible exertion should be made to swell our mounted force. I fear that rebel cavalry force has crossed the river west of us without serious damage. We must have mounted force to keep it in check, or it will paralyze this army and compel it to retire from its position. Please do all you can for us speedily. Raining very hard to-night. Provost-marshal reports that upward of 600 cavalry prisoners have been sent to Nashville, among whom are two Virginia regiments never before heard of here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 15, 1863—1 p. m.*
(Received 1.25 p. m., 16th.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

If Sherman is to give us any real help, his force must not be more remote than Athens. All the rebel cavalry that can be spared from vedette duty is on that flank, and they will overpower and wear us out unless we have an increased mounted force soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army*:

I respectfully beg leave to make a special mention of Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, who, in temporary command of his division, handled his men with skill and bravery, sustaining probably more fierce assaults and losing a larger percentage of men than any other division in the battle except Brannan's. Holding the extreme left of our line where the enemy had intended to strike us on the 19th, his were amongst the first troops in action, and during the entire contest nobly did his troops under his watchful and careful eye sustain it. I respectfully recommend that he be made a major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army*:

I beg leave to make special mention of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, who commanded the First Division of the Twentieth Army Corps at the battle of Chickamauga. On this, as on every other battle-field, he was cool, courageous, and prompt in action. After going opportunely into action on the 19th, and fighting obstinately against superior numbers, he led the two small brigades again into battle on the 20th, and when, overpowered, his troops gave way, he rallied them at the first favorable point, and moved up to succor his brethren, who were fighting with General Thomas, although too late to get into action. For his meritorious services on this, as well as on former occasions, I respectfully recommend his promotion to a major-general of volunteers.

Very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army*:

I beg leave to make special mention of Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, volunteers. Distinguished himself by constant presence, active supervision and watchfulness, as well as by undaunted courage, he

animated his troops and watched the enemy's movements so that throughout the battle it is believed that the enemy never advanced on his division without being repulsed, nor did his division at any time advance on the enemy without driving them. He has earned, and I respectfully recommend, his promotion to a major-generalcy of volunteers for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Chickamauga.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

I respectfully beg leave to make a special mention of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, who has always distinguished himself for vigilance and care of his troops. In the battle on the 19th he did his duty in the fight well. In that of the 20th, after the right was shattered, he, with two brigades of his division and one of Van Cleve's, maintained himself against attacks of the rebels with firmness, skill, and determination. I respectfully recommend him to the President for promotion.

Very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

Special mention of Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, volunteers: On his assuming command of his division was viewed with jealousy inspired by the double consideration of his being a stranger in this army, and a "West Pointer." His magnificent fighting at Chickamauga won for him the admiration of his own troops and all his companions in arms. General Thomas awards him especial praise for his behavior on Sunday afternoon, the 20th, where with his division he stood like a rock. I respectfully recommend his promotion to be major-general for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of this date in reply to mine of [13th?] yesterday, in relation to the medical officers left within your lines. I shall refer the same to the President of the United States, and have no further communication to make on the subject at present.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA., October 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

Colonel Simmons and myself are kept here by high water in Sequatchie; bridge will be done to-day. Plenty of forage in Nashville, and orders are given to provide all the country can afford in vicinity. I have plenty of money now. We shall leave to-morrow. General Meigs left last night.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General SMITH,
Chief Engineer Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The officer in charge of the bridge reports great quantities of drift lodged against it; enough in his opinion to carry it away. I will proceed immediately to the bridge, and see that everything is done to cut away the drift if possible. I would like to have instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ST. C. MORTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I most respectfully request that 6 mounted men be detailed to accompany an expedition ordered to the north side of the river to survey the country down to our lowest batteries. They will report to Capt. G. A. Lemert, topographical engineer, General Wagner's headquarters, with three days' rations.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

WM. C. MARGEDANT,
Captain and Superintendent Topographical Engineer's Office.

FIRST BATTALION, PIONEER BRIGADE,
October 15, 1863.

Capt. CHARLES J. STEWART,
Commanding First Battalion, Pioneer Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I have examined the Anderson road between Jim Connor's and the foot of the mountain, and find it in a very bad condition. There are two very sharp angles near the top of the mountain over which (to-day) there is a very strong current of water running. The road at that place will have to be repaired with timber placed so as to allow the water to pass under. The remainder of the road is very badly gullied, and there are also a number of places where horses and mules sink in very deep which will have to be causewayed. There are four companies of the Twenty-first Kentucky in

camp upon the top of the mountain, but have not as yet done any work. I have also passed over the road lately built by you, and find that it will be necessary to causeway a large portion of the distance between Connor's and the top of the mountain owing to the innumerable sink-holes or beds of quicksand. There is also one ravine about 1 mile from the Anderson road which will have to be bridged. There are 75 of your men under Lieutenant Dolcey in camp upon the top of the mountain, who have been ordered to build the bridge immediately. The road down the mountain has been badly washed, but can be easily and quickly repaired.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Roberson's, October 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have understood that the propriety of withdrawing the courier-line by the Anderson road, and of sending dispatches to Colonel Tillson by the Poe road, has been considered at headquarters.

By reference to the table of distances below, it will be seen that if this arrangement were adopted all dispatches to Colonel Tillson would go 16 miles out of the way (or nearly double distance), while all dispatches for me would go 5 miles out of the way.

As I have a line from here to General Spears, the courier-line across from Poe's Tavern to this valley is simply unnecessary. Can I withdraw it?

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Table of distances.

	Miles.
From Roberson's to Chattanooga via Anderson's	26
From Roberson's to Chattanooga via Poe's Tavern	31
From Anderson's to Chattanooga via Anderson road	18
From Anderson's to Chattanooga via Poe's Tavern	34

CRANE'S HILL,
October 15, 1863—7.35 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

I see fires east of here near the mouth of Chickamauga River, opposite McCook's brigade. The smoke indicates one brigade. Eleven men with me.

FORAKER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

You will please proceed to Washington with all convenient dispatch, and deliver to the War Department the report of the operations of this army to the close of the battle of Chickamauga.

You are instructed, furthermore, to see the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, and explain to them in detail our condition here, the nature, condition, and length of our lines of communication; the sources for the supply of forage, especially of long forage, and its relations to the maintenance of our animals. This must be gone into particularly; much depends on this condition of affairs. Explain my views of the imperative necessity of increasing our mounted force. You will also give them as full information as may be desired as to the condition of the troops and the administrative branches of the service. Report to me frequently by writing or telegraph until your mission has been accomplished according to these instructions, when you will have leave of absence to await orders from the War Department.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 275. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., October 15, 1863.*

* * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. J. A. Garfield will proceed to Washington, D. C., to execute the instructions received by letter from the major-general commanding.

* * * * *

VI. The following transfers are hereby made in the Fourth Army Corps:

The One hundred and fifteenth Illinois and Fortieth Ohio Volunteers are transferred from the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, to Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

The Twenty-second Indiana and Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers are transferred from Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, to First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

The Ninety-sixth Illinois and Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers are transferred from Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, to Second Brigade of the same division.

The Fifty-ninth Illinois and Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers are transferred from Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, to the Third Brigade of the same division.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
No. 2. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

I. The Reserve Artillery will be divided into two divisions, each division into two brigades.

The First Ohio batteries, Companies A, B, C, F, G, M, Eighteenth and Twentieth, will compose the First Division, subdivided into brigades as follows: First Brigade, Companies A, B, C, and F; Second Brigade, Companies G, M, Eighteenth and Twentieth.

Col. James Barnett, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, is assigned to

the immediate command of this division. All official reports, returns, &c., of battery commanders of this division will be made to Colonel Barnett and by him to these headquarters.

II. The remaining batteries, Fourth, Eighth, Eleventh, and Twenty-first Indiana, batteries Fourth Michigan and Eighth Wisconsin, and Company A, First Tennessee, will compose the Second Division. It will be formed into brigades in future orders.

Commanding officers of batteries in the Second Division will until otherwise ordered report direct to these headquarters.

III. Subsistence and quartermaster's stores will be obtained through Capt. G. S. Roper, commissary of subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster at these headquarters.

IV. These orders to take effect on the change of position of the infantry arm in the new organization and exchange of guns in the batteries.

By command of Brigadier-General Brannan:

LOUIS J. LAMBERT,

Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,

Camp on Chickamauga Creek, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the condition of affairs at this point: The officer of the day reports that the river rose $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. yesterday. The bridge across the Chickamauga having been washed away by the rising of the creek, he could not determine what the rise was on account of not being able to cross and on account of the darkness. At this time, 7 a. m., the creek is much swollen. Further than this everything is quiet and all right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. MCCOOK,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,

Chattanooga, October 15, 1863—7 p. m.

(Received headquarters Dept. of the Cumberland, 18th.)

General T. J. WOOD,

Officer of the Day:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have minutely inspected all parts of the picket-line of the Fourth Army Corps. I find that part of the line in front of what was the Twentieth Army Corps, now a part of the front of this corps, strongly picketed by two brigades (old organization), one regiment in each brigade deployed as pickets, properly disposed as such, one regiment in each brigade being in reserve, while two regiments of each brigade occupy a line of out-works, some half mile in rear. The enemy's pickets are in one place along this line within 100 paces of our own, the entire line here being in close proximity. They have slight works to cover their pickets, and at one place a light line of rifle-pits can be seen,

about 600 yards from our pickets. This is at the Tannery. There has been no work on these works to-day, as was at one time reported. The pickets or regiments on picket in this front are relieved every four days. In front of the old Twenty-first Army Corps, our pickets and those of the enemy are about 400 yards apart.

Ours are covered by slight works and the railroad; I could not see whether the enemy have works or not. Each brigade (old organization) furnishes about 100 men for duty here, who are relieved every day. I found the line strong here also. The line of pickets everywhere seemed but little longer than the line of battle of their command. The pickets were everywhere vigilant.

The proximity of the enemy's lines in some places appeared too great, and it was frequently reported that on many parts of the line conversations were held, papers exchanged, and other civilities passed. I ordered that it be discontinued during my tour of duty, and would respectfully suggest that this practice, which can result in no good to us and might in much to the enemy, be prohibited in future. I could discover no defects in the line requiring notice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General, Picket Officer, Fourth Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general of the army.

The delay in receiving one of these reports until late yesterday evening has caused delay in forwarding by me, which I regret.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH INDIANA REGIMENT,
October 15, 1863.

Colonel GODDARD,
Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

I examined the various gaps of the mountain to the right of the Anderson road for some miles. I did not find a road from the Seminary or gaps to the right of the Anderson road, but I found Jack's Gap (which is on the west side of the ridge and 6 miles to the right of the Anderson road and 5 miles to the left of the Poe road) a favorable ascent; and there is a road, which with but little work might be made good, leading into the Poe road 5 miles from the top of the mountain. There is a road leading from Jack's Gap to the Anderson road, but it is not a good road; it intersects the Anderson road 5 miles from the top of the mountain. This gap, being on the west side of the mountain, might be used for trains going to Stevenson, leaving the gaps to the right and left for loaded teams. There is a road leading from Smith's Cross-Roads (11 miles above Poe's Cross-Roads) across the mountain, which is a fair mountain road, but it is 20 miles farther by that route to Stevenson. Those are the only roads I could find which are not in use by the Government trains.

Major Evans did not receive my dispatch until I reached the regiment. Our train had gone to Stevenson for rations and did not get back before I reached the regiment. I have brought one-half of the regiment to Poe's Cross-Roads, and left the other at the Sequatchie to get across and bring forward all the rations they can when the trains reach the river. We were cut down one-half in our transportation when on the last campaign. We cannot subsist our men and horses unless we have more transportation. Rations and forage are very remote from our present camp.

Yours, obediently,

THOS. J. HARRISON,
Colonel Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

Harrison to unite with Atkins and help guard the river ; to report how many wagons he has and how many more he thinks necessary.

W. S. R.,
Major-General.

HDQRS. NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFTRY.,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Colonel MITCHELL,
Commanding Second Brigade :

COLONEL : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the detachment of infantry and artillery sent under my command to the Narrows on the evening of the 11th instant. I placed the infantry in favorable position on the river-bank before daylight on Monday morning. After daylight I opened fire on the rebel sharpshooters with shell from one piece of artillery stationed on the new road of the mountain. After firing a few rounds I found the range too great to be effective. I then removed it to a point on the river road and again opened fire. Here the artillery was within reach of their sharpshooters, and I deemed it prudent to retire after firing eight or ten rounds. The infantry were ordered to fire on every person seen on the opposite shore. They kept a sharp fire all day but without effect, as the rebels were effectually concealed behind rocks and in the thick woods that cover the mountain side. I do not think there was a large force of the enemy there, probably not more than 200 in all, scattered along the river bank for 2 or 3 miles. At the point where they did the most damage to our trains the road runs not more than 50 yards from the river-bank. The river is probably 300 yards wide. Artillery cannot bear on the position, from which they fire here, with canister-shot unless it is placed in fair range of their rifles, and then will be without protection. I reconnoitered the road carefully and gathered all the information I could from officers who had been stationed there, and am of the opinion that it is impracticable to render it safe for wagon trains unless we hold the opposite side of the river. I removed the dead mules and the wagons so that trains could pass along the road. I was relieved by a detail from the Eighteenth Kentucky and a company of sharpshooters sent from Chattanooga on Tuesday morning, 13th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SHANE,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Williams' Island, October 15, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Cumberland:

MAJOR: I have under my command at this point my own men, in number 200 for duty, and 50 picked men of the First Ohio Sharpshooters. The latter are on duty during daylight, in addition to a daily picket detail of 50 men of the Eighteenth Kentucky. As I have before reported, work on the road is suspended between this point and Big Suck Creek, for the reason that the men are exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. The Pioneer battalion and the working parties sent out to assist them moved camp over the mountain this morning. They are not considered under my command. The late rains have swelled the mountain streams so as to render the river road impassable. A scouting party sent out to-day found it impossible to pass Little Suck Creek. Under cover of darkness it may be crossed on the unfinished bridge, which is commanded by the enemy's sharpshooters, and another party will attempt it before daylight in the morning. So soon as I can hear from it I shall forward a report in reference to the telegraph wire. The enemy has been unusually quiet to-day. The officer commanding sharpshooters reports very few in sight.

I am, very respectfully,

HUBBARD K. MILWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Battle Creek, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. Headquarters:

SIR: The continued rains are causing more or less detention to the prompt passage of trains. The roads are reported very bad between Stevenson and this place. I have directed Colonel Lyon to detail the necessary pioneer force from his command to put the road in good order. The river and Battle Creek are rising rapidly; the pontoons across the latter are being well attended to. The officer in charge of working party at Sequatchie River reports that the rise in the river has seriously interrupted the work upon the bridge. A pontoon train has gone forward, and the necessary detail has been made to assist in constructing pontoon bridge. Every effort will be made to pass trains in the morning.

Very respectfully,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Roberson's, October 15, 1863.

Col. JOHN TILLSON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 13th.

I understand from it that you have five regiments of infantry

stretched across the valley from the east mountain (Walden's Ridge) to the Sequatchie River.

There is as you are aware a main road extending the whole length of the valley on the west side of the Sequatchie River. I have all the roads and trails leading from this main road over the Cumberland Mountains picketed from Dunlap to the Lamb trail, 9 miles above it in the valley. But there are several trails and roads over the Cumberland Ridge, south of Dunlap, that I cannot picket. It would seem that some force should be at Therman, and that the mountain trails between Therman and Dunlap should be picketed, or the main valley road connecting them be frequently patrolled. The propriety of withdrawing the courier-line across the mountain at Anderson's and making the connection with your camp by the Poe road has been discussed, I understand, at headquarters. This should by no means be done, as it is 5 miles nearer from my camp to Chattanooga by way of Anderson's than by Poe's Tavern, and it will be greatly out of the way to send from Chattanooga to you by way of Poe's Tavern. Would it not be well for you to represent this fact to headquarters? General Spears sent me word yesterday from his camp on Sale Creek that Colonel Byrd, the advance of Burnside's army, has his brigade at Post Oak Springs, on this side of the river in Roane County, and that his pickets extend down the river as far as Cotton Port (where Wheeler's cavalry recently crossed). Scouts just returned from the south side of the river report the enemy's strength, between Harrison and the Hiwassee River, at 1,000 to 1,500. The courier-line from Chattanooga to Washington was expected to be extended through to Burnside's command yesterday. Can you tell me whether the Little Sequatchie River is past fording above Jasper on the road from Dunlap down the valley? I have a train by that route for subsistence.

Do you have any communication with Jasper or Battle Creek? We have an excellent bridge across the Big Sequatchie River, near here at Therman. I shall be pleased to hear from you. What is going on below or at Chattanooga?

Yours, &c.,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, October 15, 1863—7 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Major-General Hooker has informed me that I can withdraw the regiments of my division between Murfreesborough and Stevenson. Shall I telegraph them to come this way? I would like to have the One hundred and second immediately, as Boyle is urgently demanding the Ninety-first Indiana guarding the posts between here and Murfreesborough. If you will authorize me to borrow 300 horses, saddles, and equipments, I will be able to break up Hawkins' recruiting. Received another communication to-day corroborating my former report.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Sale Creek, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Until the reception of your directions received yesterday, I had no order to report to headquarters daily. In the future I shall with pleasure do so.

My command is in good condition and fine spirits. The river is rising and believed to be not fordable at any point. The brigade of Col. R. K. Byrd, of Burnside's command, pickets the river as far down as Cotton Port. Your information that the country between this point and Cotton Port is not patrolled is incorrect. Communication is daily kept up.

The Sixth Regiment is at Blythe's Ferry, one company at Dougherty's Ferry, two at mouth of Sale Creek, and the remainder of my forces are guarding roads and passes to this place and the river, and protecting the train as ordered. Information was received yesterday from citizens that there were three regiments of the enemy above Hiwassee, on the south side of Tennessee River. My scouts report between 1,000 and 1,500 of the enemy on the south side of the river, composed of infantry and cavalry, between Harrison and the Hiwassee River; they occasionally, almost daily, come to the river in small squads and fire across at my men.

My forces at the river all report their intrenchments as ordered complete and ready, except Cooper's, at Blythe's Ferry, which will be in a short time done, and would have been done now but for the want of tools.

There is a report from persons coming in camp that the enemy (Wheeler's forces) are endeavoring to return in this direction; whether reliable or not I do not pretend to say. The fords at the different places on Tennessee River where my forces are located are all effectually blockaded, so that the enemy cannot cross without the blockade is removed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Sale Creek, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The rain here continues to fall and the water-courses to rise. A regular courier-line exists now from this point to Chattanooga. The courier-line of Colonel Palmer is established from his quarters across Walden's Ridge and connects with the courier-line to Chattanooga at Possum Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below this point. There is no official or reliable information here from the rebel forces under Wheeler. There is a rumor that they are attempting to return to the Tennessee River by the same route they went out; whether true or not I cannot say. There is no information from the south side of the river further than is given in the last dispatch to you.

To picket the river from Cotton Port to mouth of Soddy will embrace a distance of 29 miles and the protection of eight fords across the river, and also requires the guarding and picketing of six

roads, good passways for infantry and cavalry across the mountain, all of which will more plainly appear by reference to a map of the ridge or mountain, the valley road, the road across the mountain, their different prongs and points of striking the fords, which is desired to be examined as a part of this report. My effective force is 1,974, including Wilder's, at this place, and they are all upon duty now and in such manner, necessarily so, that a concentration in force would be very difficult in case of an attack. I respectfully ask, for information and to enable me to act correctly, that the boundary which it is intended for me to hold, picket, and defend, be defined, and I will hold such boundary if it be in the range of human power for the forces under my command to do so.

I further respectfully report that there is no ford at the mouth of Soddy, and the river at that point is deep and the river still rising. I am positively ordered to keep one regiment at Blythe's Ferry, and if I have to forage for my command and those of Wilder's here, including a large train, and to place one other regiment at mouth of Soddy, there will be but one regiment left to picket all the roads, guard the train and forage, &c.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DECHERD, *October 15, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have just arrived here. Ordered General Crook to Flint River Bridge with division and Wilder's brigade. McCook's division is encamped 4 miles south of Winchester. The enemy's cavalry are all whipped and driven south of the Tennessee River, with a loss of not less than 3,000. My men are destitute of provisions and clothing; are very much in need of horses and rest.

R. B. MITCHELL,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DECHERD, *October 15, 1863.*

General R. B. MITCHELL:

The train left before I got back. I will not come to Stevenson. Don't fail to send provisions to Flint River Bridge. I will have some one to receive them. Please find out whether I am ordered to Virginia, and let me know by the train.

GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,

Wartrace, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Stevenson, Ala.:

I have the honor to forward herewith the following as the disposition of the troops of this corps:

First Battalion, Tenth Maine Volunteers (corps provost guard), at Wartrace.

First Division, Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams; headquarters at Decherd.

First Brigade, First Division, Brig. Gen. J. F. Knipe; headquarters at Decherd.

Twentieth Connecticut at Cowan; Third Maryland at tunnel, 2 miles beyond; Col. S. Ross commanding at Cowan and vicinity.

Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Connecticut, One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers; Batteries F, Fourth United States, and M, First New York Artillery, at Decherd; Brig. Gen. J. F. Knipe commanding post.

Third Brigade, First Division, General T. H. Ruger; headquarters at Tullahoma.

Third Wisconsin, Second Massachusetts, eight companies One hundred and seventh New York, at Elk River; two companies One hundred and seventh New York at water-tank and culvert, Estill Springs; Col. William Hawley commanding post at Elk River and vicinity.

Twenty-seventh Indiana, Thirteenth New Jersey, and seven companies One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, at Tullahoma.

Three companies One hundred and fiftieth New York at trestle-work, 3 miles south of Tullahoma.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger commanding post at Tullahoma and vicinity.

Second Division, Brig. Gen. John W. Geary; headquarters Murfreesborough.

First Brigade, Second Division, Col. Charles Candy; headquarters Duck River.

Sixty-sixth Ohio between Wartrace and Bell Buckle, guarding bridges; Seventh Ohio guarding Garrison's Fork bridge; headquarters of both of these regiments at Wartrace.

Eighty-fifth Indiana, and Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery, at Wartrace; Col. W. R. Creighton commanding post at Wartrace.

Twenty-eighth and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania at Duck River with brigade headquarters.

Twenty-ninth Ohio and seven companies Fifth Ohio at Normandy trestle, Col. John H. Patrick commanding post.

One company Twenty-ninth Ohio at water-tank between Normandy and Tullahoma. The road is patrolled twice a day between Bell Buckle and within 2 miles of Tullahoma.

Second Brigade, Second Division, Col. George A. Cobham; headquarters at Christiana.

One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. T. M. Walker, at Christiana, on picket duty and patrolling the railroad from within 3 miles of Murfreesborough to Murray's Cut.

One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania, Capt. F. L. Gimber, at the Millersburg and Columbus Cross-Roads, on picket and patrolling railroad, to connect with One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania.

Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. W. Rickards, at Fosterville (two companies at Shelbyville) on picket, patrolling railroad to Bell Buckle and connecting with One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade, Second Division, Brig. Gen. George S. Greene; headquarters Murfreesborough.

Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. von Hammerstein, on railroad bridge over west fork of Stone's River, about 3 miles south of Murfreesborough.

Sixtieth New York Volunteers, Col. A. Godard, One hundred and second New York Volunteers, Colonel Lane, and Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers, Col. H. C. Gilbert, stationed at Murfreesborough, near railroad depot.

One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. B. Randall, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. W. L. Utley, and detachments of convalescents, in Fortress Rosecrans.

One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, Col. D. Ireland, guarding trains going to Tantalón.

Knap's E (Independent Pennsylvania), Battery, Capt. Charles A. Atwell, at Murfreesborough.

Fortress Rosecrans, Maj. C. Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery, commanding.

Detachments of dismounted cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. J. Seibert, on court-house square, Murfreesborough.

Detachment of Fourth East Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. M. Thornburgh, at Murfreesborough, when not out on scouting duty.

Detachment of infantry, First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Lieut. G. W. Boggess, near Fort Rosecrans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 12TH ARMY CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Capt. S. E. PITTMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the means of defense at bridges, stations, &c., on line of railroad from Tullahoma to Decherd:

At Tullahoma there is a bastioned earth-work of four points without out-works; there are no guns mounted. Three 24-pounder siege guns left, as I am informed, by the enemy might be mounted.

There are at the post four field pieces, three 12-pounder Napoleons, and one 3-inch rifled. There is a well in the work, but the water is reported as unwholesome. The fort commands the approaches well. The timber, with the exception of a small grove, is cut down within musketry range.

A sudden dash at the depot might be made under cover of the houses of the village, in case of small garrison at the post. A suitable stockade would guard against this.

At trestle bridge, 3 miles south of Tullahoma, there is no stockade or other work for defense; the woods approach the bridge closely. The trestle could be very well protected by a stockade at each end of the bridge on opposite sides of the railroad embankment.

It would be difficult to protect the stockade from artillery fire, as the ground rises gradually for some distance one-third of a mile each way from trestle.

At water-tank at Estill Springs there is no defensive work.

At Elk River there is, on north side of river near bridge, a good stockade; also on same side of river a small circular stockade about 200 yards up the river, covering a ford.

On the south bank of river there is an earth-work in form of two

squares joined at



corner, nearly completed, which will serve

a good purpose, also traverse protection for guns from fire from south side of river.

There is some timber standing on both sides of the railroad within rifle range of works. There is a position on each side of the river from which the bridge could be destroyed by artillery fire, but such position would in either case be within 500 to 600 yards of the earth-work.

The supply of rations at all points referred to is three days'.

I have no knowledge of the supply of wood; will ascertain and report specially. Supply of water at works at Elk River could not be cut off so long as works were all held.

I would respectfully report that I telegraphed for intrenching tools on my arrival here, and have sent my brigade quartermaster to attend to the matter. I have also sent for ten days' rations for the command, which is the amount I purpose to keep on hand at all points.

It is also my intention to construct additional defenses as follows: Stockade near depot at Tullahoma, with parapet protection.

Two stockades near trestle bridge, 3 miles south of Tullahoma, one on each side of railroad embankment, with good abatis and cut timber beyond rifle range.

Good stockade with earth-work protection at water-tank at Estill Springs.

Additional stockade at Elk River bridge on south side of river; also rifle-pits on right and left of earth-work running to river on one side and to railroad embankment on the other.

The works at Elk River are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible by means of tools and implements in hands of engineer troops at that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

October 15, 1863—1.15 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. Have ordered boats to proceed without delay by river and wagons by land to Battle Creek, there to load.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, October 15, 1863.

(Received 9.15 a. m., 16th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In case officers are appointed to assist in the office of a commissary of musters, is that commissary fulfilling the spirit of the certificate which he has to sign when he is satisfied that proper musters have been made by these officers? It is impossible for all the mustering to be done in this department by the officers allowed by the order, and I propose to obtain some assistance. Can I do so? Please answer at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 15, 1863.*

(Received 10 p. m., 16th.)

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES :

In the name of Christianity and humanity ! in the name of God and liberty ! for the sake of their wives and children and everything they hold sacred and dear on earth ! the loyal people of Tennessee appeal to you and implore you not to abandon them again to the merciless dominion of the rebels by a withdrawal of the U. S. forces from upper East Tennessee.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
N. G. TAYLOR,
Ex. M. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Comdg. Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio :

Revoke order for Tenth Michigan Cavalry to proceed to headquarters Department of the Cumberland. Do not send away troops now guarding prisoners at Camp Douglas until their places are supplied by invalid companies.

By command :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DETROIT, *October 15, 1863.*

N. H. McLEAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

The Tenth Michigan Cavalry has only two companies mustered into service. The balance of the men enlisted belong to unorganized companies. The regiment is not in condition to move without material damage to it. It is filling up rapidly, and if allowed to remain a short time will be fully organized.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 15, 1863.*

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,

Louisville :

I have just received dispatch from Capt. A. G. Hobson, of Bowling Green. His deputy provost-marshal of Allen County reports rebels crossing Cumberland at Celina on 13th instant, 1,100 strong, two pieces artillery. Colonel Strickland moves to Glasgow this morning with his regiment and Sixth Michigan Battery. If rebels have crossed it is possible they will move through Edmonton in direction of Greensburg and out by Columbia. Colonel Spaulding has been instructed.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 15, 1863.*

Colonel SPAULDING, *Glasgow:*

The deputy provost-marshal of Allen County reports to Capt. A. G. Hobson, of Bowling Green, that rebels were crossing Cumberland at Celina, 13th instant, 1,100 and two pieces of artillery. Send out parties to ascertain the fact. Colonel Strickland left this place this morning for Glasgow with artillery and infantry. It would be well to send out small force in direction of Edmonton also.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., *October 15, 1863.*

Captain HARE or
Lieutenant FARMER,
Elizabethtown:

Small parties rebels passed up Bardstown pike last night. Send part of your force and scour the country from Elizabethtown by Hodgenville, Hammonville, to burned bridge, on Green River. Keep patrol on railroad, south of Elizabethtown.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

JONESBOROUGH, *October 15, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE:

My forces are disposed in the following order: Ninth Michigan Cavalry, 1 mile in rear of Jonesborough, on Greeneville road, with two companies for pickets to front, reserve on hill beyond Jonesborough; the Twenty-third Indiana Battery on left of road, two sections covering Jonesborough road, supported by Twelfth Kentucky Infantry; one section covering Blountville road, supported by Eighth Tennessee Infantry; two sections of Tennessee battery on left of Jonesborough road in reserve, supported by One hundred and third Ohio. All the approaches are guarded by cavalry vedettes, and, in addition, I have a chain picket of infantry pretty well throughout.

I have called upon my commissary officer for report of small rations and bread, which I will send as soon as he returns.

We have good supply of beef-cattle, and have sent out 2 miles to procure flour.

I have nothing from front this morning. I am establishing communication with General Shackelford, by line of courier, to Blountville.

W. A. HOSKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

LOUDON, *October 15, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE:

I have received the following:

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Post Oak Springs, October 15, 1863.

Capt. HENRY CURTIS, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Our pickets at a ford 7 miles below here report the enemy in considerable force 2 miles from the ford.

I have sent 100 men to resist the crossing of the enemy. The river is still fordable; I think I can prevent them from crossing. I do not know the force that is there. It is reported that they are advancing toward the ford.

Colonel Byrd is very sick, and has resigned the command of the brigade this morning.

I think Lieutenant-Colonel Bond will take command, but it is not decided yet.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAS. McCARTNEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

J. WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, ILL., October 16, 1863—9 a. m.

(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have just arrived, and report in pursuance with instructions of the 3d instant. The staff and headquarters are with me.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., October 16, 1863—11.30 a. m.

(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Rebels seem to have moved north with most of the cavalry in Mississippi, and also with Loring's division. Loring and a portion of the cavalry moved up the Mobile railroad; Chalmers and others, with 3,000 to 5,000 cavalry and some artillery, up the Mississippi Central. Their place back of Vicksburg is filled by two brigades of infantry. General McPherson moved out with all the force he could take, on the 12th, intending to drive the enemy from the Mississippi Central Railroad. He will stay several days at Canton, and send the cavalry as far to the east as they can safely go. The Charleston railroad was attacked at Collierville on the 11th. They were repulsed with a loss to us of about 100 killed and wounded, but after destroying one bridge and the camp and garrison equipage of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, Hatch got south of their force, and when I left Memphis had been fighting them for two days. Brigadier-General Sweeny was near him with an infantry force, and I am in hopes before this Chalmers' force is entirely broken up. If the Columbus railroad is opened it will be necessary to abandon the railroad from Memphis. I would rather advise depending on the country, the Tennessee River, and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for supplying our armies. The Charleston railroad is completed to Iuka, and the work progressing eastward. General Sherman was at Corinth as I passed, with a portion of his force to the east of him. Price is reported to have left Arkadelphia and gone to Washington. I directed General Hurlbut to advise Steele to send a cavalry force to Arkadelphia and destroy the salt-works, powder-mills, &c. It is not practicable to withdraw a portion of Steele's force.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 16, 1863—9 p. m.*

Major-General GRANT,
Cairo, Ill. :

You will immediately proceed to the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., where you will meet an officer of the War Department with your orders and instructions. You will take with you your staff, &c., for immediate operations in the field. Wait at Louisville for officer of the War Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 16, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Louisville, Ky. :

GENERAL: You will receive herewith the orders of the President of the United States placing you in command of the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee. The organization of these departments will be changed as you may deem most practicable. You will immediately proceed to Chattanooga and relieve General Rosecrans. You can communicate with Generals Burnside and Sherman by telegraph. A summary of the orders sent to those officers will be sent to you immediately. It is left optional with you to supersede General Rosecrans by General G. H. Thomas or not. Any other changes will be made on your request by telegraph.

One of the first objects requiring your attention is the supply of your armies. Another is the security of the passes in the Georgia mountains to shut out the enemy from Tennessee and Kentucky. You will consult with General Meigs and Colonel Scott in regard to transportation and supplies.

Should circumstances permit I will visit you personally in a few days for consultation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 337. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 16, 1863.

I. By direction of the President of the United States the Departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee will constitute the Military Division of the Mississippi.

II. Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, is placed in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, headquarters in the field.

III. Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the Department and Army of the Cumberland. Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas is hereby assigned to that command.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, October 16, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding District of Memphis:

GENERAL: It is now reduced to a demonstration that the only force that could possibly threaten Memphis and the railroad west of Grand Junction is that of Chalmers, which I beat off from Collierville with 500 men, and which Colonel Hatch's cavalry has pushed across the Tallahatchie at Wyatt; therefore you have an excess of men at this time west of Grand Junction.

The enemy has pushed Lee's cavalry to and beyond Tusculumbia, and there is no doubt that the Okolona force, Loring's division, and the released Vicksburg garrison is being shoved around toward Northeast Alabama. I therefore request that on Sunday and Monday you make up a command of about eight regiments, mostly from Memphis (Fuller's brigade), and send them, lightly equipped, to Buzzard Roost, beyond Bear Creek, to communicate with me at Florence. Should I want them they will be in reach; otherwise from that point they can threaten Columbus quite as well as from Grand Junction. The enemy can and will break the railroad, but we should guard the vital points and hold Hatch's cavalry well massed at points on Coldwater, varying every few days, prepared to sally and strike to the south.

I admit I am not satisfied with Hatch's management. I hear of no collision, of no killed. He seems to hover round when he should dash in with the saber and pistol. If we allow Chalmers, with that force, to neutralize your whole command we deserve defeat, for it is bad management and want of caution on our part. As to Memphis, if I could defend Collierville without a heavy gun you can surely protect Memphis with your heavy batteries and the mass of convalescents and citizens who throng the place. Also, on application, Steele would spare you some of your men from that quarter. You must admit I am overtaxing my command, marching them all the way, without a lift from the railroad, and repairing railroad ahead.

I am fully aware that your command is already much reduced, but also that the enemy is much reduced in Mississippi, and that with the river open and available he will make no attempt on it, except by small annoying parties.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *October 16, 1863.*

General HURLBUT:

I send you by to-day's mail a letter asking you to place a considerable force near Bear Creek after I have passed on. I merely send this telegraphic notice that you may think over the proposition so as to answer promptly. I call for Fuller's brigade from Memphis.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Major-General Steele reports the enemy retired to Washington, in Hempstead County, probably before this time in Texas.

General Sherman requires a brigade at Bear Creek, and I scarcely know how to fill it. I do not feel at liberty to call upon Steele for any part of his force, but would exceedingly like that Kimball's division, or at least True's brigade, should be sent back to this line. If I am to hold Bear Creek and to attempt to hold the Columbus and Corinth railroad, I shall require at least a full division unless the Memphis and Charleston Railroad is abandoned, which is not advisable at present.

My cavalry is coming in, and will be all on the line of railroad to-night. They followed and fought the enemy beyond Wyatt and only returned when out of ammunition. Dodge has gone out to Corinth to-day, and Carr will be in to-morrow.

I have no distinct reports from Hatch as to casualties, &c., but will send by next mail.

Sherman informs me that Lee with 4,000 cavalry crossed the Tennessee at Tusculum day before yesterday north. I think their whole disposable cavalry will be thrown into Middle Tennessee. I wish the general would order True's brigade here from Little Rock, if not the division.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Corinth, Miss.:

I will send Fuller's brigade on Sunday by land. I think the railroad will have all it can do in transporting stores.

It will be difficult to spare more than that brigade, but it is 2,300 strong. One of the mounted infantry regiments from Corinth will probably go with it. Dodge is instructed to spare all he can from his command. This will leave no movable infantry at Memphis. I shall send to Steele for a brigade, but do not know that it will come. Leave orders with Dodge for the position of the force.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps, Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your letter is received. I shall march Fuller's brigade overland. If it is necessary to move them quicker they can be picked up by cars.

The escape of Chalmers and Richardson is disgraceful. I yet have no particulars. The cavalry alone should have broken them and captured their ill-served artillery. The infantry lay two days at Hudsonville, and by want of concert and want of spirit the enemy got off. For this there is now no help. I shall move the cavalry to the Coldwater, unless it be necessary, as it probably will, to send one regiment north of the road. Guerrillas are thickening up there, and expect Richardson with his force to-day to move on the river. This, however, you prevented at Collierville, and I do not think they will rally again for a week.

The enrollment of citizens in Memphis would not amount to much, nor are they to be depended upon.

I shall, by undertaking to extend my line to Buzzard Roost, inevitably peril the road for some time, and very possibly may lose minor posts, but Moscow, La Grange, Pocahontas, Corinth, and Bear Creek can be held.

You may rest assured I shall do all in my power to aid you in your movement.

I am informed that quite a number of straggling sick of your corps are at La Grange.

I have directed Surgeon Campbell to confer on this subject with McMillan, who moves out to-morrow to join you, and to have a surgeon or two detailed to attend them.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,

Commanding Arkansas Expedition, Little Rock, Ark. :

GENERAL : Sherman is moving out on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad toward Athens to join and re-enforce Rosecrans.

Grant has been ordered to Cairo to consult the Department, and as he has his entire headquarters with him, will, I think, be ordered to Nashville to command the entire movement on the Tennessee River. Sherman requests me to throw a strong force across Big Bear Creek, which reduces my strength at Memphis to the minimum, and in fact leaves me no movable force but cavalry. Under these circumstances, and as it is apparent that the enemy have abandoned you, it is very necessary that True's brigade return here as soon as practicable.

They must march to Helena, I presume, as the river is too low for boats ; their heavy baggage under small guard may come by boats. I make this request of you because I consider myself reduced far too low in numbers to hold my line thus extended, and hope you will be able to comply with it rapidly.

General Grant suggested when here the propriety of a cavalry dash by you upon Arkadelphia, and desired me to communicate his wish.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
In the Field, Byhalia, Miss., October 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have just arrived here en route to Quinn's Mill, where I will await further orders. I received your dispatch an hour ago, and will send the regiments named into Collierville to-day. Send me rations without delay, as I will be entirely out to-night. I will send my wagons into Collierville to-day for them.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General SWEENEY,
Quinn's Mill:

Move into La Grange by best road at once.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Commanding officer at Collierville will forward this to General Sweeney.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 255. }

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

* * * * *

X. Fuller's Ohio brigade will move in light marching order to Corinth, Miss., by land, taking with them their regimental transportation and sending their heavy baggage by rail under light guard. They will move at daylight on Sunday morning, 18th October, and will accomplish the march with all speed consistent with the well-being of men and animals. They will take six days' rations and forage. Brigadier-General Veatch will supply the place of these regiments by the Eighty-ninth Indiana and One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, and, if necessary, contract the line. These regiments will relieve the guards of the brigade on Saturday afternoon before dark.

Written instructions will be furnished from these headquarters to the brigade commander.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUINN'S MILL, October 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT:

GENERAL: In compliance with your orders of the 13th, received through General Carr, I have the honor to report my arrival at this

place, where I will await further orders. The regiments of the command belonging to General Sherman's corps have been ordered to Collierville by General Carr to take train for Corinth. My command will be out of rations to-day. I have sent to General Carr to send me a supply.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *October 16, 1863.*

General HURLBUT :

Colonel Hatch wishes to know what disposition he shall make of the stock captured by his command. The colonel will arrive at this place this evening with his command.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Lieut., and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cav. Div.

[Indorsement.]

Send the stock on here.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *October 16, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN :

General Sweeney's command did not reach Quinn's Mill last night. I am informed by cavalry just in that they will probably not get there before to-night. Your orders to the two regiments were promptly sent forward. Will telegraph as soon as they are heard from.

Respectfully,

D. C. ANTHONY,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLLIERVILLE, *October 16, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN :

General Sweeney arrived at Quinn's Mill at 12 m. to-day. Your two regiments will push on and reach here at about 4 or 5 o'clock.

D. C. ANTHONY,
Colonel, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *October 16, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN :

An extra is waiting at Collierville in accordance with your telegram of yesterday. The agent there telegraphs me that he thinks the two regiments will not be there to-day. There is an ambulance train at Collierville asking for transportation to La Grange with 20 wounded men and 30 mules. Shall I ship them? What regiments are they that you wish sent to Corinth? Answer.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *October 16, 1863.*

General WEBSTER,

Memphis:

General Carr advised me yesterday from La Grange that the Fifty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois absent with Sweeny would be at Quinn's Mill last night. I sent orders for them to march to Collierville and take cars. Colonel Anthony at Collierville telegraphs me they are not yet at Quinn's Mill. Use the train for any purpose, and be ready to send the two regiments to Iuka the moment they reach the road. Telegraph to Colonel Anthony and he will advise you when they will be in.

W. T. SHERMAN,

*Major-General.*GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 80. }HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., October 16, 1863.

The following is announced as the organization of the corps on its present expedition :

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman in command.

Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr., second in command.

First Division, General P. J. Osterhaus commanding.

Second Division, General Morgan L. Smith commanding.

Third Division, General John E. Smith commanding.

Fourth Division, General Hugh Ewing commanding.

Each division commander will proceed forthwith to prepare for an onward march, providing all possible means of transportation. But the railroad will afford means of heavy carriage for some days to come.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 196. }HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., October 16, 1863.

1. The Second Division, General Morgan L. Smith, will move to-morrow forward to close up on General Osterhaus, passing John E. Smith's division. The absent regiments will follow by the road or by cars, as the case may require. This division will move from its camp on Clear Creek, following roads south of the railroad.

2. A wagon train of 200 wagons will be dispatched by roads north of the railroad, under escort of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and 100 wagons delivered to General John E. Smith at Burnsville and 100 to General Osterhaus at or beyond Iuka.

3. The First Division, General Osterhaus, will cross Bear Creek, and cause the railroad bridge to be repaired, so that our heavy stores can be carried by rail to any suitable place east of Bear Creek.

4. When the whole column is put in motion it will be in the order of First, Second, Third, and Fourth Division, till the head of column reaches the Tennessee River opposite Florence.

Staff and other officers will make their dispositions accordingly.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

IUKA, *October 16, 1863.*

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If you will have me informed of trains arriving and the number of men wanted, they will be always in readiness to unload when the cars get in.

OSTERHAUS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General DODGE,
Corinth, Miss. :

General Sherman wants a force established at Bear Creek. Consult with him as to what number he wants and let me know if you can spare any, so as not to require moving a brigade from Memphis so far out.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *October 16, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

General Sherman thinks that one brigade at least should be posted at Big Bear, and is very anxious to have it. I can hold road to that point but cannot hold Big Bear with present force. I think he will leave no troops on road longer than to get up supplies, but desires us to hold Big Bear so as to cover Eastport while he is north of river. Says he has written you fully.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

POCAHONTAS, *October 16, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN :

Spooner crossed last night. I ordered him to go to Corinth to-day. Cockerill crossed this morning early, and one of his wagons broke the bridge. I have just got it repaired. Hicks is now crossing. Loomis will cross soon and we will all be in to-morrow. I will wait till the last is over.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

COLLIERVILLE, *October 16, 1863.*

Colonel SPOONER :

I have just arrived ; my men are used up. Can I stay until morning ? The Fifty-seventh Ohio is with me.

T. C. CHANDLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CHEWALLA, October 16, 1863.

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just reached here with my brigade all safe. Will start for Corinth at 2 o'clock. Rations run out to-night. Can more be issued upon our arrival?

Respectfully,

BEN. J. SPOONER.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 25. } *Corinth, Miss., October 16, 1863.*

In compliance with General Orders, No. 80, of this date, issued from corps headquarters, the undersigned re-assumes command of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

By command of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing:

E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLENDALE, October 16, 1863.

Major SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Can you have the telegraph here ordered to Burnsville with us? There is no operator.

JOHN E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

BYHALIA, October 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

GENERAL: I have just arrived at this place en route for Gaines' Mills, where I will await further orders. I received your dispatch one hour ago, and will send the regiments mentioned into Collierville to-day. Shall be entirely out of rations to-night; will send my wagons into Collierville to bring out rations to my command to-day if they can be procured there.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP DAVIES, October 16, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: Your telegram this moment received. I will report forthwith at Corinth.

THOS. T. HEATH,
Colonel Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 16, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General MEIGS,
Nashville and Bridgeport:

Your telegram of yesterday received. The operations in the Department of the Cumberland are of such importance that you had better remain there as long as your presence can be useful or contribute to the regulation of transportation and the important duties of your department. The crisis here will probably be over before you can arrive, and all reports indicate the necessity of a controlling and regulating mind where you are.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, October 16, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received 9 a. m., 17th.)

HON. E. M. STANTON:

On arriving here to-night I met your dispatch. Will spend to-morrow here, and endeavor to get forward some supplies and ascertain what can be done here; then return to Nashville, and probably to Stevenson. The rebel cavalry, General Hooker informed me at Stevenson, had been attacked a second time and dispersed into small parties. If this be so the Twelfth Corps can be called forward by General Rosecrans. It appears to me of vital importance that he get possession of the river, at least as far as the rebel batteries on Lookout Mountain will permit him to use it—that is, either to 5 or 6 miles of Chattanooga—to repair the roads over Walden's Ridge, so as to make it possible to throw full supplies of rations and forage into Chattanooga by wagon trains. It will require much work, and more time than I fear can be spared. This labor must be performed by the troops. The roads from Bridgeport to Battle Creek will, after the rains, be almost impassable. It was very bad when I came through. I will send forward tools, and urge upon the generals commanding the importance of straining every nerve upon this work. The troops must do the work.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

NASHVILLE, October 16, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Captain Perkins sent to Stevenson to Captain Warren a week ago 2,500 each, shovels, picks, and axes; has as many more here and twice as many in Louisville. You can order what you need, therefore. General Howard has 300 men on the road to Battle Creek, having no tools for more. A large force ought to be at work on each slope of the mountain; road good except ascent and descent of mountain, and from Jasper to Bridgeport; Sequatchie Valley road good, rest infamous. Forage and feed depots are needed at each base of the mountain to feed passing trains. Escort duty badly performed; men ride or straggle with guns in wagons.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 16, 1863.*

(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I arrived here last night. On examination I find great want of power and equipment between this and the front. Have telegraphed Anderson to bring forward engines and cars from the East. You had better authorize Anderson to increase number of engines to twenty-five or thirty. I may have to transfer engines from Louisville railroad to Chattanooga line for a few weeks, to forward supplies to the front from Nashville. I will report more fully this evening.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 16, 1863—8 p. m.*

(Received 2.20 p. m., 17th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

On further examination I find by borrowing two locomotives from the Louisville road that the present car stock on Chattanooga line can be made to supply the pressing wants of the army until new engines and cars arrive, when full supplies can be given them. Will return to Louisville to-morrow. See to the completion of new road; also the alterations of Lexington line. Hope to get through by Wednesday next, and then report to you in person.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 16, 1863—5.30 p. m.*

(Received 11.20 p. m., 17th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

Evidence increases that the enemy intend a desperate effort to destroy this army. They are bringing up troops to our front. They have prepared pontoons, and will probably operate on our left flank, either to cross the river and force us to quit this place and fight them or lose our communications. They will thus separate us from Burnside. We cannot feed Hooker's troops on our right, nor can we spare them subsistence from our left depots and communications; nor has he transportation to move. The rains have raised the river and interrupted our pontoon bridges. The roads are very heavy. Our future is not bright. Had we the railroad from here to Bridgeport, and the whole of Sherman's and Hooker's troops brought up, we should not probably outnumber the enemy. This army, with its back to barren mountains, roads narrow and difficult, while the enemy has the railroad and the corn in his rear, is at much disadvantage. To secure this position, at least McMinnville should be made a strong fortified depot; Kingston the same; and for ulterior operations 20,000 or more troops put in Tennessee, at easy points to cover the railroad and subsist until called to the front* for an

* In General Halleck's copy this word is "point."

advance on the enemy. Additional cavalry force is indispensable to a good future for this army. Burnside must be within supporting distance of us. If we lose this point his hold on East Tennessee is gone. If we hold it the rebels cannot make much use of the country above, and we shall dispossess them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 16, 1863—12.40 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga :

Your plan of enlisting as veterans in the Engineer regiment from other volunteer regiments is not in accordance with law or general orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
On Walden's Ridge, 6 Miles from Anderson's, Oct. 16, 1863.

[Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I arrived here last evening, ambulance and all, and shall be off again at 7 this morning. The road from here to Chattanooga is pretty good, with the exception of a few places which can be easily repaired. The Twenty-first Kentucky has not yet received a sufficient supply of tools, although they were promised on Monday last. Colonel Tillson or Smith was to furnish them. I will see about it when I reach Anderson's. I learned on the way that the rebels are clearing away the ground on the opposite side of the river at the Narrows, to plant a battery. If they do this the Haley road will be of no further use, day or night, till the peninsula is cleared of rebels. The creek just ahead of us was 6 feet deep last night when we arrived, but we can cross it now. I have directed Colonel Price to bridge it. It only needs a bridge 30 feet long, which can be made in a day. A supply train of three hundred wagons of forage and rations waited on the other side all day yesterday. On our way we passed three or four hundred ambulances going to Bridgeport, via the Poe road, with wounded. Colonel Price has written you how his forces are posted. Circumstances over which I have no control prevent me from making a verbal report or any "whispered suggestions" *a la* Brooke.

Grieving to leave you, I am, as ever, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS GARFIELD ET AL.,
Anderson's, October 16, 1863—11.30 a. m.

[Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I reached here at 9 a. m., and the ambulance has just arrived. The Sequatchie is booming, but we have lashed a couple of canoes together and will get the ambulance ferried over

in half an hour, I think. Our live-stock will swim. We met a train of sixty wagons loaded with forage and rations ascending the mountain this morning. They belong to the old divisions of Steedman and Van Cleve. Colonel Smith, who is in command here, is keeping strong working parties on the road to connect with the Twenty-first Kentucky. He is doing well; has 1,800 men here. The Third Ohio has been sent back to Jasper. I saw a dispatch this morning from Palmer, which shows all quiet up the valley. No trains have crossed here since yesterday morning. It will be two or three days before the river can be forded. Five or six pontoons would make a good bridge here. I have directed Colonel Smith to make a good raft or two for emergencies. If you will send him nails he can make pontoons. There is a mill with plenty of lumber 2 miles below. I told Colonel S. to get his lumber ready and I would have some nails sent him from Bridgeport. We have met with no accident except the upsetting of the ambulance in coming down the mountain, which by the favor of a little tree, did not roll down more than a dozen yards.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

11.45 a. m.

Ambulance over all right.

J. A. G.

WASHINGTON, TENN., *October 16, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: It has rained here very much and the river is very high, unfordable; also some of the streams crossing the valley road are very high, but all are bridged. There is a detachment of General Burnside's mounted men here that came down yesterday from Post Oak Springs, 30 miles north of here, and they report heavier rain there than here, river very high and rising.

With much respect, I remain, yours,

JONATHAN CARR,
Lieut., Comdg. Courier-Line from Chattanooga to Washington.

NASHVILLE, *October 16, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am making arrangements for through trains to Bridgeport; also hope to borrow two engines Monday. Since the break, obstructions have been placed on track near switches, throwing trains off two nights running, which, together with the utter impossibility of using the telegraph line at times when trains once lose their rights, has caused delay; trains are started at all hours irrespective of time-card, which would make them appear to be late.

Respectfully,

WM. P. INNES,
Colonel and Military Superintendent.

CHATTANOOGA,
October 16, 1863—12 p. m.

Captain VAN DUZER,
Superintendent Military Telegraph, Bridgeport:

Have the line opened with an office at Jasper or some good point in Sequatchie. How is the double line? We may have to change the line from Bob White's this way.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 16, 1863—2 p. m.

Captain JONES:

Has the regiment ordered reported? Get guards from it.

MERRILL,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 16, 1863—5.55 p. m.

Captain JONES:

Have messages to Generals Howard and Morgan been delivered to courier?

MERRILL.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
October 16, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Two messages received to be forwarded by telegraph. No office this side Jasper. What shall I do?

JONES.

HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

Statement of the effective force of the Pioneer Brigade and how employed, for October 16, 1863.

Duty.	Officers.	Men.
On duty at pontoon bridge and preparing equipments and boats for the upper bridge. (Most of this detail have been at work constantly since the evening of October 14, guarding the bridge, securing driftwood, &c.)	6	200
On duty at engineer's shop (mechanics).....		39
Constructing boom over the river.....	3	43
On duty with Lieutenant Thomas, profiling fortifications.....		16
Cutting wood for battalions.....		20
On duty on board steamer Paint Rock.....	1	40
Brigade headquarters, guard and relief.....	2	30
Staking out works on fortifications with Lieutenant Chandler.....		4
Battalion guards and reliefs and extra fatigue details.....	2	49
Total.....	14	441

C. V. LAMBERSON,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brigadier-General MORTON,
Commanding Pioneer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 16, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding has been informed that there are a number of horses and mules dying for want of food, and directs that all such be turned over to the corps quartermaster, who will have them sent to Nashville to be recruited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 16, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS :

The major-general commanding directs me to say that the order just issued directing tools to be collected and sent to General Morton will only apply to those which may be found in camp and not the property of the command holding them. It has been represented that a number of tools have been carried into our camps without authority, and it is the intention of the general commanding to have these returned to General Morton at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Granger.)

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
North Chickamauga, Tenn., October 16, 1863—10 p. m.

General REYNOLDS,

Chief of Staff :

Since dark I have sent over for the woman on the island. She says the citizen who gave her information of the capture of her husband also told her: "You tell Colonel [Mc]Cook that I was up at Harrison yesterday and I saw them fixing their boats to cross. They say that they intend to surround and take him." I have a company on the other side of the creek ; have 3 men at the Dan. Smith Ford, which is now impassable ; 6 men and a sergeant at the Hickson bridge, with orders to patrol the Harrison road and the road up as far as the Poe road. At 3 to-morrow morning I start a captain and all available men to feel up the creek as far as Sulser's on the Poe road; this, too, beside my river patrols. Making such dispositions am safe from surprise, and before they take me I will see the color of their gun-flashes at least once.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. MCCOOK,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—I succeeded in getting 100 bushels of corn at the island to-day, and if uninterrupted to-morrow will get 600 more. There are 1,800 on it.

McC.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 16, 1863—10 a. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet this morning. The river is too deep to be fordable.

The pickets last evening opposite here said that Jeff. Davis was still at Mission Ridge.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,

Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers, Wilder's Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,

Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 16, 1863—4 p. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: Afternoon reports in from all along the river, from ford 2 miles below Nelson's Ferry, connecting with Col. Daniel McCook, to Thatcher's Ford, connecting with Brig. Gen. J. G. Spears, 25 miles, and all quiet. Quite a body of the enemy's cavalry were observed this afternoon to ride on to a hill back of Penny's Ford, overlooking it; they remained only a short time. The enemy's picket post immediately opposite Dallas was withdrawn this a. m. at about 6 o'clock. Forging difficult at Penny's, and said by citizens to be not fordable elsewhere on my line; river rising slightly.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,

Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,

Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 16, 1863—10 p. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: It is just reported to me that noises indicate that the enemy are crossing with a boat on to the island opposite and below Dallas. It is about 10 rods, and not fordable from the island to the mainland this side. I do not anticipate a crossing in force, but have re-enforced the picket there with one company, and have two companies yet in reserve, and will be on the alert.

Most obediently,

SMITH D. ATKINS,

Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Camp near Williams' Island, October 16, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the telegraph wire was broken 1 mile below the mouth of Big Suck Creek—cause, a tree to

which it was attached blowing down. It was repaired as best the officer could by bending the ends and hooking them together. A rebel picket-post was seen near that point on the other side of the river. I do not picket so far down, nor can I with my force without the men being on duty alternate days. Nothing was seen or heard of any of the enemy having crossed the river. The mountain streams are falling rapidly.

I am, very respectfully,

HUBBARD K. MILWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 16, 1863.

Col. T. J. HARRISON,

Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers :

The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge your report of yesterday, and to instruct you to unite your command at once with that of Colonel Atkins', at Harrison's Landing, to assist in guarding the river. You will report the number of wagons you have and the number needed.

Very respectfully,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 16, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER,

Fourth Army Corps :

The major-general commanding directs that you order the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers to report with their camp and garrison equipage complete to Brigadier-General Smith for temporary duty.

Very respectfully,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Chickamauga Creek, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

Lieut. M. J. KELLY,

Chief of Couriers :

LIEUTENANT: Your communication for Colonel McCook has just been received. The colonel is now in Chattanooga, having gone to see the general and to convey some intelligence concerning the enemy. As I am ignorant of the contents of the dispatches, I cannot now furnish a copy, but I shall do so on his return, if he has not already communicated them verbally.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. ANDERSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Mr. Day, living on Friar's Island, reports that he crossed the river this morning, and went 1 mile into the interior; he saw but

50 men, and these cavalry. He passed by the fort which the enemy have erected opposite to us, and reports that there were no guns mounted. So far as he could see everything was quiet. This had better be communicated to the general.

E. L. ANDERSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, October 16, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN,
Battle Creek:

Put heavy parties on Sequatchie bridge and approaches.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Anderson's Cross-Roads, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet in this vicinity. No rebel force has been seen or heard of. There passed over the mountain to-day the following trains, viz:

General Van Cleve's supply train, thirty-eight wagons; Major-General Thomas' forage train, twenty-eight wagons; part of Twenty-first Army Corps' supply train camped on mountain last night and went up this morning. At the foot of the mountain are now corralled thirty-eight wagons of General Davis' supply train. The recent rains have greatly impaired the road. I have had three companies at work on mountain to-day, besides the regular detail to assist wagons. This force, I think, will be able to place the road over the mountain in good repair by day after to-morrow. I need some heavy hammers for breaking stone; will try and obtain them from General Morgan. The Sequatchie is falling rapidly; will, I think, be fordable here to-morrow. Some of my staff, sent for that purpose to-day, report Hatfield's bridge, over the Sequatchie, 3 miles above here, somewhat out of repair, but can be fixed in a short time so that trains can cross if necessary. Shall I repair it? I will send Third Ohio toward Jasper to-morrow morning to repair roads in that direction. Major Petri, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, is out to-day on that road with a party, and is ordered to report what repairs are necessary. Inclosed I send communication* received to-day from Colonel Palmer, commanding Anderson Cavalry, 10 miles up valley. Generals Garfield and Steedman passed about noon to-day, crossing the river here in boats. I am building a flat-boat here, so that anything could be crossed in case of emergency. I think it would be well, while it is necessary for empty wagons to return this way, to have them travel the road to Jasper on one side of the river and loaded wagons on the other.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

* Probably Palmer to Goddard, p. 389.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Sale Creek, Tenn., October 16, 1863—2 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

GENERAL: I have sent one rifled cannon from Wilder's command, under me, and two companies of Third Tennessee Infantry to the mouth of Soddy. They are now on the way to that point. The rain is incessant, the river up, and the creek very high, but they are instructed to go there, and they will do it.

The river from a point 2 miles above Blythe's Ferry, as far down as the mouth of Sale Creek, is well picketed by my forces; from 2 miles above Blythe's Ferry up the river as far as Kingston I have no knowledge of its being picketed at all. A part of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry is said to be near Blythe's Ferry; they do not report to me. What they are doing I do not know, except to forage over the country at will. They might be useful in patrolling the river from Blythe's Ferry to Cotton Port.

I was ordered, on the march from Chattanooga, to obey such order as Brigadier-General Crook might give me—a copy of one of which orders and instructions is herewith sent to you, and which places one of my regiments at Blythe's Ferry, where the river is not at any time fordable. I am also ordered to protect the train left here, which is large. There are over 400 troops of Colonel Wilder's command (convalescents, however), and they have to be foraged for and protected as well as my own train and command. My whole command is on standing picket duty, necessarily so, to picket the roads and branches of roads as ordered by General Crook, and the fords of the river.

I am well acquainted with the river from Chattanooga to Cotton Port, and know the arrangement of troops along the river to be injudicious, and if I am to be held responsible, I respectfully ask to be permitted to arrange them in a manner that they might do something toward preventing the enemy from crossing the river if attempted.

Under the present arrangement I do not believe the commander of Major-General Burnside's forces now picketing the river above Cotton Port knows anything, at most not much, about the river and points of crossing above Cotton Port. I send you herewith a copy of a dispatch just received from him. I also send you a copy of a dispatch received from Colonel Atkins and Colonel McCook. I suppose they know a great deal about the river and the distance they guard along the same. Colonel McCook is 7 miles above Chattanooga with one brigade to guard one ford, and states that he patrols the river every hour, and recommends me to do so. Colonel Atkins pickets from 2 miles below Nelson's Ferry to Penny's Ford, a distance of 14 or 15 miles, and at no point can the river now be forded, and is even found difficult to ford at any time. You are already informed of, by dispatches of to-day, the number of miles I have to picket along the river, and eight roads (and branches) to guard and protect.

I again respectfully ask information as to the boundary I am to protect, and what forces are under my command, and I will protect and defend that boundary if in the range of the power of the number of men under me. I have but few troops, and do not want those few to be placed at unimportant points by order from irresponsible

persons, and leave the important points exposed, and for me to have the responsibility of the whole.

I will simply add, in conclusion, that, from the best information that I can and am able to obtain, the river from Blythe's Ferry up to within 6 or 8 miles of Post Oak Springs is not picketed at all; in many places of easy access and easy of crossing, and many other places which are attempted to be picketed and patrolled it is done in such a manner as not to be reliable or secure.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,

Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. 92D ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 15, 1863—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. G. SPEARS,

Comdg. 3d Brig., 3d Div., Reserve Corps, Sale Creek, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In reply to your esteemed favor of same date herewith I beg to state:

First. My given name is Smith, and my title is colonel.

Second. My force is 375, and consists of seven companies mounted infantry and one mountain howitzer.

Third. My force is located as follows: One company at Harrison's Ferry, guarding the river there and picketing to the ford 2 miles below Nelson's Ferry and connecting with Col. Daniel McCook; one company at Dallas, guarding river from Harrison's Ferry to Penny's Ferry; one company at Penny's Ford, guarding from Penny's Ferry to Thatcher's; in all 25 miles of river. My headquarters are on the Dallas and Chattanooga road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dallas. Two companies are on camp picket. Three companies are usually foraging.

Fourth. The enemy have pickets all along the river for the 25 miles stated. I have no positive information of how great a force, but suppose there is a regiment at Harrison's, 1,900 at Penny's Ford, and Forrest's entire command at or near Georgetown, near Blythe's Ferry, and that re-enforcements have been sent Forrest recently. Col. Daniel McCook's headquarters are at the mouth of Chickamauga, 10 miles from here. Colonel McCook, I suppose, has a brigade.

I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your most humble and obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,

Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 4TH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Post Oak Springs, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

Capt. D. C. TREWHITT,

A. A. G., Third Brig., Third Div., Reserve Corps:

CAPTAIN: Our pickets at the ford, 7 miles below here, report the rebels advancing in direction of the ford in considerable force. They were in 2 miles of the river when courier left. I have sent 100 men there with orders to resist the crossing at all hazards. I think I can resist the passage, and will do so with my whole force. I can-

not guard the crossing at Cotton Port, as it is too far away to re-enforce in time. I suggest that a regiment or two be sent up from your force to assist me in resisting the crossing by the enemy. I could not bring more than 800 or 1,000 into an engagement now, as my force is so much scattered guarding so many points.

There is another ford 20 miles from here, and about the same distance from you, which I wish you would guard.

E. S. BOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

MOUTH NORTH CHICKAMAUGA,
October 14, 1863.

General SPEARS:

It would be best to send that regiment to the mouth of Soddy, as directed by order of General Rosecrans, and there intrench. I have adopted a system of patrols by which I patrol the river every hour from Chattanooga up to Duncan's Ferry. I would recommend the same proceeding in your front. Beware, for I think they intend to cross in your front. Your patrols can communicate with mine at Duncan's Ferry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAN'L MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, October 1, 1863—11 a. m.

[General J. G. SPEARS:]

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move with your brigade across to Sale Creek, near Blythe's Ferry, and go into camp. All the cavalry and mounted infantry will be ordered away from those points. The train will be left to be protected by you. The general further directs that you send one regiment to Blythe's Ferry, to go into camp there, and that you will picket the river at all points necessary or doubtful, and keep a sharp lookout for the enemy and prevent a crossing. You will move at once.

By command of Brigadier-General Crook:

R. P. KENNEDY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General SPEARS:

Wilder's troops must do all they can, and fight as well as work. You should not make your pickets on the road very heavy as things now are. You can dispose your troops to the best advantage for guarding the river on your front, say from Cotton Port down, using great care not to be deceived by feints at crossing. Keep your men so that you move nearly all at once to the main point as soon as you discover it.

You will please note on your map exactly where you locate your headquarters, and report every day the circumstances of the case. If you will be careful to keep outsiders away you can make a larger show of force by smokes and other means to deceive the enemy. You must see that you are supplied with axes and other tools from Bridgeport without delay. If you hear for certain that the enemy are getting pontoon bridges below you in the river, you ought to get ready some tremendous rafts of logs and set them afloat to break their bridges.

Send the whole of the cavalry transportation under a good commander of their own to Stevenson. Get them well ready; send a full report giving number of each company and regiment and a list of the wagons, and order them (written orders) to proceed with all dispatch to Stevenson and report to Major-General Hooker, who will give them further orders.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *October 16, 1863.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND :

I have the honor to report all quiet in this vicinity. The late rains have so swollen the creeks as to make it impossible to scout very far.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 16, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Flint River :

Major-General Hooker directs me to inclose to you within copy of report received through Colonel Lyon. The major-general commanding directs that if any such force is on this side of the river, you will pursue them and capture or destroy them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF STEVENSON, ALA.,
October 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

I have the honor to report that a sergeant of Captain Latham's company Alabama volunteers sends a dispatch from the vicinity of Larkinsville that a force of rebel cavalry, number unknown, are reported in Maynard's Cove, and that Roddey's command are said to be on the headwaters of Paint Rock Creek and about to cross the mountain toward the river. This report has been sent to Major-General Howard and communicated verbally to Major-General Hooker.

A sergeant from the mill near Larkinsville, who came in with prisoners, states that he was some miles west of that place yesterday, and that the citizens generally believe that Roddey is on this side the river, but they locate him farther toward Huntsville.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

STEVENSON, *October 16, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Mitchell has just reported to me one division of his force at Flint River, the other at Winchester, much jaded; states he has driven enemy across Tennessee, capturing in all over 1,000 prisoners and 5 pieces of artillery. Forty-one wagons of Captain Craig's train laden with forage is just about starting for Chattanooga.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 16, 1863—8 p. m.*

Major-General HOOKER:

It is of the utmost importance that a corduroy road be made to beyond Battle Creek in direction of Jasper, with a good bridge over Battle Creek. Twenty-five hundred each of picks, spades, and axes went to Stevenson a week ago, yet General Howard had, when I saw him, tools only for three hundred men. Please send them forward. I have ordered more tools to be sent from Nashville. I think the road should be so located that a covered way or epaulement may be thrown up to protect it from the enemy across the Tennessee where it is near the river. A large body of troops, with tools for both earth and rock work, ought to be set to work immediately on the ascent and descent of Walden's Ridge. This is essential to supplying the army by that route. As the road is, after these rains, the supply over it will be impossible. Forage depots and posts to rest and feed mules should be established at the base of the mountain on each side. Teams too weak to climb the mountain could haul forage to these points. I shall work here to-morrow and then return to Nashville, and will probably be in Stevenson in a few days. If the rebel cavalry is dispersed, can you not call forward the Twelfth Corps?

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

STEVENSON, *October 16, 1863—10.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD:

Copy of General Meigs' dispatch of 8 p. m. forwarded.* The Quartermaster-General attaches so much importance to this matter that I feel it my duty to refer it to the major-general commanding for his information and such action as he may think proper to give it.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

* See preceding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 16, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,

Stevenson:

We must have some kind of roughness [long forage] for our mules when they come to Stevenson, or they will soon die. None up here. Please try to have it supplied till hay can be sent from Nashville.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWELFTH CORPS,

Decherd, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

Capt. S. E. PITTMAN,

A. A. G., First Div., Twelfth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: In compliance to circular from division headquarters, October 14, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the state of defenses:

At Cowan there are two stockades and one field-work, with ample supplies of wood and water, and with six days' commissary stores.

At this point (Decherd) I find stockades and rifle-pits covering the water-tank and trestle-work; these are the only defenses.

At the tunnel no works have as yet been erected, but stockades will be built to cover the shafts as soon as the entrenching tools (for which requisitions have been made) arrive.

The country around these points affords no cover for the enemy.

A detailed report will be forwarded as soon as the reports from the post commanders at Cowan and the tunnel are received.

Very respectfully,

JOS. F. KNIPE,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

October 16, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,

Bridgeport:

Captain West, engineer officer, with instruments, is either at Bridgeport or will be there soon en route for this place. The general commanding desires that you see that he is furnished with necessary transportation, as he is much needed.

F. S. BOND,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

October 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

The pontoons were taken to Battle Creek without difficulty by water, but the pontoon-wagons loaded with the planking took all day yesterday to get through. The water rose 2 feet and more in

the bottom, rendering about a mile of the road almost impassable. It has now subsided, and the trains are passing. I have put on as much force as I can work corduroying the road. The timber is very large, and must be cut and split into slabs. The boat was rescued from the high water and raised on flat-boats, so that that work now goes on without interruption.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Hooker.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio :

By direction of the General-in-Chief so soon as invalids arrive at Columbus let them relieve the Eighty-eighth [Ohio] Regiment from duty there, and order it to Cincinnati. When it arrives at Cincinnati, send the One hundred and fifteenth [Ohio] Regiment to Major-General Rosecrans.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 16, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn. :

The enemy are preparing pontoons and increasing numbers on our front. If they cross between us you will go up, and probably we too. You ought to move in this direction, at least as far as Kingston, which should be strongly fortified, and your spare stores go into it without delay. You ought to be free to oppose a crossing of the river, and with your cavalry to keep open complete and rapid communications between us, so that we can move combinedly on him. Let me hear from you, if possible, at once. No news from you in ten days. Our cavalry drove the rebel raid across the Tennessee at Lamb's Ferry, with loss to them of 2,000 killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters ; also five pieces of artillery.

Yours,

ROSECRANS.

Answer quick.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
October 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN,
Commanding District of Illinois, Springfield, Ill. :

Please order the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry to at once proceed to this place, and report to these headquarters for further orders. Direct the quartermaster's department to furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY, FOURTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
On Road between Blountsville and Bristol, October 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND :

I have received the general's dispatches of yesterday. The enemy has fallen back to Glade Springs or Saltville. We burned five bridges and destroyed over one-half mile of railroad track above Bristol. We burned twenty-eight box-cars, two passenger-cars, three locomotives, six gravel-cars, and destroyed the track at Bristol. We also destroyed a part of the road below the town. I will report again to-morrow morning.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 16, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE :

In addition to the prisoners taken yesterday, Colonel Adams recaptured 9 of our men belonging to the First and Fifth Tennessee regiments that were captured close to Kingston [in the] morning. He reports part of two rebel regiments at Decatur. He learns nothing reliable in regard to a force in that vicinity. In the charge yesterday a number of men lost their horses. May I be permitted to turn over to Colonel Adams the captured horses to be distributed among the men of his regiment according to his judgment? Scouts in from roads bringing no news of importance.

WOLFORD,
Colonel.

CAIRO, ILL., *October 17, 1863—11 a. m.*
(Received 2 a. m., 18th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

On the 14th part of Sherman's forces was at Bear Creek. Railroad then completed to that point. S. D. Lee, with 4,000 men, was at Tusculumbia.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *October 17, 1863—11 a. m.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of 9 p. m., yesterday, just received. I will start for Louisville by rail immediately.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 165. } *In the Field, Mississippi, October 17, 1863.*

I. The roll will be called in all the regiments and batteries of this command at 5 a. m. to-morrow.

The division will move to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock precisely, on the road to Clinton.

The order of march will be as follows :

First. The Third Brigade and one battery.

Second. The Third and First Brigade trains.

Third. The First Brigade and one battery.

Fourth. Second Brigade train.

Fifth. Second Brigade, and one battery, the battery to be placed in center of brigade.

II. There will be reported to these headquarters two regiments from First Brigade and one from the Third, when the line is formed, to be by a staff officer distributed as train guard. Each regiment will have a rear guard, and no straggling will be tolerated under any circumstances. The ambulances and ammunition wagons will follow their regiments. All the line must be kept well closed up, and ready to repel any attack from the enemy.

By order of Major-General Logan :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHEAST LOUISIANA,
Goodrich's Landing, La., October 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. McPHERSON,
Vicksburg, Miss. :

GENERAL : I have just sent you by signal a dispatch stating that information is received that the enemy designs soon to make an attack on the troops in this district, and for this purpose are assembling their forces on Bayou Macon. Three thousand are now reported this side of Bayou Macon. This is not mere rumor. For several days matters here have looked cloudy, and to-day appear to be assuming tangible shape. The troops for the defense of the district are much scattered and entirely inadequate for the purpose, and not enough for self-defense. They will sweep the district if they come with the force reported, and I respectfully request that re-enforcements be sent without delay—2,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and a battery of artillery. I have, since being in command here, on several occasions heard reports of forces, but none so well founded as this, and at those times wished for no re-enforcements nor called for any. I hope, therefore, it will not now be thought that this is a stampede.

The forces under me, I have stated, are much scattered : One regiment at Milliken's Bend, small ; two here, one weak ; one at Transylvania ; the one at Milliken's Bend 15 miles, the one at Transylvania 5 miles from here. I hope the re-enforcements will be sent me, and if the enemy do not attack I will attack him, if re-enforced.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Cairo, Ill., October 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : I arrived here yesterday morning, and immediately reported by telegraph to Washington. Answer is just received for

me to proceed to Louisville, Ky. For the present address all communications to me at that place. I will inform you as soon as my headquarters are located.

Nothing is received from the East to suggest any change of orders you already have. Continue to forward to Sherman all that you receive affecting the movement of his column.

Should the enemy be so effectually driven from North Mississippi as to enable you to do so, extend your command eastward and protect all the road you can. If possible Sherman should have at least the force he now has with him, compact and ready to move in any direction without detaching railroad guards.

I have telegraphed General Halleck the information I obtained with regard to movements of the enemy in Arkansas and on your line, and asked if Steele's forces could not be withdrawn. I also told him that I had advised that Steele send his cavalry as far as Arkansas, and destroy the salt-works, powder-mills, &c.

There is nothing in this of special interest to General Sherman, but I wish you would send him a copy. It will serve to show him that I have no orders controlling his movements not already in his possession.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Cairo, Ill. :*

General Sherman has called for force enough for me to cover the railroad to Buzzard Roost.

I have therefore ordered Fuller's brigade from Memphis to Big Bear Creek, which leaves me very light-handed here. I have written to Steele, asking True's brigade to be sent back, but do not know that it will be done. I request an order for that purpose. I desire that you obtain from Major-General Grant or General Halleck some definite instructions as to my limits of authority. The troops which I have furnished Steele are borne on my books as detached and do not report to me, but I suppose to Schofield. I do not like to lose them, but do not like either to issue any orders about them. Colonel Manter, who is chief of staff for Steele, is a little disposed to consider any call made by me for information as to these troops an interference.

The Okolona force, I am inclined to think, is moving into Northeast Alabama. Hatch has returned, having killed about 75 and wounded many of the enemy. His report is not in. I will send it as soon as it comes. We will probably have quiet for a few days; in mean time supplies are being pushed forward.

Very respectfully,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *October 17, 1863—9.45 a. m.*

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis :*

Fuller's brigade will do. Dodge says he can extend his present command so as to reach Iuka, leaving Fuller's to hold Buzzard Roost.

I have another dispatch from Halleck reiterating that the question of supplies is the main one and must be always kept in view.

I don't think you need any infantry at Memphis other than for defense. The reserves along the road should be naturally Corinth and Grand Junction.

My two leading divisions move to-day; I follow to-morrow. Will push to Tuscumbia, leaving the road to be repaired after us.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 17, 1863.

Col. J. W. FULLER,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: You will move your brigade as early as possible in the morning of to-morrow.

First. You should be able to reach Germantown to-morrow.

Second. Thence to Moscow.

Third. Thence to one or other branch of Clear Creek, south of Saulsbury.

Fourth. Thence to the Hatchie, south of Pocahontas.

Fifth. Thence to Corinth.

You will take the main road and move steadily, repressing all straggling and plundering, and making the march orderly. On arriving at Corinth you will report to Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge, who will give you further orders.

I regret to lose your brigade from Memphis, but the exigencies of the service seem to demand it.

The course of marches indicated is not imperative, but will of course be varied by circumstances.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, October 17, 1863.

Col. I. G. KAPPNER,
First Tennessee Heavy Artillery (A. D.):

COLONEL: The Eighty-ninth Indiana and One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry having been ordered to remove from Fort Pickering, you will, on the departure of Colonel Murray, assume command of Fort Pickering. You will make immediate arrangements to relieve the guards now on duty at the fort with the soldiers of your command. You will take charge of the "pass system" of the fort, and detail a competent officer to take charge of the pass office outside of the fort. You will report to the general commanding department for further instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch:

JAMES O. PIERCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *October 17, 1863*

Major-General HURLBUT :

If we are to hold the road to and beyond Bear Creek, can you spare Spencer? We will have to put out at least one regiment of cavalry and one of mounted infantry to that front. Is there any prospect of supplying Spencer's place, as now I shall only have two regiments here when he goes?

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Brigadier-General DODGE :

Keep Spencer for the present.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

IUKA, MISS., *October 17, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN :

The railroad will be completed to Bear Creek by 9 a. m. to-morrow. To protect the road there is stationed the First Brigade, General Woods'. At the Clear Creek crossing, 1 mile west of Bear, General Woods' pickets were attacked by rebel cavalry, 1 man of ours wounded. My mounted infantry is after the rebels and has not yet returned. There are several squads of irregular cavalry in the different creek valleys, and it would be very desirable if some of our cavalry could be had to clean the fellows out. I will make a reconnaissance beyond Bear to-morrow morning and prepare everything for an onward movement.

OSTERHAUS.

CIRCULAR.]

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., October 17, 1863.

This command will move to-morrow morning, First Brigade in advance, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the Iuka road via Farmington. The Second Brigade will follow at 11 o'clock. Third Brigade will follow at 1 o'clock p. m., taking charge of division train. The advance will make as near as possible 12 miles on the road. The surplus baggage transported by rail from Memphis will be left in charge of proper details, to be transported to Iuka in like manner.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse :

E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 197. }

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., October 17, 1863.

* * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair will proceed to Iuka and take command of the First and Second Divisions and the cavalry force composed

of the Third Regulars and Fifth Ohio. He will load his wagons lightly and pass across Bear Creek and up to Tusculumbia, securing from destruction as much of the railroad as possible, that it may be repaired by the troops following.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 17, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Saint Louis* :

If any troops can be spared from General Steele's command, send them to Memphis. If any can be spared from Missouri, send them to Louisville, Ky.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief

LOUISVILLE, October 17, 1863.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War* :

Your dispatch of last night received this afternoon. Will wait at Galt House arrival of messenger, as requested. All the stock of the railroad from Louisville to Stevenson is now in use of Government. Some of the animals have suffered in the journey from Washington, and I have directed that others be substituted from the stock on hand here, which is good. Rest and food will recruit the travelers.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 17, 1863—10 p. m.
(Received 11.25 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War* :

Arrived here 7 p. m. Transportation moving forward well. Change of gauge on Lexington road finished to-day. Eight and one-half days consumed in doing the work ; part of it bad weather. Will see Mr. Stager on arrival.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 17, 1863.
(Received 8.25 p. m., 18th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief* :

The following dispatch has just been received from Brig. Gen. George Crook, commanding Second Cavalry Division :

ROGERSVILLE, ALA., October 10, 1863.

I have the honor to inform you that the chase is over. I would have dispatched you from the different points, but the rebels left concealed parties along to pick up any couriers I might send back, and my command was so small that I could not send large parties. I have had three fights with the enemy since I left Sequatchie Valley, whipping them very badly each time. The last battle ended at Farmington, Tenn., where I fought Wheeler's entire command with only two brigades. I

cut his force in two, scattering a large portion of it, capturing four pieces of artillery, one thousand stand of cavalry arms, and 240 prisoners, besides the wounded. As I pushed on after the enemy immediately, I have not been able to ascertain the number of their killed and wounded, but it was very heavy. They were scattered over a distance of 15 miles from this on. Their retreat was a perfect rout, their men deserting and straggling over the country. I pressed them with great vigor, but their horses being better than mine, I was only able to come up with a couple of regiments at Sugar Creek, left to detain me. I made a charge on them, capturing some 50 of them, and scattering the remainder in the mountains. When within 8 miles of the river I struck the gallop, but when I reached the river I found that they had all crossed at a ford some 3 miles above Lamb's Ferry, where they could cross 12 abreast. I never saw troops more demoralized than they were, and I am satisfied that their loss on the raid was not less than 2,000. No fears need be entertained of their making another raid soon.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.
W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 17, 1863—8 p. m.*
(Received 11.30 p. m., 18th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Enemy's position as yesterday; are working on pontoons; quiet up river. Rumors that they will cross at Harrison. Have strengthened force at that point. Rumor here of a battle at Bull Run. Give us such news as you can. Roads below us terrible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 17, 1863—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 11.25 p. m., 18th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

It was a modification of general orders to meet the exigencies of our wants for engineer troops I wanted. Has not the President power to transfer or even to muster a whole regiment or its units out of service? If so any regiment can be mustered out, and reinstated as veteran volunteers in the engineer regiment. Please have this done.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1863—7 p. m.*
(Received 11.35 p. m., 18th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Can you let me have Lieut. Col. J. H. Wilson, now on Grant's staff, for colonel of the engineer regiment? I prefer him to all others, and think, from his character and experience, the appointment will be for the best interests of the service.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Battle Creek, Tenn., October 17, 1863—9.30 a. m.

[General ROSECRANS:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: Have just arrived here. Encamped last night on the other side of the Little Sequatchie, which was too high

to be forded till this morning. We came over with the ambulance at 6 o'clock. Trains are waiting on both sides of the crossing. Empty trains can cross now, loaded ones by 2 p. m. We passed three empty trains of 100 wagons in all since we left Anderson's, and met the same number of trains, in all 175 wagons, loaded with forage and rations.

The pontoon bridge across the Sequatchie at Jasper will be done by noon to-day. There is a good pontoon bridge across Battle Creek here. General Morgan is doing as well on the road as he can with his scant supply of tools. He has failed to get them either from Bridgeport or Stevenson, and has sent to Nashville. The trains on the road are being pushed forward with energy. I think you will make a decided gain by establishing a feeding station for the animals on Walden's Ridge, under charge of Colonel Price, Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers. Every train must halt there long enough for one feed, and half the trains must stop there over night. By leaving forage there it will save hauling it to Chattanooga and back. There is no forage at all on the mountain. Another temporary forage depot somewhere in Sequatchie Valley—say half-way between Anderson's and Jasper—and another here, will be of great service. Half the mules we saw on the mountain had nothing to eat, and were looking very bad.

I go direct to Bridgeport. I sent the escort back from Jasper and the ambulance from here. It is manned.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

STEVENSON, October 17, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I reached Bridgeport at 1 p. m., called on General Howard, and found a large detachment of his men at work corduroying the road to Battle Creek. I met Mr. Stanton, who has made careful examination of the grading between Bridgeport and Jasper. He says there are nearly ties enough for the track, and with a sufficient force properly distributed he can complete a tramway in five or six days. I am satisfied it will be of great service to complete it at once.

I called on Captains Edwards and Dudley. The steam-boat will be finished next week. The railroad bridge at Bridgeport is getting on well. Two spans are up and the trestles nearly all up; the rest of the bridge, I should think, could be completed in one week. I directed Captain Dudley to send three wagon-loads of tools and two kegs of nails to Colonels Smith and Price. Please send word to Colonel Smith at what particular point you want them. A large lot of wheelbarrows and tools arrived and are at Bridgeport to-day.

There appears to be a sad lack of efficiency in the quartermaster's department here. Captain Dudley tells me that Baker has 100 wagons lying idle at Stevenson. There are about 75 of Mitchell's wagons and a rabble of teamsters, negroes, and dismounted cavalymen with them at Bridgeport. Mitchell was there last evening, but went back to New Market this morning.

General Howard sent a scouting party of 150 infantry yesterday to Trenton; they returned to-day and report no rebel force in Lookout Valley. At Trenton they captured one of Wheeler's captains, who was bearing important dispatches from Wheeler to Bragg, and also the regimental flag and the small papers of the Tennessee regiment

which surrendered at McMinnville. Wheeler's official report was dated October 12, at Courtland, Ala.* He crossed at Muscle Shoals on the 9th. He admits a loss of 250 killed and wounded, about 200 prisoners, and two pieces artillery. He says Roddey has just crossed at Bellefonte and is on way to Murfreesborough. Wheeler also says that General Lee is at Florence with 2,500 men, and thinks it too hazardous to cross in obedience to orders and will wait the receipt of further orders.

It is reported in to-day's paper that the head of Sherman's column had a sharp fight with a part of Chalmers' division at Collierville and repulsed them.

General Elliott reached here a few moments ago; he starts for Chattanooga to-morrow. Colonels Hodges and Simmons left here to-day. General Hooker hopes, if you have any unassigned regiments to spare, you will give them to the Eleventh Corps. I take a freight train at midnight. I am reporting frequently, you see.

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

Col. W. P. INNES, *Nashville:*

The general commanding has determined to put the railroad from Bridgeport to Jasper, 12 miles, in running order. The road is graded for that distance, and General Hooker has been directed to put it in order, and have the ties cut, commencing at Bridgeport end. The general directs you to provide track and track-layers as soon as General Hooker is ready for them, and push the road to completion as soon as possible.

There is a bridge to be built at Battle Creek, and a small one, some 30 feet long, between there and Bridgeport. Communicate with General Hooker in regard to the road and give him every assistance in your power.

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *October 17, 1863.*

Capt. R. S. THOMS, *Aide-de-Camp:*

Please say to the general if pioneers did not break the line, could keep it up in spite of rebels and storms. For last three days the pioneers have torn it down faster than our parties could put it up. Office open at Jasper; second line operating to this place. Will report progress daily. I will be at Bridgeport to-morrow.

J. C. VAN DUZER,

Captain and Superintendent of Military Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 17, 1863—12.15 a. m.

Captain JONES:

Send by courier or one of your own men.

MERRILL,

Captain.

CAMERON'S HILL,
October 17, 1863—6.10 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Rebel camp-fires extend from east to a point 25 degrees east of south in one unbroken line, being most numerous east-southeast and southeast, at which two points there are more troops than at last report. Should think there were two brigades additional at the point southeast.

HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE, Chattanooga, Tenn., October 17, 1863.

Report of the number of commissioned officers and enlisted men in the Pioneer Brigade, and how employed, October 17, 1863.

Duty.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
First Battalion, repairing roads and bridges between this post and Jasper, Tenn.	19	732	.....
Pontoon companies of the First and Third Battalions, in charge of bridges at Bridgeport, Ala.	11	332	.....
Detached on pioneer duty with Major-General Sheridan	6	126	.....
On duty at Bridgeport, Ala., in charge of pontoon transportation, teamsters, &c.	10	282	.....
On duty at Murfreesborough, Tenn., at the fortifications and at the saw-mills.	.....	20	.....
On engineer duty at Murfreesborough, Tenn.	4	.....	.....
Absent with supply train	1	30	.....
Absent sick	3	119	.....
Prisoners of war .....	.....	24	.....
Absent without leave .....	.....	11	.....
Absent on detached duty	3	5	.....
Teamsters .....	.....	30	.....
Total absent	57	1,711	1,768
Superintending working parties on fortifications	5	.....	.....
On duty making approach to pontoon bridge	1	50	.....
On duty making boom	3	43	.....
On fatigue duty at pontoon bridge	2	74	.....
On duty assisting in laying pontoon bridge	2	96	.....
On duty on steamer Paint Rock	1	81	.....
On duty making flying bridge	1	48	.....
On duty laying pontoon bridge	2	85	.....
On duty repairing engine for water-works .....	.....	13	.....
On duty as mechanics at the tool department .....	.....	39	.....
On duty profiling fortifications	1	16	.....
On duty with Lieutenant Chandler, staking out works on fortifications.	.....	4	.....
On guard at General Morton's headquarters, ammunition-store, tools, on the works, and reliefs.	.....	35	.....
On guard at brigade headquarters, and reliefs .....	.....	20	.....
On guard at the battalions, and reliefs .....	.....	20	.....
Present sick	4	54	.....
Teamsters .....	.....	50	.....
Present on special, extra, or daily duty	24	86	.....
Total present	46	814	860
Total absent	57	1,711	1,768
Total present	46	814	860
Total number in the Pioneer Brigade, present and absent	103	2,525	2,628

C. V. LAMBERSON,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brig. Gen. JAMES ST. CLAIR MORTON,
Commanding Pioneer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that the Eighteenth Ohio Regiment report for temporary duty to Brigadier-General Smith, chief engineer, at these headquarters, to whom its commanding officer will at once report in person for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS :

The major-general commanding directs you to detail from the Second Minnesota, of your command, 50 picked men, under a competent commissioned officer, to report at 7 a. m. to-morrow to Brigadier-General Smith, chief engineer, at these headquarters. The detail to be increased as the occasion may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

[Major-General THOMAS:]

GENERAL : I have the honor to forward the following report :

I have noticed in the last few days, while making my tour of duty through the several camps in Fourteenth Army Corps, a general letting-down or slackness in the usual discipline of the corps. The usual care and attention to the cleanliness and neatness of camps, necessary to health, is very much neglected by regimental commanders. Provost-marshals are unnecessarily slack in the performance of their respective duties, as but little attention is paid to the straggling of soldiers from their commands, and the firing of arms through the camps at all hours of the day, early and late, is of very frequent occurrence.

The straggling of soldiers from camp outside the breast-works has become very great, and annoying to those on duty at the front, materially interfering with the pickets, making them careless and less watchful of their duty, and at a time when a vigilant picket is so essential to our army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. D. BARKER,
Captain, and Actg. Asst. Inspector-General, 14th Army Corps.

[Copies sent to division commanders with the following indorsement:]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding, who will see that the evils referred to in the within report, so far as his command is concerned, are corrected.

By command of Major-General Thomas :

B. H. POLK,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 17, 1863.

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that the First and Third Divisions of this corps be moved to their new position on Monday morning next, the movement to begin at daylight. General Baird will occupy the fort. One of his brigades will be posted in the advance works of General McCook, to the right and south of the fort, and his other troops upon the line to the right as far as they will reach. General Rousseau's division will be posted on the line to the right of General Baird, his left resting upon General Baird's right, and filling the space between that and the river.

The picket-line will remain as it is at present until Tuesday, at which time preparations will have been made to have it conform to the change in troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. POLK,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Rousseau and General Baird.)

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
October 17, 1863.

General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

That man Day, who lives on the island, and whom I sent over this morning before daylight to see Rose, Lumpkin's overseer, was captured by the rebels. The overseer came down to the upper end of the island and yelled over to Day's wife this fact, and that the rebels intend crossing at Harrison's and come down and surround and capture this force, with ulterior designs on Chattanooga. They are making every preparation to effect this crossing as soon as possible. My pickets still report hearing calking on the other side. If the maps of the river can be relied upon, the most eligible place for them to cross is above Harrison's, at the island opposite or near Dallas, spoken of by Colonel Atkins last night, as its north shore comes to within 165 feet of this side. There is no commanding ground, as I understand, upon this side from which we can sweep the island by artillery. An engineer's survey of the river above here is almost an imperative necessity. Our force is too weak in the neighborhood

of Harrison's. One more brigade there would take their crossing out of the conjectural regions, and war you know is not a conjectural art.

I have also the honor to report that I moved a part of my Moccasin Gap corps a little more to the southern and eastern side of the gap, so that it could see the rebel forces upon Lookout Mountain, and vice versa (the late rains filling the streams made this change practicable), and that General Tuba [?] joined me last night at this point with twelve regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and two batteries.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. MCCOOK.

[Indorsements.]

General Morgan must come up to Harrison's Landing with all dispatch. General Hooker must replace him at Battle Creek, Jasper, and Anderson.

W. S. R.,
Major-General.

Above orders are attended to.

J. J. R.

HARRISON'S LANDING,
October 17, 1863—8 a. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Two heavy rafts are just passing this post; started from behind the island it is thought; built of heavy logs.

Respectfully,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Williams' Island, October 17, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report matters unchanged in my command. The enemy has not been in so strong force to-day as usual. The sharpshooters I have are proving very effective.

I am, very respectfully,

HUBBARD K. MILWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER:

The general commanding directs you to order a regiment from Coburn's brigade to McMinnville to garrison that place. Send a competent officer to command it, and direct him to construct defen-

sive works and to report frequently. There are now about 125 men fit for duty, 100 convalescents, and 75 sick. The men were paroled by the Confederate cavalry, but have been collected and placed on duty by Surgeon Mintzer, who has assumed command and reported for orders. He has been instructed to send the sick to Nashville.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,

October 17, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps :

The fog is so heavy that nothing can be seen yet over the river. The knocking and chopping was heard again opposite the head of the island. It is so concealed by the woods that we cannot discover what it is. In accordance with the intimation given by General Granger, I sent a fatigue party to cut the roads so that artillery could be concentrated on the ridge overlooking the enemy's camp. Artillery can be very advantageously located 400 or 500 yards nearer than any we have bearing on them now. I have not got the range accurate from all the points, one especially from Captain Naylor's battery. We will throw a shell or two this evening for the purpose of getting exact range. Their camp is in full view and numbers of men visible at almost any hour of the day. After the fog rises, if anything is visible that needs your attention, I will report it. This is a most admirable point for a 20-pounder Parrott.

I respectfully suggest the propriety and necessity for the health of the men, that their hats and blankets be hurried up as soon as possible ; if they have to shift longer without them, their health will be seriously impaired.

The reports required are being made as rapidly as the scattered condition of my command and difficulty of crossing the river will admit. I send this by an orderly on foot, crossing the river in a skiff opposite my quarters.

Respectfully,

W. C. WHITAKER,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Camp, Battle Creek, Tenn., October 17, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,

Chief of Staff, Department Headquarters :

GENERAL: Dispatch received. Every man will be put upon the bridge necessary for its early completion, as soon as the tools can be obtained to work with. In accordance with orders from department headquarters, the river was thoroughly patrolled above and below this point to-day. No sign of the enemy. The pontoon across the Sequatchie was finished and train crossing at 1 p. m. Large force to work upon the road. Generals Garfield and Steedman passed through to-day. Nothing further to communicate.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863—4.05 p. m.

Col. R. F. SMITH,
Anderson's Cross-Roads:

The general commanding has received your communication of the 16th. He directs to have Hatfield's bridge repaired at once, so that it can be used by trains if necessary. He directs you to station officers at the proper places to direct wagon trains as you suggest; empty ones on one side and loaded ones on the other side of the river. He also directs that you have the roads blazed and guide-boards put up at all necessary points. Hereafter place the time upon all dispatches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Battle Creek:

Colonel Smith is ordered from Anderson to Dallas. You will prepare to replace him with your command. General Howard will relieve you. Move as soon as Howard sends enough force to relieve you on bridge and guards.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

Col. R. F. SMITH:

The general commanding directs you to move at once with all your force, except one regiment, to the vicinity of Harrison's Landing or Dallas, and confer with the nearest commanding officer, and take post so as to best prevent a crossing by the enemy. Take with you a full supply of ammunition and all the provisions you can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Anderson's Cross-Roads, October 17, 1863—9 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet here. The road over the mountain has been nearly impassable to-day, the mud being very sticky. I have kept a large detail at work, and have only succeeded in crossing twenty teams. There are thirty-eight wagons now parked at foot of mountain, which will cross to-morrow.

The Sixteenth Illinois left this afternoon about 4 o'clock for Bob White's, as per order of Brigadier-General Morgan. The Third Ohio left this morning early to repair road between here and Jasper. The Sequatchie is falling rapidly.

I feel it my duty to report Second Lieutenant Watson, acting quartermaster Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in charge of train of First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. He represents that he camped his train (en route to Stevenson for supplies) two or three days since on this side of river at a ford over the Sequatchie. This morning he sent a man to these headquarters for rations, who reported that the train was waiting for the river to fall, intending to ford and go down on the other side. I immediately sent word to Lieutenant Watson that there was a pontoon bridge over the river near Jasper, and to go down on this side of the river without delay. This evening I learn he has not yet gone, and intends to wait where he is until the river becomes fordable.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

OCTOBER 18, 1863—5.30 a. m.

P. S.—Have just received your communications of 4.05 and 7 p. m., October 17. Have sent the Sixteenth Illinois and Third Ohio as indicated above, by direction of Brigadier-General Morgan. Will immediately move as directed with Tenth Michigan and Sixtieth Illinois and Beebe's battery, leaving the Tenth Illinois here. Thirty-one of our teams left yesterday for Stevenson to get rations. We have now rations of hard bread only, and of that, barely sufficient to last us to the 20th. Will leave your instructions in regard to Hatfield's bridge with commanding officer Tenth Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Cavalry Command, Decherd:

General Stanley has not yet returned. Do not know where he is. All cheer to the cavalry for the good work they have done. That is better than rations, ain't it?

HENRY M. CIST,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,

Stevenson, Ala., October 17, 1863. (Received 19th.)

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,

Commanding Cavalry, Flint River:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Roddey's cavalry is still on the north side of the Tennessee River, and that he is in your vicinity. A mail to General Bragg, captured to-day from a staff officer of Major-General Wheeler, indicates this, and we know that a rebel force has moved down the south side of the river to aid that force in crossing. The general

desires that you will push out in every direction, and if you can ascertain his whereabouts, strike and destroy him. He has in his command about 1,000 men and is without artillery. From the rebel mail we learn the full particulars of your fight at Farmington, and it is highly creditable to you and your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson:

Direct General Howard to replace with a brigade General Morgan's force at Battle Creek and assume his present duties without delay.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *October 17, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Arrived: 10 a. m. two wagons signal corps department headquarters (one wagon left at Sequatchie River on account of high water), E. J. Cornell, wagon-master, in charge. Thirty-six wagons, Sheridan's Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, Lieutenant Brown, quartermaster Forty-fourth Illinois, in charge; guard, 53 men; had been five days out from Chattanooga.

Departed: Forty wagons first section, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps (subsistence stores for Chattanooga); guard, 80 men; in charge of Lieut. T. A. Pessio, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

Railroad arrivals: Twenty-four cars subsistence stores, one car quartermaster's stores, one car forage.

On hand here 8 p. m. last night, 2,998 sacks.

Repairs on rail bridges between here and Battle Creek completed to-night.

Interesting and valuable dispatches, captured near Trenton, will be sent you by first courier. Collision in the trains to-day; two locomotives destroyed.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Comdg. Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, Stevenson, Ala.:

GENERAL: The general commanding has received through your headquarters the report of Colonel Le Duc, chief quartermaster of the Eleventh Corps, in regard to the rail and wagon roads from Bridgeport to Jasper. He directs you to provide for the completion of the railroad as soon as possible, commencing at the Bridgeport end, and preparing the road-bed for laying the track. He is con-

vinced from the reports he has received that the railroad can be put in running order with scarcely any more labor than will be required to make the wagon road passable for loaded trains, and the advantages in favor of the railroad when completed will repay us for much additional labor.

Colonel Innes, military superintendent of railroads, will be instructed to provide track and track-layers as fast as the road-bed is ready for them. You can therefore withdraw the force now working upon the wagon road from Bridgeport to Battle Creek, except a sufficient force to make a few judicious repairs—such as will enable empty trains to pass over it—and put them on the railroad to prepare the bed and get out the necessary ties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Howard.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, October 17, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

If the enemy should attempt to cross the Tennessee in force above us, it will be necessary for your command to come up. The general commanding directs you to make such preliminary preparations as will enable you to move promptly and effectually. To this end the Twelfth Corps ought to be as far down as is consistent with the protection of the exposed points of the railroad. The presence of our cavalry in the direction of Athens, as directed in the order to General Mitchell sent to your care, will secure us against heavy raids in the direction of the lower Valley of the Tennessee.

Your artillery will not be indispensable since we have sixteen reserve batteries, which we cannot keep equipped for want of horse-feed. The horses will be sent up the valley soon if we do not get forage.

If Sherman comes in from Huntsville the general commanding will be able to concentrate and move your entire strength at once, according to circumstances. We must have the river, and that soon. He desires you to send scouts to obtain news from Sherman, and to direct General Crook to do so also. Generals Mitchell and Crook must keep open communication with you, and carry out the orders for foraging. The general commanding desires careful estimates of the available forage in the country where they are.

I am, general, very respectfully,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,

Decherd, Tenn., October 17, 1863—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RODGERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Corps:

COLONEL: Your telegraph of 16th is just received. I succeeded yesterday in getting rations from Stevenson, but two divisions of hungry cavalry coming in, I was obliged to divide with them.

This portion of the country has been in the occupation of both armies for months, and is consequently stripped for a long distance on both sides of the railroad—of horses and vehicles especially. What few were left, I think, have fallen victims to the recent necessities of our cavalry.

Forage can be got within 8 miles if I had means of transportation. I will see what can be done in the way of country teams.

Can the printed orders of the department be obtained anywhere? Can you inform me of the orders relative to trading with citizens?

There is here a Captain Sims, commissioned by Governor Johnson, brigadier-general and military governor, who claims very full powers to conscript citizens and regulate the patriotic standard generally. His commission is pretty broad, almost broad enough to hang, draw, and quarter. He seems to conscript men, and then give them a sort of vicarious commission to enroll and seize others. Can you tell me how far the Federal military authorities are required to recognize and aid this and such State officers?

As soon as I can get tools I shall begin work at the several important points, on such small defenses as seem necessary. There are some very feeble, badly-located works at most of the bridges and trestles. I will make a detailed report of them.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 11TH ARMY CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Inclosed you will find copy of to-day's report to headquarters Army of the Cumberland.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLAND SMITH,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., ELEVENTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In compliance with General Orders, No. 53, Department of the Cumberland, current series, I have the honor to report the disposition of my command for the protection of the railroad from Widow's Creek, between Bridgeport and Stevenson, to the tunnel between Tantalum and Cowan Station.

The brigade consists of the Fifty-fifth and Seventy-third Ohio Regiments, the Thirty-third Massachusetts, and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York.

For convenience' sake, I propose to number the posts from east to west, beginning at Widow's Creek, No. 1, where is posted one company under command of Lieut. Caleb Blood, Thirty-third Massachusetts.

No. 2 (bridge next west of Stevenson): One company, under command of Lieut. A. S. Wormley, Fifty-fifth Ohio.

No. 3 (bridge): One company, under command of Capt. L. M. Buchwalter, Seventy-third Ohio.

No. 4 (bridge): One company, under command of Capt. James Farson, Thirty-third Massachusetts.

No. 5 (bridge): One company under command of Lieut. John Kinney, Seventy-third Ohio.

No. 6 (trestle): One small company, under command of Lieutenant Bromley, Fifty-fifth Ohio.

No. 7 (bridge next east of Anderson): One company, under command of Lieutenant Bailey, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York.

No. 8 (Anderson Station), where Col. James Wood, commanding One hundred and thirty-sixth New York, has his headquarters, and three companies of his regiment.

No. 9 (bridge next west of Stevenson): One company, under command of Captain Chapin, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York.

No. 10 (bridge): One company, under command of Captain Cole, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York.

No. 11 (bridge): One company, under command of Captain Cameron, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York.

No. 12 (Tantalon Station and trestle, thence west to tunnel): Three companies of One hundred and thirty-sixth New York, under command of Major Arnold, same regiment.

This arrangement was partially instituted on the 11th instant, and fully consummated on the 14th, since which no event worthy of note has transpired. The remainder of the brigade is encamped at this station near the fort.

The recent rise in the creek (Crow Creek) rendered it necessary to remove some of the companies from the stockades, but not so far as to interfere with the performance of their duties.

I have directed Colonel Wood to report from Anderson daily through me. If necessary to have daily reports from the commander at each bridge, please advise me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLAND SMITH,

Colonel Seventy-third Ohio Regt., Comdg. Second Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., October 17, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Knoxville, Tenn.:

I am greatly interested to know how many new troops of all sorts you have raised in Tennessee. Please inform me.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 17, 1863—9 a. m.*

J. L. WILLIAMS and

N. G. TAYLOR,

Knoxville, Tenn.:

You do not estimate the holding of East Tennessee more highly than I do. There is no absolute purpose of withdrawing our forces

from it, and only a contingent one to withdraw them temporarily for the purpose of not losing the position permanently. I am in great hope of not finding it necessary to withdraw them at all, particularly if you raise new troops rapidly for us there.

A. LINCOLN.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 17, 1863*

Captain SEMPLE,
Louisville :

Troops at Glasgow are on the alert. It is of the greatest importance to have a force at Columbia. Colonel Weatherford should be sent there immediately. Let me know when he will be in readiness to assist in driving rebels from the borders.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 17, 1863.*

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I ordered Colonel Strickland, this morning, to send detachment to Columbia. I have ordered him to-night to send Colonel Spaulding with 200 men, from Glasgow, to that point and pursue the enemy. I still insist that Colonel Weatherford be moved to Columbia.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 17, 1863.*

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON :

What has become of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry you were to send here ? Need it to escort trains to Knoxville and Nashville.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 17, 1863.*

Colonel STRICKLAND,
Commanding, Glasgow :

Dispatch just received from Captain Semple says that 50 rebels were in Columbia this morning, plundering the town ; left about 8 o'clock in direction of Glasgow, under Captain Bilberg. Said that Hughs would be there this evening. Send expedition in direction of Columbia, also toward Tompkinsville, and watch their movement. Keep me advised.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
October 17, 1863.

Colonel STRICKLAND,
Glasgow:

Rebel Hughs was at Columbia this evening, robbing stores, &c. You will arm and equip Colonel Spaulding's and Martin's men, and start them in pursuit immediately, with orders to impress horses when any give out. Subsist off the country. Your infantry can hold Glasgow against any force that approach from direction of Cumberland River.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, October 17, 1863.

Colonel STRICKLAND,
Glasgow:

Leave sufficient cavalry for scouts. Did you send any men in direction of Columbia this morning? If the expedition learns that rebels have left Columbia, they will take nearest route to overtake them.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

JONESBOROUGH, October 17, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I received General Parke's telegram. The command, except that sent to Rogersville, has been engaged in destroying the road east and west of Zollicoffer. In pursuance with your orders of yesterday I ordered them to continue till late in evening, giving time to forage, and not to work to-morrow, the Sabbath, but to leave guard, 20 men and lieutenant, at each; and the main force come to this place.

Five bridges and half a mile of the track have been destroyed effectually above Bristol, a part of the track and switches at Bristol; also a small part of the track below Bristol. The Zollicoffer bridge completely destroyed, and the pillars greatly injured.

The question was asked the depot agent yesterday evening how long it would take to repair it. He answered, "It never would be done," for they had not the iron and materials to make the repairs. I don't think they will attempt to repair this fall or winter; but if you still desire more of the road destroyed on Monday or to-morrow, I will send orders out for the command to remain.

Do you think the guards ordered sufficient?

Please give me any news you may have, and if there is any mail for us please have it forwarded.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 1. } *Louisville, Ky., October 18, 1863.*

In compliance with General Orders, No. 337, Adjutant-General's Office, of date Washington, D. C., October 16, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Military Division of the Missis-

Mississippi, embracing the departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee.

The headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi will be in the field, where all reports and returns required by Army Regulations and existing orders will be made.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 166. } *Camp near Bolton, Miss., October 18, 1863.*

I. The order of march to-morrow will be as follows :

First. Three regiments of First Brigade and one battery.

Second. Division and First Brigade trains.

Third. Two regiments of First Brigade.

Fourth. Second Brigade train.

Fifth. Second Brigade and one battery.

Sixth. Third Brigade train with one regiment Third Brigade in center.

Seventh. Four regiments of Third Brigade with one battery in center.

The ambulances and ammunition-wagons will follow their regiments.

II. Each regiment will have a rear guard, and no straggling will be tolerated under any circumstances. All the lines must be kept well closed up and ready to repel any attack.

By command of Major-General Logan :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *October 18, 1863.*

(Received 4.15 p. m., 21st.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Dispatch of the 14th received. The railroad is in good order to Bear Creek. Railroad badly broken beyond Bear Creek. I will push my head of column rapidly to Tusculumbia and Florence, and repair road as fast as possible. Stage of water at Eastport seems good for navigation of light boats. A small, light steam ferry-boat up at Eastport would be most valuable. General Grant, who has gone above, will notify General Rosecrans of my exact position and force, and I will report from Athens as soon as possible, bearing in mind your order as to supplies.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, October 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding District of Memphis:

DEAR GENERAL : I received your letter yesterday, and think with Fuller's brigade, which is a strong and good one, we can cover this

road to Tuscumbia. The caution and timidity with which Chalmers approached the road shows that we need apprehend nothing from that quarter. Our chief danger will be from Forrest, who will probably get out of Tennessee from the direction of Columbia, and Stephen D. Lee, who will come out by Muscle Shoals. Sufficient for the day, &c. We must take advantage of this time.

Corse got here last night. To-day I move to Burnsville and to-morrow to Iuka. By the day after I will have two divisions, Osterhaus and Morgan L. Smith, well toward Tuscumbia, encumbered as little as possible so as to save railroad transportation, and we can then finish up. The Tennessee has risen and is rising. I foresee much trouble in our operations for want of the means of crossing the river. I hear of fords, but they are all described as most precarious. I wish you would write to the quartermaster at Saint Louis and ask him to send me a good steam ferry-boat, to come up the Tennessee along with the first gun-boat that comes up. From the stage of water at Eastport there must be full 3 feet over all bars in the Tennessee at this moment, and the current indicates a rise in the mountains above. I will be able to let you know in a day or two the exact amount of damage to the railroad beyond Bear Creek. I will keep a brigade at or near Iuka until I feel that your arrangements are made to relieve them. I do not propose at any time to move troops by rail, but to expedite stores and baggage.

I am, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

IUKA, October 18, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN :

One and a half million rations were lost day before yesterday between Cairo and Columbus. Colonel Haines, chief commissary of subsistence at Saint Louis, wishes to know if you do not think it advisable to ship subsistence stores to Eastport on the Tennessee River. When do you leave for this place ?

C. A. MORTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Colonel MORTON :

I do think the Tennessee is good for 3 feet up to Eastport. I start to-day.

W. T. S.,
Major-General.

CORINTH, October 18, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General HURLBUT :

Bragg is using the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad from Selma to Rome to supply his army ; is moving his depots to Rome over it. Started Spencer to destroy it ; he will be back by time we shall want him. East of us scouts are out in all directions and reports will soon be in.

Rumor yesterday from north of river said Rosecrans had crossed to north side of Tennessee. Wheeler, Walker, Lee, and Roddey have got together this side of Stevenson.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsements.]

Brigadier-General CARR :

Hand this to General Grant if at Cairo. If not, telegraph it to Washington.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Sherman will have two divisions at Tuscumbia to-morrow. Rebels are tearing up track east of Bear Creek.

S. A. H.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General DODGE,
Corinth, Miss. :

C. C. Bell, an active scout, will report to you to-day by train, to go to Okolona. Fit him out and let him go.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Comdg. Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Corinth, Miss. :

GENERAL : Upon my arrival here to-day, I found the following communication from Major-General Hurlbut to Brigadier-General Carr, then in command of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps :

HEADQUARTERS, *Memphis, October 14, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR :

Sweeny's movements have not pleased me. He should have placed his infantry in rear of Chalmers, toward Chulahoma, and cut off his retreat toward Wyatt. As it is Chalmers now has effected retreat on Oxford, to the disgrace of our arms.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

This is a very serious charge to make before General Hurlbut has seen my report, and I therefore request that a court of inquiry be called immediately to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, October 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report my arrival here with my command. Two squadrons of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry came in with me under command of Major Malone. They are still here.

Very respectfully,

T. W. SWEENY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 18, 1863.

Major MALONE,
Commanding Seventh Kansas Cavalry:

SIR: You will proceed to Corinth with your command, in company with the infantry that moves in the morning, and report to General Dodge.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 16TH A. C.,
 No. 120. } *La Grange, Tenn., October 18, 1863.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 37, headquarters Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, the Fifty-seventh and One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry, Captain Kidd's 4-gun battery, and section of artillery commanded by Captain Tannrath will march tomorrow morning by the nearest route and rejoin their respective commands.

The infantry and Fourteenth Indiana Battery will proceed to Corinth, Captain Tannrath's section accompanying them as far as Pocahontas, where it will join its command.

By order of E. W. Rice, colonel commanding:

D. T. BOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *October 18, 1863.*

Major-General SLOCUM:

By direction of the major-general commanding, you will detach one brigade of your command to relieve a brigade of the Eleventh Corps, at the following named points: Three companies at or near Tantalón, two companies at Anderson, two companies at Cowan, three companies between Stevenson and Bridgeport, the residue of the brigade taking post at Stevenson with brigade headquarters. The movement will be made as soon as cars can be furnished for that purpose, for which you will direct your quartermaster to make requisition. As soon as the foregoing changes have been made, you will consider your command as extending the entire length of the line of railroad occupied by your corps.

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 18, 1863.*

(Received 11.40 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Cumberland River at Nashville has risen 22 feet. Steam-boats have started from this place with forage and supplies. The Navy Department should order gun-boats at once into the Cumberland to convoy and protect our steam-boats.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 1. } *Louisville, October 18, 1863.*

Major-General Rosecrans having been relieved from the command of the Department of the Cumberland by direction of the President of the United States, per General Orders, No. 337, of October 16, 1863, Major-General Thomas is hereby assigned to the command, and will at once assume its duties. General Rosecrans will turn over all books, papers, maps, and other property pertaining to the command to Major-General Thomas. All staff officers, except the aides-de-camp authorized by law now on duty with General Rosecrans, will report to General Thomas for assignment as soon as relieved. General Rosecrans will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army by letter for orders.

By order of Major-General Grant:

ELY S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 18, 1863—10.40 a. m.*

(Received 11 a. m., 19th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Every available man has been sent to assist you. As fast as cavalry can be organized and equipped it will be sent forward. But you already have more men and animals than you can feed. It was for this reason that Sherman was directed to open a line on the Tennessee River to Athens. At last advices he had reached Bear Creek, and would probably cross the river at Eastport or Florence. He has already drawn a large force of the enemy against his line, thus effecting a diversion in your favor. Why give up to the enemy the passes of Lookout Mountain? By holding them can you not cover your railroad and river communications with Bridgeport? Would it not be best to regain them even at a heavy cost?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 18, 1863—7.30 p. m.*

(Received 11.35 p. m., 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Enemy in front. Rumor of his moving a corps up as if to cross at Washington. River at a stand. Our pontoon bridge restored.

Boats [for] a second under way. Roads horrid. Forage and animals failing. Great efforts making to supply deficiencies. Rumored fighting of General Burnside's command, 60 miles north of Knoxville. Weather unsettled. No news from Sherman.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863—12 m.
(Received 11.30 p. m., 19th.)

General MEIGS

Yours of 16th received. Some of the suggestions had been acted on; all are timely. We must have some horses for our trains and cavalry. Relays will be necessary to maintain our position here. It will require a very great effort. The road will be heavily taxed, and all that can should come by land; our cavalry can escort them. Part of cavalry now near Decherd.

ROSECRANS.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 18, 1863—7.30 p. m.*

General GEORGE G. MEADE:

GENERAL: Please ask Colonel Sharpe to advise me of rebel movements affecting us here.

ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 18, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the bridge finished and ready for crossing.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DRESSER,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Colonel INNES,
Nashville:

I regret to learn you have had collision and damaged two engines. You must draw the strings of discipline tight. Cut off heads with severity. Lock your cars and stop stealing on the road. Through freights from Louisville are indispensable. Any authority or orders that may be required from here will be given.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 18, 1863—2.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch just received. I will do everything in my power to aid General Hooker to put the road in order. I will make the detail to build the bridges as soon as needed. I will visit General Hooker and see him personally.

WM. P. INNES,
Colonel and Military Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Captain VAN DUZER:

The general commanding says open communication with the cavalry division near Flint River. Show this to General Hooker, who will please give facilities.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
October 18, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Captain Barber, of my command, in charge of detachment of sharpshooters on the Suck road, north of the river, reports very little firing on yesterday. The enemy busily engaged in chopping down timber, as if cutting a roadway. One man of the detachment wounded in the arm; 4 of the enemy hurt.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. M. WARD,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Tenth Ohio and Battn. Sharpshooters.

SIGNAL STATION,
Cameron's Hill, October 18, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

South 45 degrees east seventy-eight tents instead of fifty-eight, as a few days since. South 50 degrees east sixty tents half way up the side of Missionary Ridge and extending along the same.

See a brass cannon where the heavy gun was seen in small work. South 37 degrees east can see our own tents and a Sibley tent of the enemy's at the same time through the telescope—a fact I have not noticed heretofore. Some earth-works (unable to see the dimensions) extending toward the right from the right of the Sibley tent.

SAMUEL BACHTELL,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Information from the front leads the commanding general to suspect that possibly an attempt may be made this evening by the enemy to effect a lodgment this side the Chattanooga Creek. He

therefore desires an especial watch kept, and that the artillery in position may be ready to open the moment the plan and place of the enemy are discovered.

By order of General Rosecrans :

WM. F. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland.

(Copy to corps commanders.)

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
No. 1. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 18, 1863.

Battery commanders will at once set their blacksmiths to work to make thimbles and hooks, and the carpenters to make handles for drag-ropes ; two for each carriage. Rope will be furnished.

Drag-rope, 4-inch rope, 28 feet long, with a thimble worked in a loop at one end and a thimble and hook at the other end.

Six handles, wood, 12 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter, fastened in the rope at the distance of 4 feet apart, and at the same distance from each end of the rope.

By command of Brigadier-General Brannan :

LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

GENERAL : There were a number of infantry soldiers mounted as orderlies for brigade and division commanders, under the old organization, which are now unnecessary. The general commanding directs that all of them whose services are not required at the present brigade and division headquarters be required to turn in their horses at once, and that the horses so turned in be used to replace unserviceable ones in your command. The spare animals which were ordered to be sent to the rear will be sent to the head of the pontoon bridge at 8 a. m. to-morrow, from whence they will start immediately, under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Sympton, quartermaster, for Nashville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Thomas and Major-General Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : I have just seen General Rosecrans, who directs me to say that, owing to the present prospect of rain, the mud, and damp

ground, the movements of your troops and those of the Fourth Army Corps, as indicated to-day, will not be made in the morning, nor until further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Sale Creek, Tenn., October 18, 1863—7.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following is just received, viz:

BLYTHE'S FERRY, TENN., *October 18, 1863.*

Lieut. JOHN B. WELSH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Lieutenant Murphy writes me from Doughty's Ferry that he has learned to-day through 2 good Union ladies that the rebels have left the south side of the river, except mill guards. They report that they were ordered to Charleston or Loudon, but the ladies did not know which. The ladies' names are Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Gilbreath. I have been of opinion all day that they were gone, as I have seen none until this evening. Some have been firing across the river late this evening, but I suppose them to be some of Snow's marauders.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Tennessee Infantry.

General Spears directs me to say that he considers the information to be reliable, as he has it from other sources; and the ladies in question are of undoubted veracity, and are the wives of 2 soldiers of this command, in the Fifth Tennessee Infantry. All is quiet in this vicinity. No news from below. Reports from above say that all is quiet.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. WELSH,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Later: Just received the inclosed dispatch from Post Oak Springs, and recalled the courier to inclose same with this.

J. B. W.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Post Oak Springs, Tenn., October 18, 1863.

Capt. D. C. TREWHITT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., 23d Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have just learned that one of our couriers having a dispatch from Major-General Rosecrans to General Burnside has disappeared. The dispatch has not been received here. I am sending out 25 men to search for him. Please notify General Rosecrans of the loss of the dispatch. I cannot learn yet whether the courier was captured or not. I will inform you if anything is heard from it.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. McCARTNEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 18, 1863—7.20 p. m.

Forward this dispatch by courier to Major-General Rosecrans with all speed.

D. C. TREWHITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Chickamauga Creek, October 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the condition of affairs at this point:

The officer of the day reports the moving of about three rebel regiments of infantry in the direction of Chattanooga. When first noticed they were nearly opposite the mouth of North Chickamauga. The river is stationary. Further than the above, nothing new has been learned since last report, more than what I have already advised you of.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANL. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER:

The major-general commanding directs that all officers who have heretofore been serving as staff officers at the headquarters of the various brigades and divisions under the old organization, and whose services are not required under the new arrangement, be ordered to join their respective regiments. As soon as practicable you will please forward a full report of the organization of the staffs of the commanders of brigades and divisions of your corps, for the information of the general commanding; and that orders may be issued from these headquarters assigning them in such places as may be necessary to their new positions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
October 18, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet on the Tennessee. The enemy have partly moved back from my front, in consequence of the flooding of their camps. The range of the guns yesterday evening reached their main camps on their left, at 2,700 yards, exploding three shells in their camp out of

eight. The ammunition of Naylor is very defective. Send me your largest sized Parrott, and I can shell them out of their camps at the foot of the mountain (Lookout).

The ferry-boat is in charge of the Eighteenth Kentucky, at the Narrows; they have trouble in guarding her. Shall I bring her up or destroy her? One or the other should be done. The island ought to be occupied by our troops; by a picket at any rate. With that ferry-boat between the island and the mainland, we can hold it with safety to the men on it. The enemy have some rifle-pits parallel with ours, and to find their range, I may fire three or four shots this evening to get the distance; if not this evening, to-morrow.

There is but little doing on Lookout. They seem to have gone in the direction of Bridgeport or up Chattanooga Creek. Fires are not so numerous; men not so frequently seen east of Lookout, and indications of increased activity up Lookout Valley and toward Shellmound. Why cannot we whip them off Lookout, and Raccoon, too?

Respectfully,

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp, Battle Creek, Tenn., October 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department Headquarters:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch ordering the troops at this point to move to Anderson's Cross-Roads. I will move with the command as soon as relieved by General Howard. Three of the regiments with me have only ten wagons in the aggregate, and it will be very difficult to keep the command supplied with rations. I earnestly request that more transportation be furnished them.

The regiments and detachments at this point are as follows: Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Eightieth Illinois Infantry, One hundred and eighth Ohio Infantry, Tenth Ohio Cavalry (7 companies), and Edgerton's battery.

The Third Ohio is working the road between Sequatchie River and Anderson's Cross-Roads.

Very respectfully,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Battle Creek, Tenn., October 18, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,

Chief of Staff, Department Headquarters:

GENERAL: The receipt of your dispatch was acknowledged this morning, and that the force at this place would move as soon as relieved by General Howard. We are much in want of transportation, and in consequence not as well supplied as I could wish. Will do as

well as possible with what we have. The pontoons are in good order at Battle Creek and Sequatchie River, and trains have been passing without interruption. A very large force will be required to keep the roads in order. I am advised that Colonel Smith, at present in command of my brigade, moved this morning with the Tenth Michigan and Sixtieth Illinois for Dallas. The Sixteenth Illinois left yesterday for Bob White's. The Tenth Illinois are left at Anderson's Cross-Roads. The Third Ohio are this side repairing road. The section of Edgerton's battery arrived to-day. The Thirteenth Wisconsin and Twenty-eighth Kentucky are at Stevenson. I would again respectfully request that the Fourteenth Michigan be ordered forward to join their brigade, and that they be dismounted. All quiet along this part of the line. If the general commanding thinks it best, I will send forward the Tenth Ohio Cavalry and one regiment of infantry and the battery, at once, without waiting for General Howard's command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Tillson ought to go to Harrison and Dallas. See if there be any mistake.

W. S. R.,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Decherd, October 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have received no dispatch from you since I arrived here, although I have sent you several. Have you not received them? I am doing all in my power to put the command again in good condition, and am getting rations, clothing, horseshoes, &c., as fast as possible; but it is positively necessary that we get a great many new horses before the command can be of much service—the stock was so badly used up in the pursuit of Wheeler and Roddey. As soon as possible I wish to be relieved from duty in the cavalry command, as I cannot, if I have any regard for my health, continue longer in it. The severe service devolving on me since having been on duty in this arm of the service has rendered the state of my health much worse than formerly, and the chances of my ultimate recovery more remote, and I feel that in justice to myself I should not expose myself any longer as I have been obliged to do for the last four months. When I last saw General R. S. Granger he expressed a desire and seemed very anxious to be assigned to the cavalry command. I should like to see him assigned to that duty. I will not leave anything undone till I get the command in condition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DETACHMENT,
Rankin's Ferry, Ala., October 18, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report all quiet from here to Kelley's Ferry. Patrols from there and here meeting and exchanging reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. WELLS,

Captain, Second Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 18, 1863. (Received 20th.)

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,

Commanding Cavalry, Flint River:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he is advised through the captured rebel mail that Wheeler, with his command, is at Courtland awaiting orders from General Bragg, and that it is the opinion of two well-informed officers that they will recross the Tennessee with a view to a continuation of their raid in Middle Tennessee. From this same mail it is reported that Wheeler's force consisted of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, and not 10,000 as was reported by General Mitchell. Wheeler's officers are as likely to underestimate as ours to overestimate the enemy's forces.

We have good reason to conclude that Roddey's force is still on the north side of the Tennessee, as forces have been sent down the opposite bank of the river to assist him in recrossing. There are not over 1,000 men in his party. It would be a splendid affair to get on his trail and capture or destroy his party.

Colonel Stokes was here on the 16th, and has gone to Chattanooga to inform the commanding general of your circumstances. Until advised from that source the major-general commanding directs that you establish yourself at some convenient point, having in mind the subsistence of your men and the forage of your horses. From what is known of the condition of the railroad it is apprehended that you will not be able to haul supplies in the present condition of the road to your present camp. If not, move up to a point where you can.

It is very necessary that you should save your teams, and especially is it necessary that you should husband your horses. If you should have occasion to send out detachments let them always be of the minimum number to accomplish the object in view.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,

Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Brownsborough, Ala., October 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I arrived here yesterday and expected to find a train of provisions here for me, but, upon in-

vestigation, I find that Paint Rock bridge is burned, and several culverts between there and Larkinsville are destroyed, and that Paint Rock River is so deep it cannot be forded for several days.

I have sent for my trains to come to this point. I will construct a temporary bridge across the river for them to pass on. I will repair the culverts from Larkinsville to the river, and can build the bridge at Paint Rock in ten days, if furnished with the necessary implements. For twenty days I have been constantly marching, and part of this time in a drenching rain, and have only drawn three days' rations in that time. A great many of my men are nearly naked. A great many of my horses are barefooted and worn out. The command is in a terrible condition. I would like to have plenty of time to put it in condition, and my proportion of good horses when they arrive. I wish you would send me a telegraph operator, instructed to repair the line as he comes. I think it will require but very little repairing. This country is so badly infested with guerrillas it will be unsafe to establish a courier-line. I would like to get permission to visit Chattanooga to see the general. Please answer by telegraph, care of Capt. John R. Craig, assistant quartermaster, Stevenson. There is plenty of forage in this country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, { HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 278. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., October 18, 1863.*

* * * * *

IX. Wilder's brigade, heretofore known as the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, is transferred to the cavalry command, and will report to the chief of cavalry, who will assign it a number in the cavalry organization and report its designation to these headquarters.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 18, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: Have reports in from along the line since 12 m. All quiet. The enemy are withdrawing all their pickets at Harrison's about 10 a. m., at Igou's about 12 m. Mrs. Puckett, wife of a loyal man, living near Dallas, came to the river and said the rebels were all leaving, and they, the rebels, said they were going toward Knoxville and would be back again at 12 p. m. to-night.

Most respectfully,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers,

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 18, 1863—8 p. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant General, Dept. of the Cumberland :

COLONEL : Mrs. Vinson, wife of the clerk of the circuit court of this county, whose husband has long been on this side of the river, came across this evening. She brings no positive information, but I gather the following :

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 11th instant states that Davis, Lee, and Johnston are with Bragg's army, and that Chattanooga cannot be assaulted ; the time is past.

The rebel soldiers state that a great deal of bad feeling exists between the Tennessee and Georgia troops, and some of the Tennessee troops declare it is useless to fight another battle, only a waste of life, &c.

That Wheeler has arrived at Decatur, Ala., and has been ordered to return to Middle Tennessee, regarding his late raid as a success, and that those on picket opposite here were ordered to join him to go with him.

That Bragg has three complete pontoons opposite Stevenson, Ala., all ready to lay down.

This talk among rebel soldiers may amount to but little, but this is all Mrs. Vinson can give.

Most respectfully,

SMITH D. ATKINS,

Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Col. T. J. HARRISON,

Comdg. 39th Indiana Mounted Infantry, Poe's Tavern :

On the 16th instant orders were sent you to unite your command at once with that of Col. Smith D. Atkins, at Harrison's Landing, to watch and guard the river. No report of the execution of this order has been received at these headquarters. The general commanding directs in case the order failed to reach you or you have from any cause delayed the movement, that you move at once, as indicated, sending a report of your compliance with this order to these headquarters by courier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Poe's Cross-Roads, Tenn., October 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland :

My regiment has not received their transportation, which was ordered away from them in the late campaign. We are now 50 miles from rations and 25 miles from forage. We cannot ration our men and forage our horses with the transportation on hand. The discrepancy is becoming serious.

T. J. HARRISON,

Colonel Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

Just received from Colonel Harrison. He has not received the orders to join Atkins sent him 16th. I have repeated the order and have it ready to send. Have you any further instructions?

C. G.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant General, Army of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: It is my duty to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the irregularity which seems to exist along our line of communications. Where the operations, welfare, and safety of an army depend upon a single track of railroad, over an extended line, it is necessary that its management should be characterized with the utmost vigor and system. The frequent accidents and the irregularity noticeable in running the trains indicate that such is not the case on the road between this and Nashville. I have been furnished with a time-table, but the running of the trains no more conform to it than they do to the blowing of the winds. For instance, cars that are due here at 5.45 p. m., arrive at any time between that hour and 11 p. m., if they arrive at all. I am informed that the same is true of other trains. This should not be, and I respectfully suggest that the general enjoin upon the officer intrusted with the superintendence of this branch of the military service the necessity of requiring his conductors to make their stations to the minute, and if they fail, to fill the place of the delinquents with those that will not. If it is found to be impossible to run the trains to conform to the time-table just furnished, to have one made that they can conform to, and oblige it to be done. In no other way can accidents be prevented and the requirements of the service be attained. If this is understood and observed, the track will always be clear at the proper time, and every one will be in readiness to adapt their movements to those of the trains. The running of private or express trains should be forbidden in all cases in which the running of the regular trains will be interfered with, and no one but the superintendent should be permitted to give an order relating to this subject in any case whatever. I am informed that the great delays and irregularities are caused by the trains stopping at the various stations and telegraphing in advance to see if the coast is clear. This is child's play, and nothing can stop it but the most positive and stringent orders from headquarters. It will be observed from the captured mail that Wheeler is at Courtland awaiting orders from General Bragg, and also that it is anticipated that when they move again it will be for a continuation of the raid in Middle Tennessee. It further appears that Wheeler's force numbers between 2,000 and 3,000. This is probably an underestimate, as the enemy is quite as likely to err on this side as our officers on the other. He probably had between 4,000 and 5,000 men. General Mitchell informed me that he had 10,000; also that Roddey had recrossed the river. I have good reason to believe that Roddey is still on the north side of the Tennessee, and have so informed General Crook in the hope that he will be able to strike his trail, follow, and destroy him. Colonel Stokes was here on the

16th, and informed me that General Mitchell knew but little of the cavalry and its late operations, as he had not been with the command. I don't know how this is. I only know that if such is the fact, the commanding general should be informed of it. He left here about 1 o'clock on the 15th to go to Chattanooga, and General Elliott informs me that he saw him on yesterday at Decherd.

The major-general may not be informed of the condition of the Memphis railroad. Six small bridges and the culverts are destroyed along this road between here and Flint River, and at this point General Morgan informs me that it will require four weeks to rebuild the bridge. General Crook's cavalry are encamped near this bridge, and I have taken the liberty to direct him to move toward Larkinsville if he should find it impossible in the present condition of the roads to subsist his command, but not to leave if he can avoid it, as he is surrounded by some beautiful fields of corn. From the newspapers Sherman's forces should be in the vicinity of Courtland; but this is conjecture, for I do not know officially that he is coming that way at all. It is rumored that Joe Johnston is at Clinton, with 15,000 conscripts to dispute his advance; but this I can trace to no reliable source. General Garfield left here last night. I learned last night that the train for the Eleventh Corps had reached Decherd, having been delayed by the effects of the storm. I know nothing of those provided for the Twelfth Corps. As my command is entirely without cavalry, I request that the usual force of that arm of the service may be directed to report to me. If this is done, I will try to have them put in proper condition for service.

The rebel mail forwarded yesterday was taken from the person of Captain Kennedy, assistant inspector-general of General Wheeler's staff, who is now here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson:

It will be necessary to make extraordinary efforts to get the road passable from Bridgeport to Jasper. Also to have rations thrown into Stevenson as rapidly as possible. It will require almost superhuman efforts to sustain us here.

That steam-boat must be got ready so that we can freight to Shellmound, and thus shorten our wagon transportation. This will require us to hold both sides of the river and fortify, but make our depot on this side. I must confide the pushing up of the repairs to the wagon roads and seeing that our supplies are brought forward to your care, as the remoteness of our position and the necessity of the active authority and intervention of officers of high rank are absolutely necessary to the preservation of our army.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 18, 1863—12.35 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Stevenson, Ala.:

The general commanding says it is reported that there is great confusion and disorder among the teamsters at Bridgeport. He desires that you direct General Howard to correct this, and enforce rigid discipline among both teamsters and employes at that place.

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

The general commanding has sent a number of animals, which the scarcity of forage will not permit us to retain at this place, under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Sympson, quartermaster, en route to Nashville, where they can be properly cared for. He directs that these animals be sent from Stevenson on the empty cars returning to Nashville, and that they be shipped as soon as practicable after their arrival, that they may not consume what little forage there is in and about Stevenson.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, October 18, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD:

Your brigade at Stevenson will be returned to Bridgeport as soon as one from the Twelfth Corps can arrive to relieve it; probably Monday morning.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps, Bridgeport, Ala.:

The Eightieth Illinois, now under command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan, at Battle Creek, has no transportation, and cannot move with the remainder of Morgan's command. The general commanding has therefore ordered it to report to you for temporary duty. The regiment is small and has but three or four officers with it, the remainder being prisoners at Richmond. The regiment was captured last summer, and the officers have never been exchanged.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 18, 1863—11.12 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

A scouting party from my command captured at Trenton a staff officer of General Wheeler, bearing dispatches to General Bragg ; also the flag taken from a regiment at McMinnville. Wheeler is at Courtland awaiting orders from Bragg. No force of the enemy was found at Trenton. Rebel dispatches forwarded to General Hooker.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 18, 1863—11 a. m.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
East Tennessee:

General Rosecrans still calls for your co-operation with him at Chattanooga, and again suggests that Kingston should be made your main point of defense. In this I agree with him. If he cannot hold Chattanooga, you cannot hold East Tennessee, as that place threatens the gateway from Georgia. Why is it that you make no reports of your position or movements? We are left utterly in the dark in regard to your army.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MOUNT STERLING,
October 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE :

A scout I sent out last night in the direction of Sharpsburg returned to-day at noon with 6 prisoners, among the rest the notorious scoundrel J. Kelley, dressed in Major Wileman's complete uniform, and who has boasted to citizens that are here now that he killed the major. The prisoners have just been reported, and were in the provost-marshal's office when Major Watkins, formerly of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, rushed in and shot Kelley, who is now dying. The same Kelley night before last robbed Watkins of \$300, and made him look in his pistol-barrel, swearing he was the man that killed Wileman and had come to kill him. Another rebel whom we have also a prisoner, interfered and prevented Kelley. I have Watkins in custody. What shall I do with him? The loyal citizens are unanimous in petitioning me for his immediate release. Please answer immediately.

C. C. MATSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., *October 18, 1863.*

Colonel STRICKLAND, *Glasgow:*

Dispatch from Columbia says that Hughs and Hamilton have united their forces between Burkesville and Celina, and intend an attack on Glasgow. The information was obtained from persons living at Livingston, Tenn. Your force can whip them if they attempt it.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *October 18, 1863.*

OPERATOR,
Columbia, Ky.:

Force was ordered from Glasgow to Columbia this morning. If they have arrived post them as to movements of rebels; direct them to keep lookout between Columbia and Glasgow; if they find that rebels are approaching latter place to move to that point and whip the villains.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 19, 1863—1 p. m.*
(Received Louisville, 19th.)

Major-General GRANT,
Commanding:

General Schofield telegraphs that he will send one regiment and a battery from Saint Louis to Louisville, and that troops not required by General Steele to hold Arkansas will be sent to Memphis to reinforce Sherman's column.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *October 19, 1863—10 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Louisville, Ky.:

I have just shown your telegram to Secretary of the Navy, and he will immediately order Admiral Porter to put gun-boats into the Cumberland; and also, if possible, into the Tennessee. If the latter becomes navigable, General Allen should send forage and supplies to Eastport for Sherman's army. It now requires a very large force to guard the railroad.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, *Cairo, Ill., October 19, 1863.*
(Received 1.50 a. m., 20th.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

The Cumberland has risen 22 and Tennessee 11 inches, during last day and still rising. Gun-boats ready to proceed up both rivers.

D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

LOUISVILLE, *October 19, 1863—10.15 a. m.*

Col. D. C. McCALLUM,
Military Superintendent of Railroads:

Telegraph to me copy of the orders prohibiting military officers interfering with trains on military railroads in Virginia.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster.

McCALLUM's, *October 19, 1863—11.45 a. m.*

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Louisville, Ky.:

The following is the order referred to in your dispatch :

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 337. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 10, 1862.

* * * * *

16. Commanding officers of troops along the United States military railroads will give all facilities to the officers of the road and the quartermasters for loading and unloading cars, so as to prevent any delay. On arrival at depots, whether in the day or night, the cars will be instantly unloaded, and working parties will always be in readiness for that duty, and sufficient to unload the whole train at once. Commanding officers will be charged with guarding the track, sidings, wood, water-tanks, &c., within their several commands, and will be held responsible for the result. Any military officer who shall neglect his duty in this respect will be reported by the quartermasters and officers of the railroad, and his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

Depots will be established at suitable points, under the direction of the commanding general, and properly guarded.

No officer, whatever may be his rank, will interfere with the running of the cars as directed by the superintendent of the road. Any one who so interferes will be dismissed from the service for disobedience of orders.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

D. C. McCALLUM.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 19, 1863.*

(Received 3.35 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK,

Washington :

Allow me to ask a suspension of the order relieving Colonel Martin from the command at Paducah until a full report can be made. There are factions in West Kentucky who will make every effort to remove every officer they cannot control.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., October 19, 1863.

* * * * *

2. Capt. J. M. Wilson, of the Engineer Corps, will proceed at once to Vicksburg, Miss., via Saint Louis, Mo., and take the entire charge of the location and construction of the defenses of Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss. He will call upon Capt. C. B. Comstock, chief engineer at Saint Louis, for any instructions he may have to give relative to said works.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS,) HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 169. { *Big Black Railroad Bridge, Oct. 19, 1863.*

I. The order of march to camp at Vicksburg to-morrow will be as follows :

First. Second Brigade, one battery, and train at 7.30 a. m.

Second. Third Brigade, one battery, and train.

Third. First Brigade, one battery, and train.

The ambulances will follow their regiments.

II. Brigade commanders will send their sick and foot-sore men to the railroad depot near these headquarters in time for the 7 o'clock train to Vicksburg.

By order of Major-General Logan :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 19, 1863.*

(Received 1.30 a. m., 22d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Sherman will have two divisions at Tuscumbia to-morrow, 20th. Rebels are tearing up track east of Bear Creek.

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg :

GENERAL : The present number of effective mounted men in this command is 5,700.

It is estimated by Colonel Nigh, chief quartermaster, and Colonel Hatch, commanding cavalry division, that there will be required :

From November 1, [1863,] to January 1, 1864, 2,000.

From January 1 to July 1, 1864, 6,000.

This cavalry has to cover the front, rear, and left flank of my line from Memphis to Bear Creek, the posts of Helena, Columbus, and Paducah, and are constantly at work.

I desire through you to call the attention of the Cavalry Bureau to the condition of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry Regiments. These regiments are self-mounted, by terms of their enlistment, and receive 40 cents a day for use of horses. I am fully satisfied that there are not ten private horses in the two regiments, and they are therefore mounted at Government expense and on public animals. I recommend that all their horses be branded ; that the Government purchase the few, if any, proven to have been brought into the service, and that the allowance of 40 cents a day be stopped. This will cut off a fruitful source of fraud and stop the practice of horse stealing in these regiments.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

IUKA, October 19, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,

Memphis :

Am at Iuka, all right, but a little too slow. Breaks in railroad across Bear Creek bottom very bad. Will take five days to repair. Will have two divisions in Tuscumbia to-morrow night.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

LA GRANGE, October 19, 1863.

(Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT,

Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : I am just in receipt of the following from Colonel Anthony :

A rebel captain told my informant this morning, while south of Coldwater, that re-enforcements, 4,000 strong, reached Chalmers last night from Okolona ; that the road would be attacked again in two days, striking at this point and moving east. General Hurlbut vouches for the veracity of my informant. The enemy's scouts are now on Coldwater.

Having just learned that the Ohio brigade, Colonel Fuller commanding, was en route for Corinth and probably near Collierville, I have ordered Colonel Anthony to stop it there subject to your orders.

T. W. SWEENEY,

Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

La Grange, Tenn., October 19, 1863.

Col. E. W. RICE,

Commanding First Brigade :

Stop all troops from passing here on the railroad to-night.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeney, commanding :

T. G. MORRISON,

Major, Chief of Outposts.

OCTOBER 19, 1863.

Col. L. F. McCrillis,

Commanding Second Brigade :

COLONEL : Reliable information has been received that the enemy are again in force on the Coldwater. Send out strong reconnoitering parties and learn what direction they are taking.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeney, commanding :

JAMES DAVIDSON,

First Lieutenant, Fifty-second Illinois Vols., Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,

La Grange, Tenn., October 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. E. A. BOWEN,

Provost-Marshal :

Order from Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeney, commanding Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, requires me to retain at the post all troops

arriving here by railroad to-night. You will therefore stop all trains transporting troops, and order the commanding officer of the forces to report in person to these headquarters.

By order of Col. E. W. Rice.

D. T. BOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Corinth, Miss. :

It is reported that considerable re-enforcements have joined Chalmers from Okolona. I wish the fact ascertained, if it exists, as in that case we may look for them at Collierville in a day or two.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

IUKA, *October 19, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

All quiet. No news, except rebels are destroying road east of Bear Creek.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *October 19, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

We have men as far down as Rocky Ford and Fulton. If there is a movement they should be in. Will push others out.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *October 19, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

Would it not be well to stop Fuller till we get the truth of these reports? I will send some extra guns to Collierville to-morrow.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *October 19, 1863.*

Colonel MERSY :

It is reported that considerable force has joined Chalmers from Okolona. Send out scouts to ascertain facts. If Colonel Phillips is home to-morrow, I desire to see him.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *October 19, 1863.*

Colonel LOOMIS,

Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Germantown:

If you have not sent out a battalion south, do so immediately, as an outpost in accordance with former instructions.

By order of Col. Edward Hatch, commanding division:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, October 19, 1863.

Commanding Officer Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Collierville:

If you have not thrown out a battalion to Quinn and Jackson's Mill, do so immediately, as an outpost in accordance with former instructions.

By order of Col. Edward Hatch, commanding division:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 19, 1863.

Commanding Officer Detachment Seventh Kansas Cavalry, La Grange, Tenn. (care of Brigadier-General Sweeny):

Proceed with your command and rejoin the regiment at Corinth.

E. HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., October 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,

Commanding Army of the Tennessee, Iuka, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 14th instant, by Lieutenant Dunn, is received. Inclosed herewith find General Orders, No. 2, from these headquarters, assigning you to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee; also copy of dispatch* of this date from the General-in-Chief, relating to the movements of troops by General Schofield, and the return of those not required by General Steele to hold Arkansas, to re-enforce your column. The command of the entire forces of the Department of the Tennessee being now in you, you will make such disposition of them as to increase to the greatest possible strength your moving column, and at the same time secure your communications to your base of supplies. Communicate with General Steele and urge the necessity of his sending you the division of Kimball's, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and with it, when it arrives, relieve one of the divisions of that corps now maintaining the

* See p 470.

line of the railroad from Memphis to Corinth, and the division thus relieved bring forward under General Dodge to the front. He is an able officer, one whom you can rely upon in an emergency.

The One hundred and eleventh Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers is stationed at Paducah, Ky., and numbers over 800 effective men. If it is necessary to keep troops there at all, a regiment one-third as large would be ample. It should be moved forward, together with any other regiments that can be spared from Memphis and the line of the railroad, and assigned to strengthen divisions already to the front.

The chiefs of departments for the West, at Saint Louis, Mo., have been instructed to shove forward, by the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers when they rise, supplies for the troops operating on the Chattanooga and Tennessee line.

Admiral Porter is watching both these rivers and will, the moment there is a sufficient rise in either, send in his gun-boats as far up as possible for the convoying of supply-boats and protection of navigation. You will please put yourself in communication with him at once as commander of the Department of the Tennessee.

You are aware of his good feelings toward, and cordial co-operation with, the army, receiving any suggestions for the good of the service in the most courteous and friendly manner and carrying them out, when possible, promptly and willingly. You will have no difficulty with him.

A proper activity on the part of your cavalry ought to enable it to disperse and drive out of West Tennessee, and from the immediate neighborhood of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, any considerable organized body of the enemy that may be there. The general commanding will leave here to-morrow morning for Chattanooga, where he will establish for the present his headquarters, and until you can communicate with him by a more direct route you will do so there via Nashville, Tenn.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 2. } *Louisville, Ky., October 19, 1863.*

Subject to the approval of the President, Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, headquarters in the field.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IUKA, MISS., *October 19, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,

Commanding First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL: You will take your entire force off the work on the railroad bridges and move out to Dickson or Cherokee, where you will encamp to-night. The Second Division will encamp to-night on

Bear Creek. To-morrow morning you will move toward Tuscumbia and encamp on Cane Creek. The Second Division will close up with you on the march to-morrow, and in order that it may do so you will march slowly. I ordered up the Fifth Ohio Cavalry to report to you to-day. As soon as the Third Regiment Cavalry comes up I will order them to report to you also. Keep your cavalry well out in the advance on the march.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr.:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, [October 19,] 1863

HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Three of the scouts went to Pikeville, Ala., arrested the sheriff of county, took jail keys from him, and released 75 Union prisoners, and all got safely away.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 19, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

There has been no battle recently at Bull Run. I suppose what you have heard a rumor of was not a general battle, but an "affair" at Bristoe Station, on the railroad, a few miles beyond Manassas Junction, toward the Rappahannock, on Wednesday, the 14th. It began by an attack of the enemy upon General Warren, and ended in the enemy being repulsed with a loss of four cannon and from 400 to 700 prisoners.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

General Burnside telegraphs on the 17th that he has a cavalry brigade at Post Oak Springs, with pickets extending to your left, and another cavalry brigade on south side of the river, picketing down to the Hiwassee. Your armies are, therefore, in communication, and should be able to co-operate at any moment against the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 19, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received 2.30 a. m., 20th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of the 18th received. Sherman's movement will operate favorably, and the cavalry force will be timely. Lookout

was given up temporarily, because we could not then safely hold it. It was isolated from us by distance and the defile of Chattanooga Creek. We expect to retake it as soon as we are prepared to hold it. That could be done only when the railroad being secured, the depots replenished, and Hooker's transportation provided. Without that he cannot subsist in a suitable position.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 19, 1863—6.20 p. m.*
(Received 11.50 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, War Department, No. 337, by telegraph, just received. Will be executed immediately. I leave to-morrow for Stevenson.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Louisville, Ky.:

General Orders, No. 1, Division of the Mississippi, just received and shall be executed to-night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 242. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., October 19, 1863.*

The general commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland that he leaves them under orders from the President.

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, in compliance with orders, will assume the command of this army and department. The chiefs of all the staff departments will report to him for orders.

In taking leave of you, his brothers in arms, officers and soldiers, he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as he did, a stranger. General Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization. He has led you often in battle. To his known prudence, dauntless courage, and true patriotism, you may look with confidence that under God he will lead you to victory. The general commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past. To the division and brigade commanders, he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid and hearty co-operation in all he has undertaken. To the chiefs of the staff departments and their subordinates, whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.

Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, and may God bless you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 19, 1863.

Colonel INNES,
Military Superintendent, Nashville :

Your dispatch received. All right. Can't you send the dummy and a horse-car for me to Bridgeport to-morrow night ? Answer to-night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 19, 1863—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

I reached here last evening and shall start for Louisville at 7 a. m. to-morrow morning. There are many things I observed by the way which I will write you. Have you any further command for me before I leave ? It is rumored here that General Grant and the Secretary of War are at Louisville and start for this place by special train to-morrow morning. What does it mean ?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, *October 19, 1863—6.25 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS :

A force of 1,000 strong is reported crossing the Tennessee from south side, near Larkinsville, and Lee is reported to have joined Wheeler with 5,000 men from Mississippi. If possible I will establish communication with cavalry force to-morrow.

JNO. C. VAN DUZER.

LOUISVILLE, *October 19, 1863—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS :

Hold Chattanooga at all hazards. I will be there as soon as possible. Please inform me how long your present supplies will last, and the prospect for keeping them up.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
October 19, 1863.

Major-General GRANT :

Two hundred and four thousand four hundred and sixty-two rations in store-houses ; ninety thousand to arrive to-morrow, and all the trains were loaded which had arrived at Bridgeport up to the 16th—probably three hundred wagons. I will hold the town till we starve.

G. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 19, 1863.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Aide-de-Camp, Louisville:

The general commanding says keep timber for the bridge for the present, and send wagons and ambulances forward.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 19, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to notify you that he had started to reconnoiter the other side of the river, and would probably be gone some hours. He wishes you to take command in the mean time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

OCTOBER 19, 1863.

Received orders by telegraph, dated Washington, D. C., October 18, to relieve Major-General Rosecrans, in command of the Department of the Cumberland. This command consists of the Fourteenth and Fourth Army Corps, at Chattanooga, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps under the command of Major-General Hooker, stationed at points between Chattanooga and Nashville.

ON PICKET-LINE,
October 19, 1863—5 p. m.

[Col. CHARLES G. HARKER,
Comdg. Third Brig., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps:]

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the rebels, for the last two hours, have been more friendly than seems desirable in time of war. Commencing at about 300 yards from the "tannery," the rebels have been advancing their pickets to the bank of the creek, and now lie on the opposite side for quite a distance down the stream. Some walk up and down the bank without arms, and others have them over their shoulders in quite a careless manner, being within 25 yards of our sentries.

Persons having the appearance of officers figure conspicuously. I have been down watching them, at this short distance, for some time.

One asked, "Have you any papers? We have not had any for a long time." "No." "Don't you allow talking?" "No."

Nothing more has been said. The opposite bank is much higher than our side and we can see nothing beyond.

One officer was heard to say to a sentry, "They are posted there, and do not fire unless they fire upon you."

The opposite bank is so high that if they should attempt to dig rifle-pits to-night, we could not help it.

Respectfully,

C. W. DAVIS,
Major.

SIGNAL STATION,
Fort Dunlap, October 19, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Capt. JESSE MERRILL,
Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: From careful observations to-day I can see but little change in the rebel lines along Missionary Ridge since last report. The change, if any, is the rebels have moved their camps from the low ground farther up the ridge. At a point south-southeast of Fort Dunlap, on the west slope of Missionary Ridge, there is an encampment, with a flag in front of what appears to be the commanding officer's quarters. Blue ground, white border, white spot in center. The rebel works appear to be much damaged by the late rains, and small working parties along the lines are repairing them to-day. No guns to be seen in the "Three-gun earth-work" at the foot of ridge, 35 degrees east of south, from this fort. Heavy columns of smoke from rebel camps, 10 degrees east of south from this point. Enemy are repairing their works at the foot of road leading to the top of ridge, 85 degrees east of south. No change in the camps along the road leading to top of ridge, 50 degrees east of south.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY AYERS,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Sale Creek, Tenn., October 19, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Spears to say that all is quiet here. Dispatches are just received from Cotton Port Ford and Doughty's Ferry. All is quiet at both points. At the former, no enemy has been heard of in the last twenty-four hours. River still rising. At the latter point, news confirms dispatch sent you last night. The rebels are gone to Charleston, with the exception of a small guard at Birchwood, so citizens report. Maj. R. H. Dunn, Third Tennessee Infantry, and field officer, has just arrived from the mouth of Sale Creek, and reports all quiet. No rebels.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. WELSH,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs that you place your troops in their proper position in line, as the same has been assigned to them, to-morrow morning at daylight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. S. FULLERTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *October 19, 1863—9 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER :

Dispatch received. Have just received orders from department headquarters to hold my command in readiness to march at short notice. Yours will be the only troops left on the line when I leave, therefore I cannot relieve them. Confer with General Rosecrans on the subject.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Camp Rosecrans, October 19, 1863.

Maj. G. L. STEARNS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c., Nashville :

MAJOR : I have the honor to report my command encamped on the west end of Section 30, Northwestern Railroad, and distant from your city 30 miles. I am advanced 2 miles beyond the two companies of the First Middle Tennessee Infantry, and, so far as our forces are concerned, the advance of Federal troops in this direction. From the peculiar nature of the country, and from all the information received, both from officers on this line and citizens of the neighborhood on whom I could depend, I concluded to intrench my command. To accomplish this end I have had my men continually on duty, either "picket" or "fatigue," with the exceptions of a few companies sent to guard engineers to survey the road 6 or 8 miles in our front and the necessary foraging guards to procure forage for our animals. In my present location I can hardly spare any forces to labor on the railroad, and therefore think that the object for which I was sent out here cannot be accomplished. If the regiment was full and a full complement of officers, I would require no more guards than now, and would be able to accomplish something and at the same time protect loyal men of the neighborhood, who are kept continually in a state of terror by small bands of guerrillas and horse-thieves that congregate in the vicinity.

The necessity for completing the organization of the regiment immediately is very plain. If in our present state we can do no good service here, we might as well have remained in camp in Nashville, and in my opinion much better, as we are now simply an outpost, constantly in danger, with no chance to improve our drill and discipline. My officers, although willing and faithful, are in dread in case we

should be overpowered. They are for the most part enlisted men acting as officers. In case of capture a doubt seems to exist—will they be treated by the enemy as officers of the United States or will they be considered an irregular body and hung as spies? For my own part, and I can also vouch for the officers, I am willing to go wherever duty calls and the interest of the service requires; but you will see the great necessity of completing our organization at once. Give me a full regiment and we can do much good in this direction; as we are, I fear we can only be an expense to the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. TRAUERNICHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from department headquarters, dated the 17th, the major-general commanding the communications directs that you send out scouting parties to obtain information of the movements of Major-General Sherman, and for you to keep open communication with these headquarters. You are further required to carry out the orders for foraging, and also have careful estimates prepared and forwarded of the available forage in your vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DETACHMENT,
Rankin's Ferry, October 19, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report all quiet between here and Kelley's Ferry. From 10 to 15 rebels are reported to have been seen night before last between here and Shellmound. They were dismounted, and are supposed to have crossed just above Shellmound. I do not place much credence in the report, as nothing has been seen or heard of them since.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. WELLS,
Captain, Second Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DETACHMENT,
Rankin's Ferry, October 19, 1863.

[Capt. D. G. SWAIM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that I have this morning started on his way to Chattanooga a black boy taken by our patrol day before yesterday. He is reported to have been seen crossing and recrossing the river carrying rebel mail, and has a bad character gen-

erally, being charged as a spy for the enemy. He says that he left General Bragg's headquarters last Tuesday, and saw President Davis and heard him make a speech, &c. I send him to headquarters for further interrogations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. WELLS,

Captain, Second Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,

Harrison's Landing, Tenn., October 19, 1863—9 p. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga :

COLONEL : Mrs. Puckett, an entirely reliable Union lady, this day, by arrangement with her husband, a refugee on this side, rode out into the country about Harrison, and this evening came down to the opposite bank and reported 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry and considerable infantry at Harrison. The rebels said that Bragg had got his large guns from the east and on to Lookout Mountain, and that his other artillery was south of Pigeon Mountain, and that he would draw Rosecrans out again and whip him.

Lieutenant Rodney has arrived with two pieces of artillery, 12-pounds.

Colonel Harrison, Thirty-ninth Indiana, is here, and the ranking officer, and reports will come from him hereafter.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,

Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers, Wilder's Brigade.

HARRISON'S LANDING, TENN.,

October 19, 1863—8 a. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland :

COLONEL : Reports in from all along the line this a. m. All quiet. Enemy's pickets all gone. The wealthy secessionists, on the other side of the river, have all gone south with their families. Cars were heard last night at Tyner's Station once or twice.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. ATKINS,

Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

P. S.—Union citizens, who have been on this side some time and whose homes are on the other side, desire to cross. My orders do not allow of it. Possibly some information might be procured by sending over some good Union men.

Respectfully,

S. D. A.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

Harrison's Landing, October 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland :

I received your dispatch of 18th, inclosing copy of order of 16th, at midnight last night. I marched at once to this point, reaching

here at 3 a. m. I received at 12.30 last night the original order of the 16th, directed to me in the Sequatchie Valley, via Anderson's Cross-Roads. The mistake in directions explains the failure to comply. I find Colonel Atkins at this point. He informs me that the enemy have withdrawn their pickets opposite his pickets along the river. He is picketing 25 miles along the river. We have twelve wagons and 750 men, 750 horses and 150 mules. We were entitled previous to the recent march to twenty-five wagons and teams, and at so remote a point from our supplies I can't see how we can do with less. We desire thirteen teams.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. HARRISON,

Colonel Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 19, 1863.

General WOOD :

The general commanding directs that you place your troops in their proper position in line, as the same has been assigned them to-morrow morning at daylight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Palmer and General Sheridan.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
October 19, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Stevenson :

Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas directs me to state that in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States he has assumed command of the Department of the Cumberland. He desires that you will use all possible dispatch in concentrating your command and preparing to move in accordance with the instructions of General Rosecrans, leaving proper railroad guards.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 19, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. W. F. SMITH,

Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland :

Shall I commence to build a bridge-head for the railroad bridge at this point, which will take 250 men thirty days to complete ?

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General.

STEVENSON, *October 19, 1863—9 a. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM :

The major-general commanding directs that you send the proper officers to Nashville to have your command supplied with wagons,

ambulances, hospital stores, and ammunition, and all other supplies that will be required on taking the field. It may be necessary to march before their arrival. You will therefore direct the utmost promptitude, and hold your troops in readiness to march at short notice. This does not conflict with the movement that was ordered yesterday.

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *October 19, 1863—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM,
Wartrace:

Major-General Hooker desires to know the commander and station of the brigade that is to relieve the brigade of the Eleventh Corps now at points designated in the telegram of yesterday. Cars will be in readiness to-morrow.

R. H. HALL,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, *October 19, 1863—9.10 p. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM:

Your brigade will have to march to the positions assigned them in the instructions of yesterday. If you require wagons you will have to borrow them. The movement must be commenced to-morrow morning. Acknowledge.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *October 19, 1863—10 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps:

Order relating to Second Brigade will be attended to. What provision will be made for the line thus vacated and the two companies of that brigade now at Shelbyville? To supply the deficiency from this post will, I deem from its importance, weaken it too much. It would be better to move one of Candy's Pennsylvania regiments this way. Answer.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Commanding Second Division, Twelfth Corps.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *October 19, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Corps:

Please send me instructions for filling the 15 miles vacancy which will be occasioned by removing Cobham's brigade. Will the troops be drawn from the road or from here?

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *October 19, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps:

Your dispatches received. Troops ordered as you directed. Captain Parker goes to Nashville by first train to hasten the organization of our transportation.

J. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, *October 19, 1863—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General HOWARD :

If this is your judgment continue. Your train was at Cowan last night. Please have your command provided with all the necessaries to take the field, as we are liable to be called on any moment. Your brigade here will be returned to-morrow.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Battle Creek, Tenn., October 19, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Eleventh Army Corps:

SIR: The following dispatch is received from department headquarters and forwarded for information of Major-General Howard :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 18, 1863.

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that as the Eightieth Illinois Infantry has no transportation, it be left at Battle Creek with directions to report to General Howard for temporary duty.

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The regiment has been ordered to report to Colonel Mindil, commanding detachment Eleventh Army Corps, at this place.

MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Stevenson, Ala., October 19, 1863.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that the railroad train which was sent down the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on Saturday with supplies for the cavalry has returned.

Lieutenant Warren, Thirteenth Wisconsin, who commanded the guard, reports that six culverts and small bridges between Larkinsville and Paint Rock Creek were found to have been destroyed by the rebels, all of which were repaired, so that the train passed over them. The bridge across Paint Rock Creek is partially destroyed, two of the main bents and two others being burned. Detachments of our cavalry are now stationed there.

On his return through Larkinsville this evening, Lieutenant Warren heard a report from citizens that 1,300 rebel cavalry had just crossed the Tennessee River opposite Larkinsville to this side, but could obtain no reliable information of the truth of the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. LYON,

Colonel Thirteenth Regt. Wisconsin Vols., Comdg. Post.

KNOXVILLE, October 19, 1863.

General GRANT :

Your telegraph order received assuming command of Division of Mississippi. Please rely upon my full and cordial support. Will send you during the night a full statement in cipher of my position and numbers.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, October 19, 1863.

Capt. G. P. STONE, *Columbia* :

Move your force to Glasgow. Look out for guerrilla squads on the route.

E. H. HOBSON.

MUNFORDVILLE, October 19, 1863.

Capt. G. P. STONE, *Columbia* :

The men who have not been mustered in should go to Glasgow for that purpose. Those that have been should capture the squad of 15 rebels and kill them.

E. H. HOBSON,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,

Near Knoxville, Tenn., October 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. FERRERO,

Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps :

GENERAL : By direction of the general commanding you will move your division with baggage, trains, &c., early to-morrow morning (20th instant). You will proceed to the road toward Kingston, Tenn.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICOLAS BOWEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, October 20, 1863.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General* :

General Rosecrans turned over command to General Thomas last night, and started this a. m. northward. All orders issued to-day or hereafter will be by order Major-General Thomas.

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 109. } *Richmond, August 11, 1863.*

I. A general pardon is given to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave from the army, who shall (within twenty days from the publication of the address of the President in the State in which the absentees may then be) return to their posts of duty.

II. All men who have been accused or convicted, and undergoing sentence for absence without leave, or desertion, except only those who have been twice convicted of desertion, will be returned to their respective commands for duty.

By order :

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
August 11, 1863.

Capt. L. P. GRANT,
Corps of Engineers, Atlanta, Ga. :

CAPTAIN : I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 4th instant, relative to the construction of works for the defense of the city of Atlanta and of the ferries on the Chattahoochee River. In regard to the system of defenses, I recommend to you full and free consultation with Colonel Wright.

The method adopted by you for the defense of the ferries on the Chattahoochee River is approved by the bureau, as is likewise your intention to commence, so soon as the smaller works on the river are finished, the construction of a complete system of works around the city of Atlanta. To enable you to execute these proposed works, you will be supplied, on requisition, with the necessary funds. The sum of \$5,000 has been placed to the credit of Capt. J. A. Haydon, and you therefore need furnish him with no further funds.

Very respectfully,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers and Chief of Bureau.

N. B.—The order of work on the general defenses for Atlanta should be to occupy the favorable points in the circuit around the place (far enough from the town to prevent the enemy coming within bombarding distance) by suitable detached works, closed toward the town, with stockades. The intermediate spaces to be filled up afterward by rifle-pits or lines of infantry cover. The works to be earth-works, with such obstructions in advance as you may find the means and time to construct, such as abatis, pits, felled timber, &c.

J. F. G.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
 No. 154. } *Morton, Miss., August 12, 1863.*

* * * * *

VI. Maj. B. G. Bidwell, Thirtieth Tennessee Regiment, is hereby assigned to the command of the post at Enterprise, Miss., vice Major

Berry, relieved at his own request. Major Berry will continue in the performance of his duties as commandant of the camp of instruction.

* * * * *

By command of General Johnston :

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, MISS., *August 12, 1863.*

MR. JOE DAVIS :

MY DEAR SIR : I deeply regret your absence from Mississippi at this time, as I feel you are in a position to be of great usefulness in a direction in which I think you would not be disinclined to interpose your good offices. This was a matter which I desired much to confer with you about on your trip eastward, but was prevented by the exigencies that beset us all at that time. Since then I fear it has grown into proportions requiring the intervention of wise counsels to prevent it leading to results injurious to the service and prejudicial in the last degree to the vital interests of the Republic, to say nothing of the unhappy personal feelings which it is likely to engender. I allude of course to the controversy which has sprung up in various quarters in regard to affairs in this State—begun in the press, and gradually, I fear, beginning to be taken up with too much warmth by parties who would not do so, I think, could a calm and proper understanding of all the circumstances of the case be arrived at. This is essentially a time when feelings of a personal nature should be carefully exorcised.

I hope and feel that I occupy an impartial stand-point in this matter, and while free to confess to an affectionate appreciation of the many manly virtues and heroic qualities of General Johnston, I am as free to acknowledge the highest admiration for your illustrious brother. I know both of them to be impelled by the same noble impulses of devotion to their country, and I feel that could they thoroughly understand each other there would be no reason for the unhappy feelings which I fear a too well-grounded rumor asserts to exist between them. Whatever objections there may be in the mind of the President to the military policy of General Johnston, there certainly can be none on the score of personal respect and regard. And here allow me, in the frankness which your confidence heretofore has inspired, to say to you without reservation, that in all the many and frequent conversations I have had with General Johnston I have never heard one word escape his lipsavoring of any want of personal regard for the President. On the contrary he has repeatedly expressed anxiety that their relations should be kind and cordial. I think you will agree with me that General Johnston would not dissemble his opinions, especially in the freedom of familiar intercourse, and I think you will alike agree with me that had he entertained any unpleasant personal feelings to the President I should have been apt to know it. Hence I confess that I am pained to hear that the President has taken up the impression that General Johnston entertains feelings personally inimical toward him. I would not repeat the rumor but for its universal prevalence and in the future hope of contributing a little mite in the way of bringing

about a good understanding when it is so important one should exist.

I write what I know when I say that General Johnston never since I have been with him has spoken one word of unkindness about the President; on the other hand has indulged frequently in language of respect and regard for him, and if any other impression has been sought to be made on the mind of your brother, as I have reason to believe is the case, it is the work, I repeat, of mischief-makers and meddlers—I may add calumniators. With the military questions involved in the Mississippi campaign I have nothing to do: I cannot help thinking that if errors have been committed they had better be canvassed after the enemy have been put a little farther from our doors; but on the personal bearing of the case I feel that I am not wrong in communicating to you what I know touching the feelings of General Johnston. I write this letter of my own motion and on my own responsibility.

With high personal consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,

E. J. HARVIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT,
Morton, Miss., August 12, 1863.

Maj. A. D. BANKS,
Chief of Subsistence:

I have the honor to submit the following report as to the amount of subsistence stores on hand at the several depots:

Date.	Post or station.	Officer in charge.	Rations.					
			Bacon.	Beef.	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Meal.
Aug. 12	Morton	J. B. Johnson	8,000	.....	.....	.....	65,000	50,000
11	Meridian	W. T. Edwards	60,000	.....	.....	.....	45,000	50,000
11	Enterprise	Josh Bartlett	2,000	8,000	.....	.....	14,000	10,000
8	Demopolis	J. S. Carpenter	46,000	230,000	(a)	(b)	3,000	75,000
12	Okolona, West Point, Columbus, and Macon.	J. T. Shaaff	84,000	998,000	(c)	(d)	117,000	114,500
Total			200,000	1,231,000	a c	b d	244,000	299,500
								3,325,333

Date.	Post or station.	Officer in charge.	Rations.					
			Soap.	Salt.	Vinegar.	Candles.	Molasses.	Rice.
Aug. 12	Morton	J. B. Johnson	240,000	400,000	140,000	.....	.....	63,550
11	Meridian	W. T. Edwards	1,200,000	800,000	647,000	.....	.....	37,800
11	Enterprise	Josh Bartlett	10,000	20,000	9,000	.....	17,000	150,000
8	Demopolis	J. S. Carpenter	400,000	360,000	675,000	.....	6,000	110,000
12	Okolona, West Point, Columbus, and Macon.	J. T. Shaaff	1,647,500	855,000	700,000	32,333	.....	473,800
Total			3,497,500	1,935,000	2,172,000	32,333	23,000	835,150

a 200 sacks.

b 2,000 sacks.

c 19,000 bushels.

d 30,000 bushels, in ear.

Date.	Post or station.	Officer in charge.	Rations.						
			Pease.	Lard.	Whisky.	Mutton.	Hard bread.	Rye.	Shelled corn.
Aug. 12	Morton	J. B. Johnson			Gall.		38,000	Bu.	Bu.
11	Meridian	W. T. Edwards	14,800		4,600				
11	Enterprise	Josh Bartlett	110,000	1,000		1,000			
8	Demopolis	J. S. Carpenter	300						
12	Okolona, West Point, Columbus, and Macon.	J. T. Shaaff	130,800	4,750	4,960	1,000		50	21,000
	Total		255,900	5,750	9,560	2,000	38,000	50	21,000

The above exhibits the amount of stores now on hand. A sufficiency of beef-cattle is in charge of post commissary, and distributed as wants of the army require it. A large lot of cattle are being pastured in the vicinity of Newton Station, from which any unusual wants of the army can be promptly supplied. The wareroom accommodations at this point could be extended to 75,000 or 100,000 additional rations. At Forrest Station there is a fine, large, and commodious depot building that would store from 500,000 to 600,000 rations. For protection of stores and convenience in shipping promptly this place is superior to any other point on line of railroad. A detail of a company of men for fatigue purposes, and as a guard, would be necessary if it should be adopted as a depot for accumulating stores.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. MOORE,

Major and Assistant Chief of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS,

Morton, Miss., August 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,

Commanding, &c.:

SIR: Brigadier-General Jackson's command is now on the west side of Pearl River. He has a force in the neighborhood of Canton in protection of the railroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, MISS.,

August 12, 1863.

Capt. A. H. FORREST,

Care Lieutenant Burton, Vaiden:

Enemy reported at Yazoo City. Watch their movements closely. Send your organized companies to Vaughan's Station to protect stores.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Grenada, August 12, 1863.

Capt. A. H. FORREST,
Coila :

CAPTAIN : I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say to you that he is informed that the enemy have established themselves at Yazoo City. You will watch their movements closely, and report promptly to these headquarters. The organized companies of your command will be sent to Vaughan's Station to guard the stores there. Your scouts in the vicinity of Yazoo City will be instructed to burn cotton.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, *August 13, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General :

GENERAL : The condition of military affairs in this department, according to the reports of our scouts, is almost unchanged since the enemy fell back from Jackson.

McPherson's corps is said to be encamped around Vicksburg ; Ord's between Bovina and the railroad bridge ; and Sherman's west of the Big Black, near Messinger's Ferry ; Ransom's brigade and 600 cavalry at Natchez. We have various reports of troops sent to New Orleans and other parts of Louisiana, but they are conflicting.

Colonel Logan's command (mounted) is operating in front of Port Hudson and Natchez. Brigadier-General Jackson's division is at Raymond and Livingston protecting the undevastated country from Federal marauders. Two of his regiments are between the Yazoo and the railroad.

The troops in the northern part of the State are nearly as arranged by Lieutenant-General Pemberton.

A brigade of infantry is at Meridian in readiness to protect Selma and Demopolis in case of raids, and there are two at Enterprise in readiness to join the garrison of Mobile should that place be threatened.

Being unable to find good ground for the encampment of the three divisions together, I have been compelled to separate them ; two are near this place and the third is between Lake Station and Newton.

Should the Vicksburg troops soon be exchanged and reorganized, I propose to put all the troops, except those at Enterprise and Meridian, west of Pearl River.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., ENGINEER BURHAW,
Richmond, Va., August 13, 1863.

Capt. L. P. GRANT,
Corps of Engineers, Atlanta, Ga. :

CAPTAIN : Under instructions from the honorable Secretary of War I have to request that you will proceed, at the earliest moment

that you can leave the works on which you are now engaged for the defense of Atlanta to the temporary direction of your civil assistants, to the headquarters of General Joseph E. Johnston, at Morton, Miss., and confer with him as to the practicability of rebuilding in a short time the railroad bridge over Pearl River, at Jackson, Miss., with a view to securing the rolling-stock on the Mississippi Railroad and as much of the iron rails as possible in the vicinity of Jackson. Your absence from the works at Atlanta must be as short as possible, but the importance of saving all the rolling-stock from railroads abandoned is so great that the Secretary of War urges that no effort be spared to collect all that can be reached. I must, therefore, call on you as an engineer of many years' experience in all railroad constructions to go for a few days to the locality to advise as to the most expeditious method of accomplishing the much desired results.

The engineers serving with General Johnston can then with his authority execute the work. I will send a copy of these instructions to General Johnston with a letter asking his full assistance and support. It is believed that you can engage, if you have not already done so, such assistants at Atlanta as can direct the works there during the short period of your absence.

Very respectfully,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers and Chief of Bureau.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 155. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., August 13, 1863.

* * * * *

V. Captain Nelson with his company, General Walker's escort, is hereby relieved from duty with Major-General Walker, and will report to Brigadier-General Jackson for duty. To replace it General Jackson will order another cavalry company to report to General Walker, from which the same details will be made that have heretofore been made from Captain Nelson's company.

* * * * *

By command of General Johnston :

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Chatanooga, August 13, 1863.

Col. M. H. WRIGHT,

Commanding C. S. Arsenal, Atlanta :

COLONEL: Your telegraphic communication of yesterday having been submitted to General Bragg, I am directed by him respectfully to inform you he wishes you will keep at your arsenal 50 rounds of ammunition for each small-arm and 100 rounds for each field piece.

I cannot, at this moment, give you precise number of arms as I did not receive reports from cavalry since our fall from Shelbyville,

but by daily reports of the army it will be necessary to have ammunition of small-arms of different calibers for 40,000, being 10,500 caliber .577 ; 3,600 caliber .58 ; 12,000 caliber .69 ; 2,000 caliber .54 ; 3,000 caliber .53 ; 900 caliber .70 ; and for cavalry arms as Sharps, Maynard, shot-gun, Hall, Smith, musketoon, &c.

Artillery consists of twenty-one 12-pounder light guns, thirty-five 6-pounders, forty 12-pounder howitzers, two 20-pounder Parrotts, ten 3-inch iron rifle, ten 3.8 brass rifled, two 3.65 Wiards, and seven 10-pounder Parrotts.

This is taken from last report at Shelbyville and is not precise. I will send you correct report as soon as I can receive the reports. We will have also two 24 rifle guns.

The balance of ammunition commanding general directs you may dispose of as you may think best. Issue to Mobile and other places.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. OLADOWSKI.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 216. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., August 13, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman having reported for duty, is hereby assigned to the command of Withers' division, and will report to Lieutenant-General Polk.

* * * * *

X. Brigadier-General Deshler is relieved from the command of the artillery reserve, and will report to Lieutenant-General Hill for assignment to duty with the brigade lately commanded by Brigadier-General Churchill.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *August 13, 1863.*

General A. E. JACKSON,
Jonesborough :

Your information in reference to stampeders is too uncertain to justify me in stripping more important points on such an uncertainty. Let your scouts and cavalry trace the route of stampeders. If they move, direct your cavalry from Clinch Mountain to send news to cavalry beyond at Cumberland Gap. I have cavalry enough in that vicinity to head them off, if you will send couriers in advance to give advices of their movements. Send information also to General Preston. I cannot keep a battalion for you in every hamlet of your district, but if the cavalry you have do their duty, and you send information in advance to General Preston and the gap, such a party, if it moves, can be intercepted. Keep me advised, and telegraph General Frazer at Cumberland Gap at same time if the party moves.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., August 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Western Department, Morton, Miss. :

GENERAL: I have directed Capt. L. P. Grant, Corps of Engineers, to go to your headquarters and confer with you in regard to rebuilding the bridge over Pearl River, at Jackson, Miss., and making all necessary repairs of track to secure the rolling-stock from the Mississippi Central Railroad, and as much of the iron rails from the same road and from the Jackson and Vicksburg road as possible. Captain Grant is a civil engineer of twenty-five or thirty years' experience, and of high standing in his profession. For this reason I have detached him for a few days from his charge at Atlanta, Ga., to have the benefit of his attainments and skill in aid of our efforts to save the invaluable property on the abandoned roads of Mississippi.

I have respectfully to ask that you will give your engineers authority to collect all necessary labor and materials for repairs of bridges and roads needed for securing the property in question, together with such details for fatigue service and guards from your troops as you may be able to furnish.

The condition of the main lines of railroad in the Confederacy is such as to make the collection of railroad iron and rolling-stock from some source a vital necessity; for this reason I make an earnest appeal to you for such aid and support as you can give to our efforts to collect these from the roads of Mississippi.

Mr. Kinny, agent, has been directed by Col. Charles F. M. Garnett, commissioner for collecting railroad iron, to call at your headquarters to ask support and assistance from you in his labors.

An order has been issued by the War and Navy Departments jointly for the removal of iron from the following branch railroads, viz, Cahaba, Marion and Greensborough Railroad, the Newbern branch and the Gainesville branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; and unless the supply imperatively demanded by the main lines can be obtained from the source under consideration, it will be necessary to execute the order.

The absence of Captain Grant from the works at Atlanta ought not to exceed a week, if his mission to you can be accomplished in that time.

Your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers and Chief of Bureau.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 57.		DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA.,
		<i>Grenada, August 14, 1863.</i>

I. The following-named officers being entitled to promotion by seniority, and being known to be well qualified, their promotions are hereby announced: Maj. R. A. McCulloch, Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, vice S. M. Hyams, removed under orders from the War Department; Capt. W. H. Couzens, Company E, Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry, to be major of that regiment, vice McCulloch, promoted.

II. The following-named officers having been duly elected, and being well qualified, are hereby announced: Sergt. W. T. Hughes to be second lieutenant of Carroll's company, Chalmers' battalion, Mississippi Partisans.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PANOLA, August 14, 1863.

Captain GOODMAN:

The enemy are certainly coming in force. Put Falkner and McGuirk in motion to support me.

W. F. SLEMONS.

GRENADA, MISS.,
August 14, 1863.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS,
Panola:

Have ordered Falkner to move up and McGuirk to collect his men and go to your support.

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, August 14, 1863.

Col. W. C. FALKNER,
Commanding First Regiment Mississippi Partisans:

COLONEL: Information has just been received that a column of the enemy, 600 strong, with four pieces of artillery, passed through Byhalia yesterday for Wyatt, and another of the same strength—no artillery reported—passed through Salem for Water Valley.

You will move up with your regiment to prevent the latter from crossing the river, if possible, but if too late for that, you will attack him upon the flank and harass his movements as much as possible.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PANOLA, August 14, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

Scout near La Grange reports 600 Yankees passed through Salem, taking Beck's Springs road 3 o'clock yesterday evening. Have four wagons, two ambulances; have six days' rations, and bound for Water Valley.

THOS. HENDERSON,
Captain Independent Scouts.

PANOLA, *August 14, 1863.*

General CHALMERS :

Scout Givens reports from Byhalia, August 13, 4 o'clock p. m., enemy passed 600 strong, four pieces of artillery, eight ambulances, six wagons, with eight days' rations, a number of spades, shovels, picks, and axes, and one pontoon bridge. They took the road to Wyatt and Cox's Cross-Roads. Three car-loads of troops passed up night of 12th. Scout has information that a force left La Grange yesterday morning, which confirms dispatch just sent you. The forces are from Germantown, Collierville, and La Fayette.

THOS. HENDERSON,
Captain, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
No. 4. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., August 14, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. Capt. A. G. Mills, Company C, Ninth Mississippi Regiment, is relieved from duty in this department, and will report to Brigadier-General Chalmers in Mississippi.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *August 15, 1863.*

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN :

Look out for enemy. Four regiments of cavalry reported moving toward Lexington and Grenada. I am sending a force in rear of them.

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

GRENADA, MISS.,
August 15, 1863.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS,
Panola :

Train will go up at 5 p. m. Enemy moving in force from Yazoo City.

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, MISS.,
August 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON,
Jackson :

Enemy are advancing upon us in force from north. Must leave those from Yazoo City to you.

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, MISS.,

August 15, 1863.

Officer Commanding Guard at Water Valley:

Send out scouts and report by telegraph. Keep operator advised of movements of enemy.

W. A. GOODMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, MISS.,

August 15, 1863.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS,

Panola:

Enemy, 1,200 strong, at Rocky Ford at 6 p. m. yesterday. Have ordered McQuirk to watch them.

W. A. GOODMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, MISS.,

August 15, 1863.

Col. J. McGUIRK,

Spring Dale:

Collect your men. Watch enemy at Rocky Ford. Report promptly.

W. A. GOODMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, August 15, 1863.

Capt. A. M. HOSTIN,

Commanding Company, Carrollton:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say to you that he is informed that a force of the enemy's cavalry, 1,200 or 1,500 strong, left Yazoo City on yesterday morning and are moving toward Lexington and this place.

You will at once throw out scouts to observe their movements and will forward information promptly to these headquarters. You will impede their progress by destroying bridges, by firing into them and compelling them to halt to form a line of battle.

Captain Curtis, who is now here, will return to Carrollton to-night, and will co-operate with you with all the men he can collect.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRING DALE, August 15, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

The enemy, 1,200 strong, at Rocky Ford yesterday evening at 6 o'clock; this is reliable. It is not known in what direction they will move. Supposed in the direction of Oxford.

JNO. McGUIRK,

Colonel, Commanding Third Regiment Cavalry.

WATER VALLEY, *August 15, 1863.*

General CHALMERS :

As this appears to be the point aimed at, I have thrown out strong detachments in all directions leading to this point. One of my men fired on by the enemy reports a force with artillery camping at Beck's Springs night before last. The column at Rocky Ford last night at 6 o'clock ; camped night before at Hickory Flat.

JNO. McGUIRK,
Colonel, Commanding.

PANOLA, *August 15, 1863.*

General CHALMERS :

Scout Carman just in ; reports Abbeville and Rocky Ford forces united and in Oxford this evening at 2 o'clock.

THOS. HENDERSON,
Captain, &c.

PANOLA, *August 15, 1863.*

General CHALMERS :

Major Chalmers reports 3 o'clock : The Federal column that crossed at Rocky Ford, 1,200 strong, went into Oxford 10 a. m. The column by Abbeville, 800 and seven pieces artillery, crossed at 9 o'clock, bound for Water Valley and Grenada. He will camp at Leeter's Mill to-night. Colonel Slemons left at 2 o'clock for Grenada via Knight's Ferry ; Colonel McCulloch via Brodie's Ferry.

THOS. HENDERSON,
Captain, &c.

Organization of the Cavalry of the Army of Tennessee, August 15, 1863.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Col. C. C. CREWS.

2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. F. M. Ison.
3d Georgia, Col. R. Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.
7th Alabama, Col. J. C. Malone, jr.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Lieut. Col. J. M. Bounds.
3d Confederate, Col. W. N. Estes.
3d Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
Escort Company, Lieut. Isaac Fulkerson.
Scout Company, Capt. M. L. Gordon.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. B. F. White, jr.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES HAGAN.

8th Confederate, Captain [J. H.] Field.
3d Alabama, Lieutenant-Colonel [T. H.] Mauldin.
1st Alabama, Maj. A. H. Johnson.
51st Alabama, Captain [M. L.] Kirkpatrick.

Second Brigade.

Col. A. A. RUSSELL.

4th Alabama, Lieutenant-Colonel [J. M.] Hambrick.
1st Confederate, Captain [C. H.] Conner.
Arkansas Battery, [Capt. J. H. Wiggins.]

MORGAN'S DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Col. BASIL W. DUKE.

2d Kentucky, Maj. T. B. Webber.
 5th Kentucky, Colonel [D. Howard] Smith.
 9th Kentucky, Col. William C. P. Breckinridge.
 6th Kentucky, Colonel [J. Warren] Grigsby.
 Ward's (Tennessee) Regiment, Col. W. W. Ward.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROY S. CLUKE.

8th Kentucky.
 Chenault's [Eleventh Kentucky] Regiment, Colonel [D. W.] Chenault.
 10th Kentucky, Colonel [Adam R.] Johnson.
 Gano's Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel [J. M.] Huffman.
 Escort Company.
 Scout Company.
 Kentucky Battery, Capt. Edward P. Byrne.

Roddey's Brigade.

Roddey's Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel [William A.] Johnson.
 Patterson's [Fifth Alabama] Regiment, Colonel [Josiah] Patterson.
 Hannon's [Fifty-third Alabama] Regiment, Colonel [M. W.] Hannon.
 Alabama Battalion (not organized), Capt. William R. Julian.
 Georgia Battery, Captain [C. B.] Ferrell.

FORREST'S CAVALRY DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Brigadier-General [FRANK C.] ARMSTRONG.

6th Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
 2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Woodward.
 3d Arkansas, Col. A. W. Hobson.
 McDonald's Battalion [Eighteenth Tennessee], Maj. Charles McDonald.
 Escort Company, Capt. John Bradley.

Second Brigade.

Col. NICHOLAS N. COX.

4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
 8th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. F. H. Daugherty.
 9th Tennessee, Col. Jacob B. Biffle.
 10th Tennessee.
 11th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Holman.
 Escort Company, Capt. Thomas J. Gray.
 Tennessee Battery, Captain [J. W.] Morton, jr.
 Tennessee Battery, Captain [S. L.] Freeman.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 12. }

HEADQUARTERS,
 Morton, Miss., August 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, C. S. Army, having been assigned by the War Department to the command of all the cavalry in the State of Mississippi, will immediately enter on his duties.

By command of General Johnston :

BENJ. S. EWELL,
 Assistant Adjutant-General.

PANOLA, August 16, 1863.

General CHALMERS :

Scout reports 5 miles south Oxford, 7 o'clock last night, about 1,700 cavalry passed Water Valley road toward Grenada.

THOS. HENDERSON,
 Captain, &c.

Abstract from return of Breckinridge's division, Army of Mississippi, Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding; headquarters Hurricane, Miss., August 17, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.				Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Infantry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Adams' brigade	124	1,512	4	142	1,608	1,986	3,311	6
Helm's brigade	123	1,549	4	91	1,598	1,962	2,822	6
Stovall's brigade	83	1,308	3	71	1,356	1,842	3,129	4
Total	330	4,369	11	304	4,562	5,790	9,262	16

MORTON, August 17, 1863.

(Received Richmond, 19th.)

General S. COOPER :

Your dispatch in relation to General Bragg's department and mine is made unintelligible by the operators. Is West Tennessee in General Bragg's department or mine ?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, August 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES,
Columbus, Miss. :

The expedition which crossed at Rocky Ford was at last accounts moving toward Oxford and Water Valley.

Three Federal regiments left Yazoo City on the morning of the 15th, reached the railroad at Durant Station that afternoon, and moved northward along it, supposed for the purpose of uniting with the first-named expedition. It was followed by Whitfield's brigade. It is important that you should give all the aid in your power to Whitfield and Chalmers.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps :

GENERAL : Several desertions have taken place from the army, and it is deemed highly important that some steps should be taken to check this evil. You will instruct your cavalry pickets to increase their vigilance and arrest all absent without proper leave. No furlough is granted to any soldier to go in the lines of the enemy or trans-Mississippi country. The different fords on the river should be carefully guarded.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 43. }

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
August 17, 1863.

The lieutenant-general commanding earnestly invites the officers and men of his corps to a general and devout observance of the day of fasting and prayer appointed by the President for the people of the Confederate States.

In the long round of marches, battles, privations, stern labors of the camp and field, through which the soldiers of the Confederacy must pass, it is well that we should occasionally pause and give one day to reflection, to self-examination, to a review of the past and a serious consideration of the duties which await us.

More than two years ago we took up arms for the sacred cause, in support of which we still confront the enemy. God has wonderfully blessed us. In the face of superior numbers and boundless resources, in defiance of difficulties which can only be revealed by history, victory has time after time, with more than usual constancy, perched upon our banners. Soldiers! in thirty months you, with your comrades on distant fields, have shattered the great armies raised for your subjugation wherever you have encountered them in pitched battle. You have vindicated your country's right to a place among the nations of the earth. You have won for yourselves imperishable honor, and developed military genius before which even your enemies bow down in admiration. Well, then, may you look back with patriotic pride and gratitude to God! How shall it be with the future? Can it be doubtful? Is our cause less just? Is the State less precious? Are our hearts less determined? Have we forgotten the battle cry of Manassas, of Shiloh, of Richmond, of Murfreesborough—victory or death!

Upon that solemn day which we are about to dedicate to God and our country, let each patriot mourn the sins which have brought disaster upon us. Let us renew the pure vows of constancy and devotion with which he drew his sword, and the issue may be safely confided to the trial of arms. With hearts thus chastened the defenders of Christian homes, of civil and religious liberty, of all that is beautiful and pure, and of good report, may fitly invoke the God of Battles, the God of Truth and Justice. The lieutenant-general commanding doubts not these sentiments will meet with ready response in the breasts of his soldiers.

It is therefore ordered that all military exercises and all work not absolutely necessary be suspended on Friday, the 21st instant, and that every encouragement be offered to the troops to attend divine service, and to humble themselves in prayer and supplication to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, that He would succor our beloved country and defeat the machinations of our enemies.

By command of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ENGINEER BUREAU,
Richmond, August 18, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,

Commanding Western Department, Enterprise, Miss.:

GENERAL: To keep in repair the main lines of railroad essential to the support and transportation of our armies, iron rails and rolling-

stock must be obtained from every available source. Will it be possible for the engineers serving in your department to build a temporary bridge over the Pearl River at Jackson, and make such other repairs as will enable them to save the engines, cars, and a part of the rails from the Mississippi Central Road?

Major Meriwether, Captain Porter, and other engineers with your command, have had much experience as civil engineers, and can direct all the operations, if by your authority the requisite labor and material can be obtained. It is hoped slave labor can be obtained; if not, the work might be accomplished, possibly, by details from the troops.

Will you please to inform this bureau whether the branch railroad to Marion, Ala., known as the Cahaba, Marion and Greensborough road, is in any way important to the operations of the army under your command. If not, the want of railroad bars for repairing the main lines is so great, it is proposed to move the iron from the branch.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. GILMER,

Colonel of Engineers and Chief of Bureau.

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 1. \}

HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., August 18, 1863.

I. In compliance with General Orders, No. 12, headquarters Morton, Miss., August 16, 1863, the undersigned assumes command of all the Cavalry in the State of Mississippi.

II. In assuming so important a command, with so extensive a front, the major-general is aware of the difficulties and responsibilities attending his position, and asks and expects the full and cordial support of his subordinates, as to vigilance and activity. It is his intention to seek and never to avoid an opportunity of striking a blow against the enemy, and he feels confident that with his command he will meet with success.

III. Until further orders all reports as to the movements of the enemy and returns will be forwarded to General Johnston's headquarters as heretofore. The staff of the major-general will be announced at an early date.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {
No. 221. \}

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 18, 1863.

* * * * *

XI. Surg. Daniel German is relieved from duty with the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, and will report to Brigadier-General Roddey for assignment to duty.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 18, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 12th instant about the removal of negroes, &c., from the Tennessee River, the general commanding desires that in case you have to fall back bring with you all the able-bodied negroes, who will be serviceable as teamsters. Cotton will be destroyed when in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. Preserve the necessary evidence of all negroes taken and cotton destroyed, and forward it to these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, Ala., August 18, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Headquarters, Gadsden, Ala.:

GENERAL: Scouts from all directions bring in satisfactory reports. Enemy from the surroundings of Corinth have all returned to their camp, having made no demonstration farther than Burnsville, Rienzi, and Ripley, except a small scout of 250, who got a short distance below Bay Springs, toward Fulton, and they made good their escape by suddenly changing their direction and going through the country without traveling any road.

Lieutenant Dickson, in command of scouting party of 30 men, succeeded in ambushing two separate parties of the Federals and stampeded them by firing on them. He killed 7, 4 of whom were officers. His fire was not returned by either of the parties.

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, *August 19, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of 1st instant, I am directed by the Adjutant and Inspector General to say to you that no troops can be spared from General Bragg's army at this time, and it is not foreseen when they can be spared.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., August 19, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Morton, Miss.:

GENERAL: It has become, from the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, essential that, if practicable, arrangements should be made,

with a view to the transmission especially of mails and of money, for frequent and secure communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department.

It appears to me that this might be effected with reasonable certainty and safety by an understanding between yourself and General Smith for concurrent operations with your cavalry force, or light artillery, on each side of the river. My knowledge of the country induces me to suggest that between about Prentiss, Miss., and some 20 miles south of Memphis, on this side of the river, the country might be commanded, and ready access at various points secured to the river, by cavalry, while the stretch of the opposite bank should be commanded by the forces of General Smith.

Thus, with an understanding had that the various most convenient landings should at different set times be resorted to, a small escort of cavalry could pass in safety mails, messengers, or officers in charge of funds across, to be met by similar escorts on the opposite side. These suggestions are made for your consideration, and are not designed to preclude the adoption of other and better arrangements which your superior knowledge of the country and military experience may recommend. The object is so important that I must ask your early attention to it, and I shall be pleased to receive information of any arrangements made at your earliest convenience.

It is not of less importance that the use of the Mississippi River for trade should, if possible, be debarred to the enemy. If this could only be done effectually, it would deprive the North of most of the fruits of their late successes in Mississippi, and perhaps even more effectually than the command of fortified places on the river satisfy the Northwest of the impossibility of ever enjoying the Mississippi as an avenue of trade without peace and amity with the Confederate States. I should think, in the present low state of the water, field artillery with cavalry, under the direction of able and enterprising officers, might find ready access to the bank of the river for hundreds of miles, and render the passage of trading boats entirely impracticable.

I have written to General Smith, urgently pressing on his attention the necessity of similar action on his part. I recommend communication and co-operation between you, and such measures as your judgment may adopt, to effect the speedy and complete stoppage of trade to the enemy on the Mississippi.

With high regard, yours, &c.,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

MORTON, MISS., *September 11, 1863.*

I presume a copy of this letter has been already furnished General Lee, but as there seems to be a doubt on the subject, I transmit it with the wish that every means may be used to carry out the wishes and instructions of the Secretary of War. In the event of an expedition against Memphis, the matter will be suspended till that is accomplished.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., August 19, 1863.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Complaints have been made to this office of the exorbitant charges made by persons bringing vegetables, &c., into camp. In order to correct this evil General Johnston recommends that you send out details from each regiment, with one or two wagons, into the country around where you may be enabled to purchase vegetables and luxuries for your troops at reasonable prices. If provisions can be thus procured there will be no necessity for the purchase of them at excessive prices from these persons. With a little care the wagons can be spared for two or three days without injury to the service. The men may be absent three days on these expeditions.

By command of General Johnston:

B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 222. } Chattanooga, Tenn., August 19, 1863.

* * * * *

VI. Asst. Surg. V. G. Woodhouse is hereby ordered to report to Major-General Wheeler for assignment to duty.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Kingston, Tenn., August 19, 1863.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America:

I have the honor respectfully to inclose herewith copy of a communication addressed to General Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, and sent by a friend to General Bragg, to be forwarded through the proper channel to General Cooper.

Having understood that it was likely it would not be forwarded by the general commanding department, and believing the matter of sufficient importance to merit the consideration of your excellency, I have taken the liberty of sending a copy direct. If, however, General Bragg has forwarded the original or duplicate, I shall regret troubling you with this. While I believe the general commanding is unwilling for me to leave his department, still I hope to be permitted to go where (as I believe) I can serve my country best, especially so as an experienced and competent officer, Brigadier-General Armstrong, would be left in command of my division.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR :

The services of Brigadier-General Forrest would no doubt be valuable in that portion of country to which he refers, and in the character of service described. The propriety of detaching him with a portion of his brigade could be better decided after a report from his commanding general. The paper is referred for consideration and reply to him.

J. DAVIS.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Kingston, August 9, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va. :

GENERAL : Prompted by the repeated solicitations of numerous friends and acquaintances resident in West Tennessee and North Mississippi, also by a desire to serve my country to the best of my ability wherever those services can be rendered most available and effective, I respectfully lay before you a proposition which, if approved, will seriously if not [entirely] obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi River, and in sixty days procure a large force now inside the enemy's lines, which without this or a similar move cannot be obtained.

The proposition is this : Give me the command of the forces on the Mississippi River from Vicksburg to Cairo, or in other words, all the forces I may collect together and organize between those points, say in North Mississippi, West Tennessee, and those that may join me from Arkansas, Missouri, and Southern Kentucky.

I desire only to take with me about 400 men from my present command, viz : My escort (60), McDonald's battalion (150), and the Second Kentucky Cavalry (250), selected entirely on account of their knowledge of the country in which I propose to operate ; in all, say, men and outfit, 400 men, armed with long-range guns, Enfield ; four 3-inch rifled Dahlgren or Parrott guns, with eight No. 1 horses to each piece and caisson, two wagons for the battery, one pack-mule to every 10 men, and 200 rounds of ammunition for small-arms and artillery.

I would like to have Captain Carnes, now at Chattanooga, in some portion of General Bragg's army, to command the battery, and in case he was detached for the expedition that he be allowed to select his cannoneers, &c.

I have resided on the Mississippi River for over twenty years. Was for many years engaged in buying and selling negroes, and know the country perfectly from Memphis to Vicksburg on both sides of the river ; am also well acquainted with all prominent planters in that region as well as above Memphis. I also have officers in my command and on my staff who have rafted timber out of the bottom, and know every foot of ground from Commerce to Vicksburg.

With the force proposed, and my knowledge of the river bottom as well, also as the knowledge my men have of the country along the river from Vicksburg up, I am confident that we could so move and harass and destroy boats on the river that only flats heavily protected by gun-boats would be able to make the passage.

I ask also authority to organize all troops that can be obtained,

and that I be promised long-range guns for them as soon as organizations are reported. There are many half-organized regiments, battalions, and companies of men through North Mississippi and West Tennessee now, but they are without arms, have no way of getting out, and it only requires a little time and a nucleus around which they can form to organize and put them in the field. I believe that in sixty days I can raise from 5,000 to 10,000 men between Cairo and Vicksburg well mounted and ready for service as soon as provided with guns and ammunition.

In making this proposition I desire to state that I do so entirely for the good of the service. I believe that I can accomplish all I propose to do. I have never asked for position. Have taken position and performed the duties as assigned me; and have never yet suffered my command to be surprised, cut up, or defeated. I shall leave this department with many regrets, as I am well pleased with the officers in command and with the division serving under me. I shall especially regret parting with my old brigade; it was organized by me, and a record of its past services and present condition will compare favorably with any cavalry command in the service; and nothing but a desire to destroy the enemy's transports and property, and increase the strength of our army, could for a moment induce me voluntarily to part with them. There are thousands of men where I propose to go that I am satisfied will join me and that rapidly; otherwise remain where they are, until all the country bordering on the Mississippi, from Cairo down, is retaken and permanently occupied by our forces.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 14, 1863.

I know no officer to whom I would sooner assign the duty proposed, than which none is more important, but it would deprive this army of one of its greatest elements of strength to remove General Forrest.

BRAXTON BRAGG,

General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 26, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The President had a copy of General Forrest's letter under consideration and referred it to the Secretary, suggesting an inquiry to be made of General Bragg as to his views. This paper is in a condition to be submitted to the President.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Secretary of War.

* This and the following indorsements appear on the copy of Forrest's letter sent through General Bragg.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 28, 1863.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the President.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Fifth indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The indorsement of General Bragg indicated the propriety of a postponement. Subsequent events have served to render the proposition more objectionable. Whenever a change of circumstances will permit, the measure may be adopted.

J. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, August 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that the two brigades of your division now here move and take up a position on the other side of Lookout Creek.

As to the position to be taken you will be more accurately advised by the corps inspector-general.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, August 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN:

GENERAL: The brigades of your division will encamp this side of Lookout Creek. Their ordnance trains will remain here, 40 rounds of ammunition being deemed sufficient. The particular place of their encampment is left to your discretion.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *August 19, 1863—9.30 o'clock.*

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

General Buckner not in. I received just now the following telegram from General Frazer, at Cumberland Gap: "Burnside is moving on East Tennessee, Monticello, and Big Creek Gap probably. Particulars by courier." General Forrest informs us of an engagement on 17th. Enemy repulsed but now on the road to Pikeville.

V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

MORTON, *August 20, 1863.*

General S. COOPER:

A body of the enemy's cavalry, reported 1,200, moved by Rocky Ford toward Grenada; another from Yazoo City by Durant Station.

is reported to have joined the others at Grenada. Ferguson was moving toward the former; Whitfield followed the latter, but has fallen back to Greensborough. Major-General Lee, with 1,300, moves from Canton to-morrow to unite the detachments.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., August 20, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Morton, Miss.:

The limits of your department were fully defined in my letter of August 12, which you have doubtless now received.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 275. } *Richmond, November 24, 1862.*

* * * * *

III. General J. E. Johnston, C. S. Army, is hereby assigned to the following geographical command, to wit: Commencing with the Blue Ridge range of mountains, running through the western part of North Carolina and following the line of said mountains through the northern part of Georgia to the railroad south of Chattanooga; thence by that road to West Point, and down the west or right bank of the Chattahoochee River to the boundary of Alabama and Florida, following that boundary west to the Choctawhatchee River, and down that river to Choctawhatchee Bay (including the waters of that bay), to the Gulf of Mexico. All that portion of country west of said line to the Mississippi River is included in the above command.

General Johnston will, for the purpose of correspondence and reports, establish his headquarters at Chattanooga, or such other place as in his judgment will best secure facilities for ready communication with the troops within the limits of his command, and will repair in person to any part of said command whenever his presence for the time be necessary or desirable.

* * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 280. } *Richmond, November 29, 1862.*

* * * * *

XXXIX. The city of Atlanta, Ga., will be included within the department under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston.

* * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 176. } *Richmond, July 25, 1863.*

* * * * *

VI. The Department of East Tennessee is merged in the Department of Tennessee, which will be separate and independent, reporting directly to this office.*

VII. The limits of the Department of Tennessee will embrace the country now included in the Department of East Tennessee, and west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina, and a line running south to the Georgia railroad; thence along the lines of railroad, via Atlanta, to West Point, and from that place north to the Tennessee River, and down that stream to its mouth.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
 ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., August 12, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Morton, Miss. :

GENERAL : The limits of your department on the east and north were settled by special orders, copies of which are herein inclosed; but as you request a more explicit statement defining them I reply by letter.

It is contemplated that your command shall embrace the country west of the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee Rivers, and of the Alabama and Georgia State line, until it strikes the southeast corner of Calhoun County, in the former State; thence along the southern line of the following tier of counties in Alabama, to wit, Calhoun, Saint Clair, Blount, Morgan, Lawrence, and Franklin; thence along the Alabama and Mississippi State line to the Tennessee River, and along that river to its confluence with the Ohio River. The counties named above, and all the country north of them, come within the limits of General Bragg's department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 184. } *Richmond, August 4, 1863.*

* * * * *

VIII. The limits of the Department of Tennessee, as designated in Paragraph VII, Special Orders, No. 176, current series, will em-

* But see Special Orders, No. 204, of August 28, pp. 561, 562.

brace also the following counties in Alabama, viz, the counties of Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Blount, Saint Clair, Calhoun, Cherokee, De Kalb, and Marshall.

* * * * *

By command of Secretary of War :

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, *August 20, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Canton :

Brigadier-General Chalmers telegraphed as follows on the 18th 20 miles east of Grenada :

General Whitfield's brigade reached Duck Hill at daylight.

Colonel Slemons had evacuated Grenada last night. Enemy 1,700 in his front, 800 in rear. His force in falling back to Grenada dwindled from 1,700 to 700. Enemy burned some bridges and trestles, and a large fire was seen in Grenada last night.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, *August 20, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Canton :

In your dispatch of yesterday you say, "Have ordered troops from Lexington to Canton to be here to-morrow evening." Is not that a telegraphic mistake? Lexington is nearly on the route to Grenada. Chalmers and Ferguson, if united, ought to be equal in number to the enemy. Troops should be left in observation between the Yazoo and Big Black, as well as south of the Big Black. Whitfield's movement to the east must be to join Ferguson. Why has he less than half his men?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, *August 20, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Canton :

Your dispatch of to-day received. I had telegraphed you before receiving it. Having no knowledge of the enemy's position I cannot judge of his movements. You must decide from the evidence before you. I suppose he will do all the harm he can to the rolling-stock on Central road. If you find the enemy moving toward the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, report to what point, that I may send infantry. Why do you suppose that he will go to Columbus?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, *August 20, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Canton :

Your second dispatch of to-day just received. When mine to which it replies was written I didn't know your intended move-

ment. Without knowing the enemy's position I can only recommend promptly uniting all the detachments and moving upon him. I heard of but one Northern party.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, Miss., August 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: Unite your command with Ferguson and Whitfield, the senior commanding. Remain in presence of the enemy, attacking when prudent, impeding his progress or pursuing when practicable. I move from Canton to-morrow morning with 1,300 men of Jackson's to join you at Bankston's Mills, if practicable, at which point I propose uniting with you to move on the enemy. The enemy will no doubt move toward Columbus from Grenada. Communicate frequently with me by couriers. I assumed command of all the cavalry in Mississippi on the 17th instant. Unless the enemy is aggressive or his force warrants it, I do not desire him attacked till the brigades are united.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Each brigadier receiving this order will communicate immediately to the others this order or a copy.

Brigadier-General Ruggles has been furnished with contents of this letter, and a copy of the order has been sent to each of the brigadier-generals.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

CANTON, August 20, 1863.

General RUGGLES:

The enemy entered Grenada Monday evening, burning most of the rolling-stock and about quarter of the city, Chalmers' forces evacuating. On Wednesday morning the enemy left, the party from Yazoo going to Memphis and the rest to La Grange. You had better order Ferguson back to his post. Will send a courier to him also. Our loss reported 2 killed, several wounded, and about 50 captured. General Hatch, Federal commander, is reported as killed.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

OKOLONA, August 20, 1863.

General RUGGLES:

Telegram of 19th received. Waiting here to prevent enemy passing by Houston or Pontotoc. Sixty passed Rocky Ford last night, from Oxford; reported pursued. No news yet of main body.

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

Organization of the troops in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding, August 20, 1863.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

Buford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM BUFORD.

27th Alabama, Col. James Jackson.
 35th Alabama, Col. Edward Goodwin.
 54th Alabama, Col. Alpheus Baker.
 55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
 9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
 3d Kentucky, Col. A. P. Thompson.
 7th Kentucky, Col. Edward Crossland.
 8th Kentucky, Col. H. B. Lyon.
 12th Louisiana, Col. Thomas M. Scott.
 3d Missouri Cavalry,* Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuels.
 Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery,
 Capt. Alcide Bouanchaud.

Featherston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

3d Mississippi, Maj. S. M. Dyer.
 22d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. H. J. Reid.
 31st Mississippi, Lieut. Col. M. D. L. Stephens.
 33d Mississippi, Col. D. W. Hurst.
 1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters,
 Maj. James M. Stigler.
 Alabama Battery, Capt. Stephen Charpentier.
 McLendon's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. Jacob Culbertson.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

1st Confederate Battalion, Lieut. Col. George H. Forney.
 6th Mississippi, Col. Robert Lowry.
 14th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. L. Doss.
 15th Mississippi, Col. M. Farrell.
 20th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. William N. Brown.
 23d Mississippi, Maj. G. W. B. Garrett.
 26th Mississippi, Col. A. E. Reynolds.
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. Robert L. Barry.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.

32d Alabama, Maj. J. E. Austin.
 13th Louisiana }
 20th Louisiana } Capt. E. M. Dubroca.
 16th Louisiana }
 25th Louisiana } Col. Daniel Gober.
 19th Louisiana, Maj. Loudon Butler.
 14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters,
 Maj. J. E. Austin.
 Louisiana Battery, Capt. C. H. Slocomb.

Helm's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN H. HELM.

41st Alabama, Col. Martin L. Stansel.
 2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Hewitt.
 4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John A. Adair.
 6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Martin H. Cofer.
 9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John W. Caldwell.
 Kentucky Battery, Capt. Robert Cobb.

* Dismounted.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS A. STOVALL.

1st Florida }
 3d Florida } Col. W. S. Dilworth.
 4th Florida, Col. W. L. L. Bowen.
 47th Georgia, Maj. James G. Cone.
 60th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. James M. Ray.
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.

WALKER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. T. WALKER.

Ector's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

Alabama Sharpshooters, Maj. T. O. Stone.
 Mississippi Sharpshooters, Capt. M. Pound.
 29th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. B. Creasman.
 9th Texas, Lieut. Col. Miles A. Dillard.
 10th Texas Cavalry,* Lieut. Col. C. R. Earp.
 14th Texas Cavalry,* Col. J. L. Camp.
 32d Texas Cavalry,* Col. Julius A. Andrews.
 Arkansas Battery, Lieut. F. A. Moore.

Gregg's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GREGG.

3d Tennessee (volunteers), Col. Calvin H. Walker.
 10th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. Grace.
 30th Tennessee, Col. James J. Turner.
 41st Tennessee, Col. R. Farquharson.
 50th Tennessee, Col. Cyrus A. Sugg.
 1st Tennessee Battalion, Maj. Stephen H. Colms.
 7th Texas, Col. H. B. Granbury.
 Missouri Battery, Capt. H. M. Bledsoe.

Gist's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STATES R. GIST.

46th Georgia, Col. Peyton H. Colquitt.
 8th Georgia Battalion, Capt. Z. L. Watters.
 16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
 24th South Carolina, Col. Clement H. Stevens.
 South Carolina Battery, Capt. T. B. Ferguson.

Wilson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CLAUDIUS C. WILSON.

25th Georgia, Lieut. Col. A. J. Williams.
 29th Georgia, Col. W. J. Young.
 30th Georgia, Col. Thomas W. Mangham.
 1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaff.
 4th Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col. John McEnery.
 Martin's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. Evan P. Howell.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

Maxey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. MAXEY.

4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter.
 30th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. T. Shields.
 42d Tennessee, Col. Isaac N. Hulme.
 46th Tennessee }
 55th Tennessee } Col. G. B. Black.
 48th Tennessee, Col. W. M. Voorhies.
 49th Tennessee, Col. W. A. Shaw.
 53d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. J. R. White.
 1st Texas Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James Burnet.
 Louisiana Battery, Capt. C. E. Fenner.

McNair's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EVANDER MCNAIR.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles,* Col. Robert W. Harper.
 2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles,* Col. James A. Williamson.
 4th Arkansas, Col. Henry G. Bunn.
 25th Arkansas }
 35th Arkansas } Col. C. J. Turnbull.
 39th North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.
 South Carolina Battery, Capt. J. F. Culpeper.

* Dismounted.

CAVALRY.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Jackson's Brigade.

1st Mississippi, Col. R. A. Pinson.
 4th Mississippi, Maj. J. L. Harris.
 28th Mississippi, Col. P. B. Starke.
 —Mississippi, Col. Wirt Adams.
 Mississippi Battalion, Maj. A. C. Steede.

Cosby's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.

1st Texas Legion, Lieut. Col. John H. Brooks.
 3d Texas, Col. J. S. Boggess.
 9th Texas, Col. D. W. Jones.
 Escort Company, Capt. J. Y. Webb.
 Missouri Battery, Capt. Houston King.

Whitfield's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. W. WHITFIELD.

Arkansas Cavalry Battalion, Maj. H. W. Bridges.
 6th Texas, Maj. Jack Wharton.
 Ross' Detachment (Texas) Cavalry, Col. L. S. Ross.

Provost Guard.

4th Mississippi Cavalry, Company D, Capt. James Ruffin.

Escort.

7th Tennessee Cavalry, Company A, Capt. W. F. Taylor.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Maj. W. C. PRESTON.

Georgia Battery, Capt. Edward Croft.
 Louisiana Battery, Capt. Edward Durrive, jr.
 Macbeth (South Carolina) Artillery, * Lieut. B. A. Jeter.
 South Carolina Battery, Capt. John Waties.

CHALMERS' COMMAND.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

2d Arkansas.
 2d Mississippi (State troops).
 3d Mississippi (State troops).
 1st Mississippi (partisan rangers).
 18th Mississippi Cavalry Battalion.

2d Missouri.
 7th Tennessee.
 [Willis' Battalion,] Waul's (Texas) Legion.

LOGAN'S COMMAND.

Col. JOHN L. LOGAN.

11th Arkansas.
 17th Arkansas.
 Cage's (Louisiana) Battalion.
 Hughes' (Mississippi) Battalion.

Garland's (Mississippi) Battalion.
 Rhodes' (Mississippi) Company.
 Stockdale's (Mississippi) Battalion.
 9th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion.

RUGGLES' COMMAND.†

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

* Formerly of Evans' brigade and attached to French's division.

† Composition not indicated in original return.

Abstract from return of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding, August 20, 1863; headquarters Morton, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Loring's division	530	5,015	4,926	6,405	13,434	(a)
Breckinridge's division	48	4,673	4,562	5,797	9,273	16
Walker's division	540	6,704	6,604	8,812	13,349	24
French's division	396	3,105	3,033	4,188	6,672	(a)
Jackson's cavalry	339	3,441	3,423	4,618	6,767	(a)
Reserve Artillery	15	244	233	282	341	11
Chalmers' cavalry	142	1,081	1,079	1,417	3,077	(a)
Logan's cavalry	62	516	588	719	2,212	4
Ruggles' command	186	1,703	1,696	2,386	3,413	(a)
Total	2,508	26,483	26,144	34,624	58,538	55

a Not reported.

Abstract from return of the Department of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding, August 20, 1863; headquarters Chattanooga, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters :						
Escort	3	133	133	159	208	....
Sappers and miners	4	101	101	105	109	....
Total a	7	234	234	264	317	....
Polk's Army Corps :						
Staff and escort	26	131	130	173	231	....
Cheatham's division	657	5,942	5,803	8,110	11,283	....
Hindman's division	661	8,133	7,983	9,902	13,245	....
Artillery	34	760	738	849	966	36
Total	1,378	14,966	14,654	19,124	25,725	36
Hill's Army Corps :						
Staff and escort	24	57	57	96	158	....
Cleburne's division	573	6,912	6,795	9,105	12,222	....
Stewart's division	512	5,996	5,885	7,787	10,515	....
Artillery	31	647	635	782	893	32
Total	1,140	13,612	13,372	17,770	23,798	32
Wheeler's Cavalry Corps :						
Cavalry	495	6,377	6,304	8,531	13,820	....
Artillery	10	260	256	302	383	16
Total	505	6,637	6,560	8,833	14,203	16
Forrest's Cavalry Division :						
Cavalry	290	3,450	3,379	4,609	6,499	....
Artillery	9	127	123	158	202	8
Total	299	3,577	3,502	4,767	6,701	8

a The department staff not accounted for.

Abstract from return of the Department of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Jackson's Brigade:						
Infantry	118	1,220	1,209	1,739	2,446	....
Artillery	7	186	183	157	190	8
Total	125	1,366	1,342	1,896	2,636	8
Artillery Reserve <i>a</i>	35	573	546	606	851	16
Atlanta, Ga. (provost guard)	13	155	154	262	305	....
Grand total	3,502	41,120	40,364	53,612	74,536	116

a Including infantry attached.

CANTON, August 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES:

The enemy have Grenada. Chalmers reported moving toward Pontotoc, Whitfield toward Greensborough. I wish Chalmers, Whitfield, and Ferguson, united, to remain in presence of the enemy, frighten him, if prudent, impeding his progress or pursuing. I move from this point toward Bankston's Mills to-morrow morning with 1,300 men, where I desire to join the troops above named if practicable, regulating by movements of the enemy. Notify the commanders, which I will do also, by couriers. I fear their next move will be toward you. I assumed command of all cavalry in Mississippi on the 17th.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Telegraph to Okolona to General Ferguson, commanding cavalry in the field: Conform as far as possible with the within instructions from General Lee. Keep me informed of your movements.
[D. R.]

BELLEFONTAINE, MISS., August 20, 1863.

[Colonel SLEMONS?]

The enemy having evacuated Grenada, General Chalmers will move with his entire command to that point to-morrow morning. He directs that you proceed there immediately by the most direct route.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. H. CHALMERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *August 20, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. W. W. MACKALL,

Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee, Chattanooga, Tenn. :

GENERAL : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from department headquarters, dated 19th instant, concerning this post and certain abuses existing here. I assure you that I appreciate the whole subject fully and know that things can be much bettered here if we can be sustained in our course.

First. I would be glad to know what the general's wishes are about these railroad guards. Does he wish guards on the trains running from this point? So far as I am able to judge, I sincerely believe but little or no good is accomplished by them, because of the class of men we are compelled to have to do the duty. They succeed pretty well in annoying all respectable travelers and letting all villains pass, the latter being always protected by papers, whether genuine or forged. I allude now not to guards from your army, but such as we have to put on here.

Second. Does Major Lee receive his instructions as provost-marshal from department headquarters or from Richmond? If the former, then I know I can have no difficulty in regulating him. I have tried in vain to learn from him his orders, &c., but for the life of me I can get nothing from him. I want to get at the bottom, and commence the cleaning.

Third. My orders read : "Assume command of all troops, local and others, and defenses of Atlanta." Can I not on those orders relieve Major Lee from the command of the post and put him in his office as provost-marshal proper? I take it that I can. If such be the case, I wish to appoint my assistant (at the arsenal), Maj. J. K. McCall, as executive officer, in charge of the post, to attend to the details for me, and who will put things in order very soon. Unless I can do something of the kind, there is no use in trying to do anything, for so long as he has authority to sign passes things will go loose.

I am exceedingly anxious to get everything in good condition, but when you consider for a moment my duties at the arsenal (first to be considered), and then the attention to be given to the works now going up around the city, you can't fail to see how impossible it would be for me to give much time to post duties. I can only exercise a supervision over them, and unless I can put in a good executive officer, I can hope for but little.

An early reply will oblige, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *August 20, 1863.*

General MACKALL,

Chief of Staff, Chattanooga :

A dispatch from Colonel Palmer, dated Big Creek Gap, 3 o'clock to-day, states as follows, viz :

I have good reasons to suppose that the enemy are moving on East Tennessee in force, probably through this gap; that they will be in in a day or two. Particulars by courier.

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel.

The gaps cannot be held without being strongly re-enforced. Am I expected to re-enforce them, or await an order for concentration with the main army? Please answer.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Knorville, August 20, 1863.

Colonel PALMER,
Commanding Big Creek Gap:

COLONEL: In case of an emergency you will draw the regiment from Jacksborough to your support. If too hardly pushed before re-enforcements can be sent you, you will fall back to Cumberland Gap, and re-enforce General Frazer at that point. General Pegram's brigade has been ordered to Winter's Gap. Keep these headquarters advised of all movements of the enemy. It will be advisable to make provision to supply the position on the right of the road with water, and even send provisions up there, as you will then be able to hold out against overwhelming numbers.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, your obedient servant,
V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Knorville, August 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRACIE,
Strawberry Plains:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to march with your brigade at once to this point. Make an early start so that the brigade can be here at latest by to-morrow night. There are sure indications of an immediate attack by the enemy in force.

I have the honor, general, to remain your obedient servant,
V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

MORTON, August 21, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

Major-General Lee reports that the two parts of the enemy, after uniting at Grenada, moved toward Memphis on afternoon 18th. They destroyed much of rolling-stock. Brigadier-General Chalmers was absent, which seems to have made his troops inefficient.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 163. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., August 21, 1863.

* * * * *

III. Lieutenant-General Hardee and such members of his staff as he may designate will proceed to Demopolis, Ala, and there await further orders.

* * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, *August 21, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,

Canton :

Your dispatch suggesting change of troops at Grenada received. What arrangement do you propose? I judge from recent events that a change had been made there of which I was not informed. The force seems to have been very small. If Mr. Frost will repair the road, promise him protection and impressment of negro labor.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In the Field, August 20, 1863. (Via Okolona, 21st.)

General RUGGLES:

General Chalmers at Bellefontaine with 700 men. I move to-night to Houston. Will unite with Chalmers to-morrow. Enemy, 2,500 strong, are still at Grenada. Have burned cars and rolling-stock.

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, August 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,

Commanding at Grenada :

GENERAL: I sent you an order yesterday morning to unite Ferguson's and Whitfield's commands with your own to oppose the enemy, believing him to be in force.

I learned last night that the enemy had evacuated Grenada on Wednesday morning, after burning most of the rolling-stock, and retreated toward Memphis and La Grange. You had better now occupy your original line, unless the presence of the enemy should indicate a different course.

Please inform General Ferguson of this change, he returning to his line also. General Whitfield has been notified of the change. I propose visiting Grenada in a few days, when I will endeavor to effect a change in your force so as to render your lines more secure.

See that telegraphic communication between this place and Grenada is open as soon as possible.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, *August 21, 1863.*

General B. BRAGG,

Chattanooga, Tenn. :

Would it not be well to renew the Department of East Tennessee to enable its commander to discharge its administrative duties, which he cannot otherwise do. This would not interfere with your command of the whole Department of Tennessee. The President had this in view in giving you the command of both departments. I would prefer you should suggest this change than that the President should now order it.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 No. 224. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., August 21, 1863.*
 * * * * *

VI. Brigadier-General Walthall will move immediately with his brigade by rail and report to Brigadier-General Liddell at Chickamauga.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 21, 1863.

Until further orders all troops about Chattanooga will be under the command of Lieutenant-General Polk.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
Wauhatchie Depot, August 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I examined the country in my front as far as the river this morning going to Kelley's Ferry by a good wagon road direct from this place and returning by the road leading from the ferry to Chattanooga. Both roads unite going toward the river at the base of Raccoon Mountain and pass through a gorge about a mile in length, which is very narrow and might be held by a small force against a very considerable one. There is one spring about the middle of the defile and three or four just this side, but no grounds suitable for camping more than a regiment. The ground my troops are now on is the best in this region.

I found at Kelley's Ferry one company of Texan cavalry under Captain Sandusky, reporting to Brigadier-General Anderson. He informed me that another company of the same command, likewise reporting to General Anderson, is at Rankin's Ferry, mouth of Running Water Creek, 4 miles from the railroad bridge over the same, with which the Chattanooga and Bridgeport dirt road connects by a very passable wagon route. Captain Sandusky had no information of the enemy.

Artillery posted at Kelley's Ferry could prevent the enemy crossing, unless it be practicable for him to get guns up the mountain on the other side, as to which citizens differed.

The gorge by which I went to Kelley's Ferry has no name that I could learn. There is another depression in the same mountain about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above, known as the Pan Gap, over which leads a bridle path from Kelley's Ferry to Lookout bridge.

I sent a staff officer to Brown's Ferry; he has just returned and reports that a small party of Federal cavalry appeared on the oppo-

site side this morning, and probably captured a number of wagons and teams of Lieutenant-General Hill's corps. Two teamsters swam the river to this side, leaving their wagons and teams on the other. A citizen and negro boy also crossed over stating that a small party of Federal infantry passed over Walden's Ridge this morning early, commanded by a lieutenant who said his party was the advance of a large force.

Details from my command have already marched to relieve those of Cheatham's division as follows: Brown's Ferry, one regiment, 300 men; Kelley's Ferry, 60 men; Running Water bridge, 60 men; Lookout bridge, 30 men.

Couriers accompanied each detachment to bring information. As you will have observed I have considerably increased all these guards, especially the one at Brown's Ferry, in view of the enemy's appearance on the farther side of the river. A detail to relieve the guard at Chattanooga bridge will march at daylight to-morrow morning unless otherwise ordered.

It is a small affair at best, but I submit that I ought not to guard a bridge less than 2 miles from corps headquarters and on the farther side of Lookout Mountain from my camps. I hope, therefore, to be notified to-night that this duty will not be required of me.

Attention is called respectfully to the fact that I am yet without artillery, and that my ordnance wagons are still at my old camp near Chattanooga, requiring a considerable number of men to guard them.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, August 21, 1863.

General T. C. HINDMAN:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to forward to you the accompanying map of this vicinity. You will add Kelley's Ferry to the list of ferries to be guarded by you. He also desires that you will keep in contact with General Anderson and report to the lieutenant-general for his information anything of interest transpiring within the limits of your observation.

The enemy made their appearance this morning on the other side of the river. Supposed to be cavalry accompanied by artillery. They have been shelling the town at intervals during the day without material damage.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, August 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General ANDERSON,
Taylor's Store:

You will report to the lieutenant-general commanding the condition of things in your front. Have you Caperton's Ferry watched, and how? Also Cameron's, and how? Also Alley's and Garden-

hire's? Are you guarding Kelley's? Report the most feasible route by which to retire your command over the mountain via Trenton. You should keep your scouts and pickets sharply on the *qui vive* and report promptly. Your command is placed in observation simply, but not to retire until necessary. Answer. The enemy appeared on the other side of the river this morning, and have been shelling the town. Supposed to be cavalry, with artillery.

Very respectfully,

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TAYLOR'S STORE, August 21, 1863.

Col. T. M. JACK:

COLONEL: Everything is quiet in my immediate front. Large force of enemy's infantry is now crossing down Sweeden's Cove toward Jasper. I have reported daily by courier and telegraph everything transpiring around me. I have Gardenhire's, Alley's, and Cameron's Ferries guarded by infantry pickets. Caperton's Ferry is picketed by cavalry. Kelley's Ferry is guarded by General Deas, so I learn. Have just received orders from Colonel Brent to fall back to Chattanooga, choosing my own route. I will march by Nickajack and Whiteside's, on the Russell road.

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
Wauhatchie Depot, August 21, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have just received information from Brown's Ferry that a column of infantry with artillery and a wagon train is moving on the opposite side toward that crossing. The strength of the force is not ascertained.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, August 21, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General HINDMAN:

GENERAL: General Anderson has been ordered to fall back to Chattanooga, marching by way of Nickajack and Whiteside's, on the Russell road. The enemy have thrown a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee River at the mouth of Battle Creek, and is reported in force on the north bank of the river at Alley's Ferry, planting artillery apparently preparatory to opening.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, August 21, 1863,
(Received 22d.)

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General:

You must not expect that with my small force I can hold East Tennessee against a heavy attack. In my front are forty-three gaps, through nearly all of which cavalry and infantry can pass.

My orders to General Frazer are to defend Cumberland Gap to the last. He has four regiments. I must keep part of Preston's force to aid in protecting the salt-works.

The great length of the district compels a great dissemination of forces. To attempt to guard all points in small force would be to lose all. I therefore am collecting in a body the largest force possible, which will not exceed 7,000 to 8,000 of all arms.

I expect the main attack in the direction of Wartburg and Kingston. I therefore assemble my force in front of this point, with my base upon Loudon, to co-operate with rest of the army under General Bragg.

I trust this general plan will be approved. It accords with General Bragg's views, as I understand them.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, August 21, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General:

Burnside is advancing on East Tennessee. Force heavy but numbers not known. Chiefly mounted infantry with heavy trains. Points not developed; probably by Big Creek Gap and Wartburg.

Will you ask General Jones to re-enforce me if possible? Preston covers the salt-works now.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, August 21, 1863.

General MACKALL,

Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

If not proper to communicate anything more to me, please inform me whether I am to consider my line of operations as being in the direction from Loudon toward the enemy or from Abingdon. Your answer will have an important influence on my dispositions.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, August 21, 1863.

General MACKALL,

Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

Intercepted letters show the enemy in very heavy cavalry force, with large trains at Crab Orchard and Stanford on 17th, on the march. The advance was expected at Wild Cat (Rock Castle River) on 18th. A few Federal cavalry regiments are at and near Williamsburg.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *August 21, 1863.*

General W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

I suppose the object of merging this department was to bring about concerted action in a plan directed by a single commander. I have not been advised of any point of concentration, of any plan of operations, or of any line of march or of conduct to pursue with a view to sustaining a general attack. Am I to infer from your dispatch last night that I am not to look to any concerted action with the rest of the army, but am thrown entirely on my own resources to defend this portion of the department without reference to any combined efforts? If so, my line of conduct and my dispositions for the defense would have been different from what they are, and will be different in the future. Please answer.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *August 21, 1863.*

Colonel PALMER,
Big Creek Gap:

Provided there is no danger of their being intercepted, you will order the Sixty-fifth Georgia Regiment from Jacksborough to Cumberland Gap. You will move at once your regiment to Jacksborough, leaving only cavalry enough to guard Big Creek Gap, and inform us in time of the approach of the enemy. Should he appear on the mountain you will fall back on Clinton. Send the artillery at Big Creek Gap to Cumberland Gap. Move promptly, and order Colonel Moore to move at once. Cumberland Gap will be held at all hazards. Guard the main gap to your left with cavalry, and warn them against false alarms. We will be ready to receive the enemy.

V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

Telegraph operator at Clinton will send this dispatch by courier to Colonel Palmer and instruct courier to go at rate of 10 miles per hour.

KNOXVILLE, *August 21, 1863.*

Telegraph Operator at Clinton:

Send this telegram by courier to Colonel Palmer, commanding at Big Creek Gap: Should the enemy break through between Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps, you will fall back on Clinton. Should he threaten you on your left, then make the line of retreat to Clinton, if possible. You will fall back by Island Ford and join the main command in the direction of Knoxville or Loudon. It is expected that you will dispute every inch of the ground with the enemy.

V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *August 21, 1863.*Colonel MOORE,
Jacksborough:

Move with your regiment at once to Big Creek Gap, reporting to Colonel Palmer for instructions.

V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

Show operator at Clinton, who will forward by courier.

KNOXVILLE, *August 21, 1863.*Brigadier-General FRAZER,
Cumberland Gap:

The Sixty-fifth Georgia is ordered to re-enforce you from Jacksborough with the artillery now at Big Creek Gap. You are expected to hold your position to the last. Colonel Palmer will join the main body of the army. Do you need ammunition or anything else? Matters do not look gloomy; if we are successful the aspect of the campaign will be changed entirely.

V. SHELIIHA,
*Chief of Staff.*HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
*Knoxville, August 21, 1863.**President East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, Knoxville:*

SIR: An evacuation of this point being if not a probable at least a possible event, the major-general commanding directs me to state to you that it would be well to hold the rolling-stock of your road in readiness to be moved in case of imminent danger. The movements of the enemy are not yet fully developed. Perhaps there will be no danger, perhaps there will be a great deal.

It is hardly necessary to point out to you the fact that this communication is a strictly confidential one.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

(Same to President East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.)

KNOXVILLE, *August 21, 1863.*Brig. Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON,
Abingdon:

Enemy in force; will attack us probably between Big Creek and Cumberland Gaps; main column will go more to the west. We shall be engaged in a day or two. Hold your infantry in readiness for movements, convenient to railroad, but in position to act on your own front if necessary.

V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 114. } *Richmond, August 22, 1863.*

I. Permanent posts and depots established by the quartermaster's department are placed under the special control of the Quartermaster-General, though subject to the inspection of the commanding officer of the department in which they are located.

II. Changes in the assignment of officers stationed at such posts and depots will be made only through orders from this office; and no change in the location of posts and depots will be ordered by the department commander, except under circumstances of strong emergency, in which cases a report of such changes, with the reason therefore, will be transmitted to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

By order :

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MORTON, *August 22, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond :

General Bragg telegraphs that he will probably need help, as the enemy is threatening him. Should this be the case, am I authorized in sending it from this department ?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, *August 22, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond :

The following received from General Bragg. Shall I help him ?

CHATTANOOGA, *August 21, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON :

Rosecrans and Burnside both moving on us in force. Artillery fired on the town to-day across the river; preparing to cross below. If able to assist us do so promptly.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, *August 22, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON :

By all means help General Bragg as far as you are able to do so.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MORTON, *August 22, 1863.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond :

I have ordered railroad transportation for re-enforcements to General Bragg, having received authority from War Department. The first train will be ready soon after noon to-morrow. I propose to send two divisions.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, *August 22, 1863.*

General BRAGG,
Chattanooga :

On receiving your first dispatch of yesterday I immediately telegraphed to Richmond to inquire if I had authority to help you. Should I receive an affirmative reply, I will send you two divisions for a battle. The field transportation they will require you can furnish, I presume.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, *August 22, 1863.*

General BRAGG,
Chattanooga :

Railroad transportation was ordered as soon as your dispatch was received to-day. It will be ready about 2 o'clock to-morrow, when the movement will commence. Please give orders at Atlanta and West Point.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

DEMOPOLIS, *August 22, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON :

The following just received, and is evidently intended for you :

General HARDEE :

RICHMOND, *August 22, 1863.*

Does your condition enable you to re-enforce Army of Tennessee, and to what extent, and at what time?

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, August 22, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Johnston :

COLONEL: I have the honor to call the attention of General Johnston to the large number of dismounted men in Jackson's division of cavalry (about 600), and to request authority either to purchase horses for them or to have them pressed, as at the present high prices it is impossible for the men to provide themselves, particularly the Texans, who are so far from home. The recent raiding parties, as far as I can learn, have retreated to La Grange and Memphis. Those going to Memphis stated that they would return to Vicksburg by water.

I have directed General Jackson to place his cavalry as you indicated to prevent a repetition of the recent raid, and have established couriers connecting Jackson with Logan and Chalmers. I am going to Grenada to visit General Chalmers' command to-day, and it is my intention to strike across the country to Okolona from Grenada.

I would respectfully request that Maj. A. G. Quaite, assistant quartermaster, on duty with Major Mims, be ordered to report to me as my division quartermaster.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *August 22, 1863.*

General S. COOPER :

Rosecrans has now arrived in heavy force to this side of the mountains. Buckner reports Burnside moving on him in force. Our line is too long for our present means. Is it possible to send us assistance? The town was raked yesterday by the enemy's artillery from commanding heights across the river. This we cannot prevent. Very slight damage.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

CHATTANOOGA, *August 22, 1863.*

General HILL :

DEAR GENERAL: General B[ragg] arrived last evening. He wishes you to know that his general plan is to await developments of the enemy and when his point of attack is ascertained, to neglect all smaller affairs and fall on him with our whole force.

He further instructs me to say that he hopes you will at all times, in person or by letter, give him any suggestion that may occur to you in furtherance of this great and common cause. You cannot, general, offend even by importunity. He has called on Richmond and on Johnston for re-enforcements.

Yours, respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

HARRISON, TENN.,
August 22, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Captain Hammett has just been across the river at the landing. Royster, a citizen and Unionist, was on opposite bank desiring to get Mrs. Johnston across. He says that all the Yankees have been ordered from this place to report at headquarters, which he thought was at Poe's, at foot of the mountain. He says that he thinks the intention is to attempt to cross the river to-night near the mouth of Chickamauga. One brigade has been here to-day (about 4,000); came up this morning; had but two pieces of artillery here, all commanded by Colonel Funkhouser.

Respectfully,

SAML. ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
August 22, 1863—5.30 p. m.

[Colonel ANDERSON:]

COLONEL: The dispatch of which the above is copy has just been received. General Cleburne is absent, having ridden up the river. I deemed it proper to furnish General Hill with a copy.

Very respectfully, yours,

IRVING A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General STEWART:

Please move the balance of Brown's brigade with a battery to the mouth of Chickamauga. Be ready to support Brown with Bate should firing begin in the night. The Yankees have been shelling a little at Harrison to-day. Please acknowledge this.

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
Tyner's, August 22, 1863—8.50 p. m.

Major-General STEWART,
Commanding:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires me to duplicate the order which he sent you just now to send the remainder of Brown's brigade with the battery attached at once to Sivley's Ford. Please acknowledge receipt.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CLAYTON'S BRIGADE,
Birchwood, Tenn., August 22, 1863.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Your dispatch dated yesterday was not received until 12 o'clock to-day. I received notice from General Cleburne through Major Dixon, inspector-general, that I was temporarily under his command, and dispatched him early this morning; otherwise I would have sent it to you.

At 3.30 p. m. yesterday I received a dispatch from Colonel Lowrey, at Blythe's Ferry, that the enemy appeared on the opposite side at 1 o'clock, and requesting that I would hasten on. I had previously sent Colonel Lowrey word that I was coming. I subsequently received information that the enemy had left and that there was no necessity of hurrying. Learning that there was no drinking-water near the river, I halted my command at this place, and taking with me a section of artillery went to see Colonel Lowrey.

I have this morning made a careful inspection, and report the result, which you will be able to understand by consulting the accompanying map.* Blythe's Ferry is, in my opinion, perfectly secure;

the rifle-pits for about 600 men are very superior, and the bluff on this side high enough to command the opposite. Doughty's Ferry is not so secure, as the commanding hills are on the opposite side. The rifle-pits there will contain 100 men, and I am having them extended. There is no position there for artillery nearer than half a mile of the river.

Our information from citizens is that the enemy who came to Blythe's Ferry were 500 cavalry and that there are 4,000 at Washington. The road by Harrison is the most direct, and is a good road to this place. The topography of this whole country is well suited for defense upon and near the river. Where the hills do not command the channel of the river they do command the level land immediately upon its bank. In no place have I seen the flat land so wide as this not to be the case. I am, then, decidedly of opinion that there is no danger in this immediate neighborhood. I think the danger is above the Hiwassee, where I learn we have no forces. If they cross the Tennessee above they cannot get to us without going to a ferry 4 miles up the Hiwassee. I need a company of cavalry to send across Hiwassee and to other points too distant for infantry. If the enemy intend crossing the river in force, it is to be presumed they have pontoon bridges. Wherever creeks enter the river from the opposite side, they being favorable to their construction, the place should be well watched. Colonel Lowrey thinks the ferries 4 and 7 miles below this place should be better guarded.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

H. D. CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

I have just received following dispatch from Colonel Lowrey :

2.30 o'clock.

General CLAYTON :

SIR : The enemy have appeared on the opposite shore, in what force I cannot tell.

M. P. LOWREY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Birchwood, August 22, 1863.

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hill's Corps :

COLONEL : The dispatch from the lieutenant-general commanding, dated from Harrison to-day and directed to Colonel Lowrey or myself is received, 7 p. m. I reached this point last evening, and thought best to stop my brigade here, 3 miles from Blythe's Ferry and 3 from Doughty's. I then went on in person with one section of artillery to communicate with Colonel Lowrey at the ferry.

Early this morning I dispatched a courier to General Forrest. I have a company on picket beyond Hiwassee, which puts me in communication with Bell's Ferry. There are no bridges on Hiwassee below the railroad bridge at Calhoun. I will immediately establish a crossing with the flats and canoes which I have sent up from the river (Tennessee). I have made application to General Cleburne and to General Forrest for a cavalry company. I need one very much, as it is 4 miles beyond Hiwassee to Bell's Landing and 10 or 12 to the ferry at Washington, the points from which I apprehend danger. I

have one section of my artillery in position at Blythe's Ferry. There are also some fine rifle-pits there, and I think the position a very strong one. Doughty's Ferry is more favorable to the enemy, the hills on the opposite side commanding the river and flat land on this side, but the flat land is narrow, and there are good hills about half a mile from the river on this side. I have a regiment in charge of it. There is a regiment, battalion of sharpshooters, and section of artillery at Blythe's Ferry; and I have two regiments and section of artillery at this place, convenient to both. If now I scatter my command up to Washington I fear I deplete it too much, particularly as there is a river to cross on the line; but if I had a cavalry company to put beyond Hiwassee it would enable me to keep in much better position. Let me assure you I am doing all I can, with the means at my command, to keep posted.

In conclusion, I repeat I have no fear as to Blythe's Ferry.

I respectfully call your attention to the two ferries below Doughty's. I do not know their names, but they are the ones where Colonel Breedlove and Major Abercrombie are. I know but little of them myself, but Colonel Lowrey, who seems to be well informed in regard to them, thinks they are much more favorable to the enemy. I regret I did not know earlier that I was expected to look beyond the Hiwassee, as the lieutenant-general's note seems to imply, or I would have had a bridge built to-day. With that exception, however, I have done all I could in that direction, though I regarded it upon my own motion. My information from a citizen this evening is that there are 3,000 or 4,000 cavalry and artillery at Smith's Cross-Roads and a few hundred at Washington, but I agree with you that their main force is moving to our right, and will cross high up, or go to Knoxville without crossing at all, though I have no particular information inducing this impression. I detained a steamboat to-day going up the Tennessee, in consequence of my information that the enemy were at Washington, and will run it up the Hiwassee. Please forward this letter to General Stewart, if convenient, after Generals Hill and Cleburne shall have read it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—A squad of the enemy, supposed to be 150, appeared again at 2.30 o'clock this evening at Blythe's Ferry, and made two families living on the opposite side move out in great haste.

H. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
Wauhatchie Depot, August 22, 1863—12 p. m.

Lieut. Col. T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The following information has just been received from Rankin's Ferry through the officer commanding the guard at Running Water bridge:

I have just heard by 2 of our men that have just come in from Taylor's Store that the Yankees have crossed the river at Shellmound, and are fighting a company of cavalry between that and the store.

B. H. FINCHER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Pickets.

The above information was received by the officer at Running Water bridge at 8.30 this evening.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION,
August 22, 1863—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General BROWN :

GENERAL : Information received indicates that an attempt may be made to cross the river at mouth of the Chickamauga, possibly to-night. You will move immediately with the balance of your brigade and the Eufaula Battery (rifled), which will be ordered to report to you at that point. Send a courier back with information on your arrival there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION,
August 22, 1863—8 p. m.

General BATE :

Orders have been sent to General Brown to move immediately, with the Eufaula Battery, to the mouth of the Chickamauga, where it is thought the enemy may attempt to cross. You will hold yourself in readiness to move immediately to his support, should firing begin in the night. I send the rifled battery with Brown, as most effective. Dawson's battery will be ordered to report to you, and will accompany you, should you move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Major-General.

CAMP AT HARRISON, TENN.,
August 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. P. STEWART :

SIR : I herewith respectfully submit the following as my report of my expedition operating across the river and mountains in the valley of Sequatchie, to wit :

In obedience to orders I proceeded across the Tennessee River and Mountains with my scouts ; dispersed and captured and turned over to the proper authorities a number of bushwhackers, Tories, and robbers, capturing some horses and saddles ; assisted loyal citizens in getting through the Federal lines a lot of stock ; also Confederate agents in getting across the river a lot of wheat, and was thus operating until ordered in by Colonel Brent, General Bragg's adjutant-general, in obedience to which order I sent on ahead that portion of my scouts which was on foot, using those which I had mounted for the purpose of watching the movements of the Federals, who were

advancing across the mountains on this place and Chattanooga, reaching the ferry at this place the night of the 20th instant, reporting to General Wood, in command here, the advance of the Federals in force.

While operating in the mountains, William Beshears, of the Thirty-second Tennessee, of your command, deserted; whose gun and equipments I turned over to another member of my scouts, who, with the same, was captured by the Federals.

Robertson, of the Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, of your command, having been mounted, absented himself from my command, going off without permission, and joining Captain Carter's company of scouts, who was going in the vicinity of Lebanon, Tenn., who will return, as I believe, in a few days with the party.

All the balance of your command which were under me have returned to their respective regiments, except my brother (L. B. McFerrin, of the Thirty-second Tennessee) and E. Nesbitt, of the Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, who I sent back with this report.

By order of Lieutenant-General Hill I am reporting to Colonel Hill, of the Thirty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, now commanding Polk's brigade on Tennessee River, acting as scouts and couriers up and down the river; and, general, I most earnestly request that you permit my brother to return and act with me, if it can be done without injury to our service, as I know he can render valuable service with me.

I send you by my brother a gray mare captured. If she suits you keep her; if not return her, and when Robertson returns keep the animal that he has, which is a very fine one, and one captured by me, which I feel quite sure will suit you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. A. MCFERRIN,

First Lieut., Thirty-second Tennessee Regt., Comdg. Scouts.

[AUGUST 22, 1863.—For Cooper to Jones, Jones to Buckner, Jones to Cooper, and Stringfellow to Jones, relative to re-enforcing Buckner, see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 662.]

KNOXVILLE, *August 22, 1863.*

General MACKALL,

Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

In consequence of news from Forrest, I am concentrating all my available forces to-day in direction of Kingston. I have ordered Preston with his infantry to this point, to join rest of my forces. If you have any field transportation near Loudon to spare, please send it to me. My general train has been engaged in supplying Cumberland Gap. I cannot divide my infantry to hold Big Creek Gap. I am covering it with cavalry. Any information of the enemy on your front which should influence my movements, please send. Use the new key if in cipher. Above sent in cipher.

S. B. BUCKNER,

Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *August 22, 1863—3 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST,

Kingston:

GENERAL: I am moving my infantry with a view to sustaining you at Kingston. I have just sent orders to Pegram's brigade (under Colonel Morrison) to move from the left from Winter's Gap and report to you. I must request that you will not cause it to uncover my front in that direction, but it is designed that you may employ him in any necessary military operations against the enemy. All stores not necessary for the troops should be removed from Kingston. The rafts of plank should be towed up to Loudon. Our telegraphic line is interrupted. This is sent all the way by courier.

Burnside is certainly advancing, but his movements are not yet developed. Most of my infantry will camp 10 or 12 miles from here to-night in direction of Kingston.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

[HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,]

*Knoxville, August 22, 1863.*Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON, *Jonesborough, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Burnside is evidently moving on East Tennessee in force. Rosecrans is also moving upon General Bragg. The necessity of combining with General Bragg compels me to draw most of my troops to this end of the district. The impossibility of opposing the enemy's advance at all points leads me to concentrate against his right. It is possible that he may break through some points of the mountain in your front and move upon the railroad. If upon his approach you cannot hold the positions, you will retire if practicable in the direction of Abingdon, checking his advance as far as possible. If no other recourse should be left you, you will retire in the direction of North Carolina, holding the passes as well as possible.

As a matter of precaution have the hospitals vacated and the patients sent up to the hospitals beyond Abingdon and also dispose of all surplus supplies. That you may understand fully, I will say there is no purpose of evacuating East Tennessee, but on the contrary it is proposed to defend it to the last. The measures you should take are those of precaution, which look to the possibility of the enemy's reaching the railroad, for a short time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,

Knoxville, August 22, 1863.

Captain JONES,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Gracie's Brigade:

CAPTAIN: Stop the farther advance of the brigade on the Clinton road, and march them over to the road leading to Kingston as far as Turkey Creek.

By command of Major-General Buckner:

V. SHELHA,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 165. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., August 23, 1863.

* * * * *

IV. The division of Major-General Walker, with the exception of Brigadier-General Gregg's brigade, now at Enterprise, will proceed without delay to Chattanooga, Tenn., for temporary service and report to General Bragg. The chief quartermaster will provide the necessary transportation by railroad. No field transportation will be carried.

* * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *August 23, 1863.*

General BRAGG:

General Johnston was telegraphed yesterday to send you assistance.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 226. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., August 23, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson, with his brigade, is hereby ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Polk for assignment to duty in his corps.

II. The commanding officer of Camp Direction will without delay remove the camp to Chickamauga Station.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 176. } *Near Chattanooga, August 23, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson is hereby ordered to report with his brigade to Major-General Cheatham for assignment to duty in his division.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
August 23, 1863.

Major-General HINDMAN:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of last night received by the lieutenant-general. Brigadier-General Walthall has been ordered by the com-

manding general to move with his brigade by rail and report to Brigadier-General Liddell at Chattanooga. The lieutenant-general observes what you say respecting report of General Anderson, as to the enemy's throwing pontoon bridge over Battle Creek. The information received at these headquarters, and imparted to you, was derived from army headquarters. A few shot and shell from the enemy last evening. All quiet this morning.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, August 23, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM :

GENERAL : Colonel Donnell, of the Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment, has just reported with his regiment for instructions, and has been ordered to picket the bank of the river from the mouth of the little stream at the north end of the island up to the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, making his reports directly to you. The lieutenant-general desires that you make your line of pickets continuous from the point on which Colonel Donnell's left rests (namely, north end of the island) to the mouth of Chattanooga Creek, using General Jackson's brigade if you think proper.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIVLEY'S FORD, *August 23, 1863—3 a. m.*

Major-General STEWART,
Near Tyner's Station :

GENERAL : I have posted pickets ; placed two pieces of artillery in position, and the remainder of my command is comfortably sleeping. Everything is perfectly quiet here. The enemy has not been seen or heard from opposite this point to-day. He was seen this evening opposite Shoemaker's, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above here, in small force. Colonel Butler informs me that he has a cavalry picket at that point. If a passage is attempted here, infantry will be of but little service against artillery on the opposite heights unless rifle-pits are constructed. Can you send me an engineer this morning so that I may go to work at once ? I should be glad to see you here this morning if other duties will permit.

I am, general, truly, your obedient servant,

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION,
August 23, 1863.

Can General Hill send an engineer out to General Brown ?

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Major-General.

Respectfully returned.

The only engineer we have has gone to Blythe's Ferry, though General Hill could get one by telegraphing to Captain Presstman. General Hill has just gone over to Sivley's Ford.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {
No. 64. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Gadsden, Ala., August 23, 1863.

I. Maj. William E. Hill, commanding Elite Battalion, will proceed at once with his command by the shortest and most practicable route to Center, Ala., at or near which place he will encamp his command.

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *August 23, 1863.*

General S. B. BUCKNER,
Knoxville, Tenn. :

General S. Jones, to whom your dispatch for aid was sent, reports he cannot re-enforce you without moving troops from Saltville, which he does not think it would be prudent to do.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

KNOXVILLE, *August 23, 1863.*

General MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga :

Use old key. My latest information though not positive is credited and is as follows : Burnside's main column will move by Jamestown. It is expected to co-operate with Rosecrans' left. His cavalry will probably cross the mountains to the railroad above here. Rosecrans designs to cross the Tennessee above the Hiwassee. Burnside's strength is exaggerated by report to 50,000. It is heavy. Alone I can do little against him. By co-operating with you we may effect something against Rosecrans before junction of their armies. I will endeavor to hold my troops in position to do this, and if facts develop as I now believe I will constitute the right of your army. I hope to have by to-morrow night about 8,000 in hand.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

MORTON, *August 24, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond :

I am sending General Bragg 9,000 infantry and artillery. The first detachment moved last night. Eight thousand seven hundred besides cavalry are left to protect against raids and garrison Mobile.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, *August 24, 1863.*

General BRAGG,

Chattanooga :

I sent 9,000 infantry and artillery. This road works so wretchedly that it will take five days, including yesterday, to get them off. This is a loan to be promptly returned.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 166. }HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., August 24, 1863.

* * * * *

IV. Captain Roddey, commanding post, Morton, Miss., and the companies on duty with him, are hereby relieved and will report to Major-General Walker as soon as relieved by detachments from Major-General Loring's division.

* * * * *

By command of General Johnston :

BENJ. S. EWELL,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*MORTON, MISS.,
August 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General HELM,

Commanding, &c. :

* SIR : Take measures to send the artillery horses of your division by the most direct dirt road to Rome, Ga. They should start immediately ; forage, &c., must be provided for them on the route. Have this properly attended to.

By command of General Johnston :

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Grenada, August 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,

Commanding Cavalry in Mississippi:

GENERAL: Having learned that there is a possibility that I will be sent below with my present command, and Brigadier-General Jackson ordered here with his division of cavalry, I respectfully ask that this change may not be made, unless it is thought that I have proved myself unworthy of being continued longer in the command of this district.

I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that I gave up a fine brigade of infantry in General Bragg's army to take this command at the urgent solicitation of General Pemberton and Governor Petrus, who were pleased to think that my services would be valuable

in this district. At that time the district was composed of the two northern tiers of counties, extending entirely across the State, but in a few weeks after I assumed command it was divided and the command which General Ferguson now has was taken from me. With the reduced force thus left me I have been unable to meet the enemy, and for the last six months have here endured the mortification of being compelled to retire before him on almost every advance, and I should certainly regard it as a great hardship if I should be removed from the district just when the force in it is about to be so increased as to enable us to act on the offensive.

My removal at this time and under such circumstances could be regarded only as a direct censure upon my past conduct. While I have no desire to prevent any other officer from being placed in such a position as his rank and merit may entitle him to hold, I feel that it is due to myself to claim as my military right my proper rank in the Cavalry Corps under your command, and as I am the senior brigadier in the corps (or the second in rank if General Ruggles belongs to it), I would respectfully suggest that if any divisions are to be formed I am entitled to command one of them. If I am sent below with a single brigade to hold a country where General Jackson has had a division, and he sent with a division where I have had only a brigade, and that an inferior one, I must regard it as indicating at least that General Jackson is regarded by our superiors as a better officer than myself.

I have served cheerfully under those of my juniors who have been promoted over me, and shall continue to do so, because this implies no fault in me, but only superior merit in them; but if officers who are my juniors in the same corps are placed over divisions while I am continued in the command of a single brigade, a decent self-respect forbids that I should consent to remain longer in it.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Grenada, August 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the following report showing the disposition of the forces under my command at the time of the recent raid by the enemy:

Having been directed by General Johnston to assist in repairing the railroad so as to remove the rolling-stock east of Jackson, I left this place on the 11th instant for Canton and Morton for the purpose of hastening the work and to consult with General Johnston on other matters of importance to this command. At this time my reports showed an aggregate of more than 1,700 effective men, who were distributed: Two companies Chalmers' battalion on picket at Holly Springs, 110 men; one company Chalmers' battalion on picket at Coldwater, 50 men; two companies Chalmers' battalion on picket at Wyatt, 100 men; Second Regiment Mississippi State

Cavalry, Major Bowen commanding, at Senatobia, 182 men. All my regular cavalry (Second Missouri, Second Arkansas, and Seventh Regiment, and Willis' Texas battalion) near Panola, 692 men; Third Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry, Colonel McQuirk, scattered in detachments between Panola and Grenada, arresting conscripts, deserters, &c., 200 men; First Regiment Mississippi Partisans, Col. W. C. Falkner, in Pontotoc County, moving toward Grenada to arrest deserters, &c., 240 men; Sixth Battalion Mississippi State Cavalry, Capt. A. H. Forrest, near Carrollton, 150 men.

The term of service of the Second Regiment and Sixth Battalion State Cavalry was about to expire, and before the movement of the enemy began the greater part of both commands had been disbanded, leaving only 61 men in the former and one company of not more than 40 men in the latter. There are, however, some new companies recruiting near Carrollton which were ordered to act as scouts; their numbers are not accurately known.

I learn from Colonel Slemons, Second Arkansas Regiment, who was in command during my absence, that when he reached Grenada on his retreat from Panola he had but little more than 700 men with him. This was composed of the Second Missouri and Seventh Tennessee Regiments and Willis' (Texas) battalion, the Second Arkansas Regiment, reduced by desertion to 42 men, and a portion of the Third Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry, the remainder, under Major Kilgore, having been cut off by the advance of the enemy.

The First Regiment Mississippi Partisans failed to receive the order to move to this place until after it was evacuated, although it was sent to them on the 14th. The Second Regiment State Cavalry and the Sixth Battalion State Cavalry, both of which were in process of reorganization, made no effort to reach this place as far as I am informed.

Major Chalmers, who was stationed at Wyatt with two companies of his battalion, to guard the crossing of the Tallahatchie at that point, finding that the column of the enemy which crossed at Rocky Ford had reached Oxford and was about to cut off his retreat, fell back by way of Panola to this place, and had arrived within 1 mile of it, when he found that the enemy were in possession of it and was compelled to retire. The three companies of his battalion which were on picket have not been heard from, and it is not known whether they have made any attempt to rejoin their command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,

Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 128. } DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Grenada, August 24, 1863.

I. Col. J. McQuirk will return with his command to this place. He will bring with him any newly organized companies which may desire to join his regiment.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, August 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM :

GENERAL : I have the honor to notify you that your two brigades in town (Smith's and Maney's) have been ordered back to their camps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
August 24, 1863—1 p. m.

Lieut. Col. T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL : Your communication directing me to picket the river from Wauhatchie down to the lowest of our batteries on the river has been received.

I would respectfully suggest that Wauhatchie, being some 4 miles back from the river (which is very winding), is not a definite limit, and I would be at a loss under present instructions as to how far up the river to extend my pickets. Might I ask for more definite directions? I would also like to know how many men General Cheatham now has on picket there.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully referred to Col. G. W. Brent, assistant adjutant-general.

The order given to General Hindman being based on the order received from army headquarters, more definite instructions are respectfully requested.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Respectfully returned.

The picket will be from Wauhatchie to the river, thence up the river to Chattanooga.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
Harrison, August 24, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding Corps :

GENERAL : I do not know by whose order General Clayton sent a regiment north of the Hiwassee; it was not by mine, and as you left me in command, I suppose you would have notified me of any orders to him. I would like to know if this move of his meets your

approval. I sent Colonel Hill with the infantry of his brigade (Polk's) to the point where Major Abercrombie was (Thatcher's Ferry, I believe). I will leave this morning for Blythe's Ferry myself. I will put Wood in command here. I have sent Captain Phillips to make a thorough examination of river between here and mouth of Chickamauga, with orders to report results to you. I may cross Hiwassee and visit Bell's Ferry and above.

Respectfully,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CLAYTON'S BRIGADE,
Birchwood, August 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am just in receipt of dispatches, copies* of which I send. I think the Federals in the neighborhood of Smith's Cross-Roads may be safely put down at 1,200, and if they attempt to cross it will be at Bell's alias Gibbons' Ferry.

I am taking steps to have a good bridge at Bunker Hill across Hiwassee.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—The captain of the steamer Holston, which I had detained here for two days, left for Knoxville late last evening without my consent. I directed Colonel Lowrey to send a company down aboard of it for guard, but it had left and I fear is captured. So soon as I heard it I sent a dispatch to General Armstrong.

Respectfully,

H. D. C.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
No. 65. } *Gadsden, Ala., August 24, 1863.*

I. Maj. O. P. Chaffie, chief quartermaster, is authorized to impress 45 horses for the use of the artillery of this corps.

II. Maj. O. P. Chaffie will be governed strictly by the provisions of the impressment acts in making the impressment above ordered.

III. Col. J. H. Holman, on scouting duty in Tennessee, will order all men belonging to the Fourth Alabama Cavalry now serving with him to rejoin their commands with the least possible delay.

IV. General P. D. Roddey, commanding cavalry brigade, will extend his picket-line as far up the Tennessee River as, and to include, the ferry at Whitesburg, Ala.

V. General John A. Wharton, commanding cavalry division, will extend his picket-line so as to picket on the Tennessee River as far down the river as Whitesburg, Ala., connecting with General Roddey's picket-line at that place.

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Not found.

KNOXVILLE, *August 24, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General:

I reported two days ago the general condition of affairs here and the disposition I was making. Is it not possible to re-enforce me?

S. B. BUCKNER,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,

Knoxville, August 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General PEGRAM,

In the Field:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the main body of the troops is being concentrated at Loudon. You will please co-operate with General Forrest, support him if necessary in a fight, but keep communication with Colonel Scott, now at Lee's Ferry. The impression is that General Rosecrans will wait at Smith's Cross-Roads for Burnside to come up before striking the decisive blow, and it would be difficult to give you any definite instructions as regards your plan of operations; guard the road to Wartburg, co-operate with General Forrest, keep in communication with Colonel Scott, and keep these headquarters fully advised of the movements of the enemy. Steps have been taken to re-enforce you speedily as circumstances will admit by Colonel Hodge's command of 900 mounted men. You will then have command of the whole cavalry division. I shall leave for Loudon tomorrow or the day after. Major Clay will, for the present, remain here.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIA,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,

Knoxville, August 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRACIE,

In the Field:

GENERAL: You will move at once with the whole command concentrated at Turkey Creek (Colonel Palmer's regiment and Colonel Moore's Georgia regiment) to Loudon, where you will confer with Brigadier-General Johnson, who, by the time of your arrival at Loudon, will have received orders from General Bragg to move his command to some other point.

It will be well to leave one battery, with sufficient infantry support, in the works constructed this side of the river. You are expected to reach the point of your destination to-night.

I have the honor, general, to be your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIA,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Knoxville, August 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Kingston :

GENERAL : The undersigned has the honor to inform you that the main body of this corps is being concentrated at Loudon. Communications will reach the major-general commanding at that point. Brigadier-General Pegram informs these headquarters that his command has been ordered by you to Winter's Gap. He has been ordered to co-operate with you, and you may please call on him for whatever co-operation you desire. Colonel Scott's command is at Lee's Ferry. General Pegram will keep in communication with him. There is hardly any doubt of the enemy's advancing in force on the Jamestown road. The two columns will in all probability try to effect a junction or advance at least equally far before striking a decisive blow.

Please order Mr. Ellsworth, telegraph operator, to report to General Buckner, provided you do not require his services for the present.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 167. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., August 25, 1863.

The division of Major-General Breckinridge will proceed without delay to Chattanooga, Tenn., for temporary service, and report to General Bragg. The chief quartermaster will provide the necessary transportation by railroad. No field transportation will be carried.

* * * * *

V. Major Jones, Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiment, is hereby assigned to the command of the post at Morton, Miss.

By command of General Johnston :

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, August 25, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Army of Tennessee :

GENERAL : I submit as briefly as possible the present supply of this army, and the resources upon which it has to depend for future subsistence.

I have three depots subject to the order of this office, containing all the subsistence of the army, except as drawn for upon Majors Cummings and Wilson. After supplying the army to August 31, inclusive, I shall have on hand in bacon, salt beef, and lard, 900,000 rations ; fresh beef, none ; breadstuffs, 1,100,000 rations ; rice and

pease, 3,000,000 rations; sugar, 150,000 pounds; vinegar, 1,200,000 rations; soap, 3,000,000 rations; salt, 4,500,000 rations; molasses, 300,000 rations.

In relation to rice, pease, soap, salt, and vinegar, there is no probable difficulty in the way of continued future supply, large stores still remaining in the rear.

For breadstuffs, also, I have no fear. By Major Cummings and Major Wilson, in the article of flour, and by Captain Allen, of Columbus, Ga, in that of meal, this army can be supplied weekly with sufficient for consumption, without lessening materially the supply above mentioned.

In the articles of bacon and beef, the prospects for a supply beyond October 1 are not merely uncertain, but gloomy indeed. I have only fifteen days' supply on hand after September 1. Major Wilson can only give this army semi-monthly 100,000 pounds of fresh beef and 20,000 pounds of bacon, being but about five days' supply in the month. Major Cummings reports, August 21, but 800,000 pounds of bacon on hand, the Army of Virginia to be supplied out of that, and his inability to feed this army longer than September 20 in meats. Since Major Cummings' letter was written he has sent to this army and that of East Tennessee 150,000 pounds of bacon.

I inclose extracts from letters of both these officers of recent date, mentioning these painful particulars.

The local resources of this country, except as embraced in the field of Major Wilson's operations, and in North Alabama, where my agents are yet doing good service, are entirely insufficient to supply our hospital posts, the officers of some of which are calling on me weekly and oftener for cattle to be sent them from the rear to feed their sick. From North Alabama I cannot expect to receive within thirty days more than 600 or 700 head—less than three days' supply. Major Sykes, from Somerville, Ala., it is true, reports the probability of yet procuring in North Alabama, in exchange for salt, 50,000 pounds of bacon; but that will be subject to Major Walker's order, as he alone can furnish the salt, and will probably reserve the bacon for the army in Mobile. Even if procured, when it reaches a post it will not feed the army two days. Any local purchases and exchanges that can be made by our detached troops will only compensate for wastage and loss in consequence of badly cured meat.

These estimates are irrespective of any probable increase of the strength of this army. They are also based on the ration of one-third pound of bacon, an amount which I am satisfied cannot further be reduced without great dissatisfaction in the army, a dissatisfaction already mentioned by distinguished generals as existing, and to dissipate which will require such an address and explanation to the troops as will expose to the enemy the weakness of our resources and the probable consequences.

Upon the whole, general, I can see no reasonable expectation to feed the army with meats beyond the last of September, and that only with the most rigid care and economy, except by immediate resort to the cattle of Florida and Southwest Georgia, as suggested by Major Cummings, and by a general impressment of all stock, except those reserved for breeding, that our cavalry can drive in. This last course, I understood from you this morning, would be ordered, and may be of material use in extending the period of supply. The extent of a just reliance upon it remains to be seen. I can give no estimate even of what it might effect.

I regret I can give no more gratifying account of the supply of the army, and the probable resources of the country.

Respectfully referring to the inclosed extracts, I am, general, your obedient servant,

GILES M. HILLYER,
Major and Chief of Subsistence.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, August 26, 1863.

This paper touching a matter of such vital importance is submitted for the information of the War Department. The morale of this army is being seriously injured by this cause principally, and desertions, some to the enemy, are not uncommon.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 2, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Commissary-General for report.

By command Secretary of War :

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
September 4, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Secretary of War.

Major Hillyer's statement of the condition, present and prospective, of the means for subsisting General Bragg's army, and the indorsement of the latter, are submitted for the information of the War Department.

Extracts from letters of Majors Cummings and Wilson are sent as sustaining the positions. Many months ago communications from the commanding officers of that army and from the chief commissary were forwarded to the War Department containing similar information, with views of the unpromising prospect then existing in the country, which the Secretary of War it was very erroneously supposed had not been kept informed of. From the inception of hostilities the War Department has been fully and continually informed of the existing condition and future prospects of obtaining subsistence.

The great dependence of the cotton States on the north and on the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, even for the articles of bread-stuff and meat, including corn, has been urged ; and from the beginning, so long as it was possible, supplies, to a large extent, have been obtained therefrom, gradually lessening as the enemy have advanced and occupied our territory.

The records of this Department exhibit this : On the 27th of April, 1862, a circular letter was issued to the chief commissary of each army, a copy of which is hereby appended, showing the views of the Commissary-General.

As the war has progressed these causes have increased and the results have become intensified, so as to be obvious to ordinary intelligence ; and the prudential suggestions flowing therefrom have been continuously pressed on the War Department. In the fall of 1862 an elaborate statement of the whole situation submitted and occupied the attention of the Government for weeks.

Finally, many secret contracts of various kinds, in which the proposers assumed success, were made to get meat from over the borders in many directions. The watchfulness of the enemy has foiled them all. Other arrangements to introduce meat via Europe, Bermuda, and Nassau have been pressed with some success, but small compared with the necessity ; and a system of collecting all the food that could be obtained in our country established so complete that those who do not raise it for their own use fear they will find, in some instances, insuperable difficulty in supplying themselves, and the other departments requiring supplies, make such complaints, and the reduction of the meat ration has been several times pressed.

General Bragg and his chief commissary, so far as these papers indicate, seem to think that the statements of Majors Cummings and Wilson are necessary to convince the Secretary of War of the want now impending.

General Bragg's indorsement states that the paper touching a matter of such vital importance is submitted to the War Department, and that the morale of his army is being seriously injured by this cause principally, and that deserters, some to the enemy, are not uncommon.

General Bragg has fallen into a delusion. His army has probably many Tennesseans and inhabitants of districts in Mississippi and Alabama which have been yielded to the enemy from the Mississippi east, and the loyal East Tennessee having entered the army, and perhaps also many lukewarm, if not disloyal, consider that their families are virtually in the hands of their domestic enemies. Those from the rest of Tennessee and North Alabama and Mississippi know that their homes are actually so. That army has been sufficiently fed to keep the men in good condition. Witness that of the Army of Virginia, on less, never was more healthy or efficient than last winter. But the causes above enumerated have been working, and will cause demoralization always, except only when troops are actively engaged in attempting to drive the enemy from their homes. Even without those causes an army of men having homes and families not well provided for will be demoralized, while an army with far less rations than his army has had, if operating actively, will not become demoralized.

General Bragg admits serious demoralization in his army ; he attributes it to the prospect of impending want of subsistence one month ahead ; consequently his judgment of the true causes is legitimately contested by my judgment in support of a different explanation. The reserves at Atlanta were intended for the east, it being justly supposed that the armies of the west and southwest could hold the country, which was amply sufficient to subsist them. General Bragg's army has chiefly depended on these reserves, and 125,000 pounds of bacon have recently been sent to General Johnston's army.

For twice within two months the stores at Jackson, Miss., have been destroyed, to which I especially ask the attention of the Secretary of War.

L. B. NORTHROP.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE OF TENNESSEE,
Loudon, Tenn., August 13, 1863.

* * * * *

If the farmers can be induced to thrash out their crop of wheat and put it in market, which, however, is extremely doubtful, in consequence of the scarcity of labor and the light value placed upon our currency by them, I can abundantly supply your wants as indicated, and, in fact, twice as much more.

* * * * *

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. WILSON,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

The letter from which the above is an extract refers to the supply of flour, two days out of seven or more.

G. M. H.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE OF TENNESSEE,
Loudon, Tenn., August 20, 1863.

* * * * *

In reply to your inquiry as to the probable time and amount of meat I can supply, I can but reiterate what I have stated before, to wit: That I do not hope under the most energetic system of collection to do more in the meat ration than to supply, say, a semi-monthly delivery of 100,000 pounds of fresh beef and 20,000 pounds of bacon. For the answer to the seeming small amount as above, I refer you to the small and exhausted condition of my field of labor. Major Cummings is in charge, as you are aware, of a reserve which was in a large degree collected from the only part of my territory now held by our arms, and this, together with other causes, say constant occupation by army and consequent exhaustion of the cereals so necessary to the production of meat, the diversion of labor from agriculture to the army, it being mostly white, the light appreciation of the money and the consequent disinclination of the disloyal to prepare their hogs for market on that account, have, together with the drainage by previous purchase for the subsistence of the army of East Tennessee, completely exhausted, in all that part of Tennessee now open to us, the supply of bacon; and there is no use of shutting our eyes to the fact that there is no bacon worth speaking of in the country, and that if it can't be had from beyond the limits of this State, the armies can't be supplied.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. WILSON,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence of Tennessee.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

OFFICE DISTRICT COMMISSARY,
Atlanta, August 21, 1863.

* * * * *

In your telegram you ask me to write you fully as to prospects, and I therefore respectfully beg leave to call your attention, and the attention of General Bragg, to the fact that my supply of bacon is being rapidly reduced, and I have not to-day exceeding 800,000 pounds

all told on hand, and my shipments to Richmond average over 50,000 pounds per day, and my orders from Richmond are to ship all bacon on hand as rapidly as possible. In addition to my shipments to Richmond, I am making daily shipments to other points; therefore I estimate that within twenty days, thirty at the outside, from this time I will be entirely out of bacon.

These are alarming truths and should be well looked to by those in authority. I have been and am still doing all I can, but feel that I have done about all I can do, and being restricted by orders and circumscribed in territory, I feel I cannot meet expectations, and have therefore determined to tender my resignation, but until accepted I will continue to do all I can.

In regard to breadstuffs I have no fears. I can and will supply you, at least for some time to come, unless I am peremptorily ordered to ship to Richmond. Only a few days since I received an order from the Commissary-General of Subsistence directing me to ship as quietly and rapidly as possible all the wheat I had on hand or could accumulate to Richmond, over and above the absolute wants of the armies that were dependent upon me. I answered I could barely supply the requisitions of flour for the armies in my immediate neighborhood, therefore could not make shipments to Richmond unless specially ordered.

In regard to beef-cattle, I have ordered everything I have in West Georgia driven in to you at once, which is being done as rapidly as possible. In Southwest Georgia I have a good many beeves, but for the want of transportation they are being brought out very slow. My agents in Southwest Georgia report that the principal part of the transportation is being taken for the use of the army of Virginia in transporting corn, therefore I conclude that the prospect for feeding the Army of Tennessee is quite gloomy. My agents in Florida write me that there is an abundance of cattle there, but the people are indisposed to sell them for our currency and drivers cannot be had.

I this morning had a long interview with His Excellency Governor Joseph Brown, and frankly stated to him the condition of the commissariat, and the difficulty I had to labor under for drivers, &c., and did hope he would turn over to me 50 or 100 men from his State organizations for the purpose of driving cattle. My statement appeared to alarm him very much, and he at once telegraphed the President. A copy of his dispatch I herein inclose you, from which you will see there is not much to be expected from the Georgia State troops.

I have no hesitancy in saying—from the reports made to me—that a great many cattle can be had in Florida by energy and a proper organization. The Commissary-General has authorized me to get them, but I can do nothing without men and assistance. I regret to have to make so gloomy a report, but the facts are as stated, and I thought it proper that you and the commanding general should be well advised of the condition of affairs, and that you may be advised in advance. I must say I cannot supply you with meat for exceeding thirty days from to-day unless assistance is furnished me, and that promptly.

* * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. CUMMINGS,

Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

RICHMOND, *April 27, 1862.*

SIR: In this letter I wish to call your attention to three things and to their bearings upon your duties:

First. The lines of railroad transportation, always insufficient for the purposes of the Government, are comparatively worn out, and the most important have been broken by the enemy.

Second. Appropriations of money made by Congress for the army have extended only from session to session.

Third. Whilst the number of troops on the field has increased and will be still further increased, certain districts of large supply, as in Tennessee and several portions of Virginia and North Carolina, are wholly or to a very considerable extent in possession of the enemy. Various reasons besides the above-mentioned mode of furnishing money have hitherto forbidden large contracts in advance as the rule of this Department, and have made it necessary to supply by far the largest part of subsistence by current purchases. And now the partial, if not entire, exclusion of Texas from furnishing supplies on this side of the Mississippi River will require each section to be the principal reliance for subsisting the troops within its own limits. In this aspect of affairs proceed at once to make yourself fully acquainted with the resources of your district, with a view to support troops now and with reference to future crops, and especially ascertain the prospect of obtaining corn-meal in adequate, prompt, and continuous supply as soon as it may be needed, and the number and capacity of the mills for grinding it.

In consequence of existing and probable scarcity of meat, arrangement had been made to distribute molasses as a substitute for part of the rations of meat throughout the army. The loss of New Orleans, likely to be followed by that of the few points on the Mississippi River from which sugar and molasses can be carried to the interior, renders it necessary that you endeavor to limit the consumption of meat. Henceforth the rations will be a pound of beef or a half pound of bacon or pork, and the ration of flour or meal will not exceed a pound and a half of either.

Report the result of your investigation to this office as soon as possible.

L. B. NORTHROP.

[Indorsement.]

Approved.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,

*Chickamauga Bridge, August 25, 1863—5.30 a. m.*Major-General STEWART, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding has been summoned to General Bragg's headquarters this morning. As General Cleburne is at Blythe's Ferry I am instructed to say that you will assume the direction of affairs in this quarter should anything of importance occur during the corps commander's absence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
 No. 66. } *Gadsden, Ala., August 25, 1863.*

I. Lieut. F. P. Langston, commanding detachment of Morgan's division, will turn over all the men of his command to Lieutenant White, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, except 20 men, 12 of whom are to be with arms.

II. Lieutenant White will proceed with the men of Morgan's division placed under his command to Morristown, Tenn., and report to Col. A. R. Johnson, commanding Morgan's division.

III. Lieut. F. P. Langston, with the 20 men under his command, will report to Captain Mason, commanding post, for duty.

IV. Private M. O. Brooks, Company G, Eleventh Tennessee Regiment, ordered to report to these headquarters for temporary duty by Paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 215, headquarters Army of Tennessee, dated Chattanooga, August 12, 1863, will report back to his command without delay.

V. Dr. B. F. Cross, having reported to these headquarters, is assigned to duty with Seventh Alabama Regiment Cavalry, in obedience with Paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 15, headquarters Army of Tennessee, dated Tullahoma, Tenn., June 6, 1863, and will report to Col. J. C. Malone, commanding regiment, for duty.

By order of Major-General Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *August 25, 1863.*

Capt. R. W. WOOLEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va. :

Burnside advancing via Jamestown ; Rosecrans near Smith's Cross-Roads ; our cavalry guarding the gaps ; Cumberland Gap to be held by Frazer at all hazards ; Preston and part of his command at Loudon, where the corps is being concentrated ; Rosecrans waiting for Burnside to come up. If we could cross the river and strike a blow now we could whip them separately. Hodge ordered down ; troops in fine spirits.

V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, *August 25, 1863.*

General MACKALL,

Chief of Staff, Chattanooga :

I met Tom this morning ; he will see you to-night. An intelligent and reliable spy is just in ; his report is as follows :

Several thousand cavalry have gone from Columbia, Ky., to Sparta. Eight thousand infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and two batteries should reach Jamestown to-morrow under Generals Wright and Wolford—two 24-pounders with them. Main column under Burnside, I suppose 20,000, advancing on Big Creek Gap. Five hundred wagons with Wright, who has Vicksburg troops. The rest, part raw and part old soldiers, and officers speak of Knoxville as destination.

The above, making some allowance for popular exaggeration and surmise, may be deemed reliable. All speak of it as a move concerted with Rosecrans.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Morton, August 26, 1863.

[General JOHNSTON:]

I have the honor to submit the following consolidated report of inspections made of the commands of Brigadier-Generals Ruggles and Chalmers, commanding in North Mississippi, and Colonel Logan in Southwest Mississippi:

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUGGLES'.

This command is composed of four regiments of cavalry and one 6-gun battery, under command of Brigadier-General Ferguson. This command is generally in good condition; drill and discipline moderately good; arms imperfect; clothing generally good. In two regiments there is imperfect organization, the complement of field officers not being complete. The proper steps have been taken to correct this evil. There is a total effective force of 1,648 men; there are 105 dismounted men and 180 unserviceable horses. There are several small detachments of troops stationed at Columbus, Aberdeen, and Okolona, making a total effective in the district of 1,800, and aggregate present and absent of 2,900 men. There is a general complaint throughout the command of a want of quartermaster funds to meet current expenses. Certificates of Government indebtedness of twelve months' standing, amounting to \$500,000, are scattered through the country. The quartermaster and commissary report the country nearly drained of supplies. The distance between our outposts and those of the enemy is 60 miles, causing a country containing many valuable supplies to be neutral ground.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHALMERS'.

This command is composed of five regiments and three battalions of cavalry. The entire command is much demoralized. The reports obtained show a present aggregate of 896, and 2,331 absent. There is little or no discipline, and drills are unknown. The command is very inefficiently organized, there being three brigade organizations. The command is in need of everything. Quartermaster funds are much wanted. The horses and arms are in general good condition, at least such as were inspected.

COLONEL LOGAN'S.

This command is composed of five battalions of cavalry and one regiment of mounted infantry. The number of men inspected was 633, though the effective force is nearly 900. The command is tolerably well drilled and disciplined. The horses are in good condition, though there are on hand 700 unserviceable horses, half of which number are totally so. The arms are in general good condition. The horse equipments are of inferior quality. The command is in want of clothing. The quartermaster submits a long list of articles needed. One light battery is attached to the command, composed of four guns with equipments for only two.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BRADFORD,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

MORTON, MISS.,
August 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Canton :

Send all the cavalry that you can. Send me most accurate information that I may decide about sending infantry.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, August 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES,
Columbus :

Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee was assigned by orders of War Department to the command of all cavalry in Mississippi, and consequently his command embraces your cavalry, of which you still have such control as is not incompatible with the above orders.

By command of General Johnston :

B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, August 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General FEATHERSTON,
Newton Station :

Keep a brigade in readiness to move in this direction. Your men must be provided with 70 or 80 rounds of ammunition.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 171. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., August 26, 1863.*

I. The following allowance of field transportation is adopted and published for this army :

For army corps : Corps headquarters, four 6-horse wagons ; chief of artillery, one 4-horse wagon ; chief of ordnance, one 2-horse wagon ; provost-marshal and corps judge-advocate, one 4-horse wagon ; military court, one 4-horse and one 2-horse wagon ; signal corps, one 4-horse wagon ; engineers, one 4-horse wagon ; commissary, one 4-horse wagon ; quartermaster, one 2-horse wagon ; escort, two 4-horse wagons ; corps ordnance shop and tools, one 4-horse wagon ; medical director and inspector, one 4-horse wagon, and one 2-horse wagon or ambulance.

For divisions : Division headquarters, three 4-horse wagons ; medical officer, one 4-horse wagon ; quartermaster and commissary, one 4-horse wagon ; couriers, one 4-horse wagon.

For brigades : Brigade headquarters, one 4-horse wagon ; quartermaster and commissary, one 4-horse wagon ; medical officer, one 2-horse wagon ; for guns for brigade, one 4-horse wagon ; every 15,000 rounds ammunition, 60 rounds to the man, one 4-horse wagon ; baggage, each battery, one 4-horse wagon ; forage, each battery, two 4-horse wagons ; to every 300 men, each battery, surgeon, one 2-horse wagon or ambulance.

For regiments : Regimental headquarters, one 4-horse wagon ; regimental medical officer, one 2-horse wagon ; company officers of regiments, one 4-horse wagon ; for every 100 men present for duty, one 4-horse wagon. One forage-wagon to every seven wagons in the field for transportation.

II. All transportation in excess of the above allowance will without delay be turned over to Maj. M. B. McMicken, chief quartermaster of the army.

III. The different brigade inspectors-general of this army will see that this order is enforced in their respective brigades. It shall be their duty to inspect the transportation and see that the excess is turned over as directed. They will make complete reports to Capt. J. W. Green, inspector of field transportation, of the transportation to which entitled and amount on hand.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 26, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you will furnish all necessary guards needed by the commissary for the protection of cattle to be sent from Gadsden to this point.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of Breckinridge's division, Brig. Gen. B. H. Helm, C. S. Army, commanding, August 26, 1863 ; headquarters Hurricane, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Adams' brigade.....	119	1,681	1,634	1,990	3,280	6
Helm's brigade.....	122	1,611	1,573	1,944	2,809	6
Stovall's brigade.....	79	1,344	1,326	1,841	3,128	4
Total.....	320	4,636	4,533	5,775	9,217	16

MORTON, August 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond :

Please inform me what authority has been given to Colonel Richardson in West Tennessee.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, August 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond :

The following dispatch just received from Brigadier-General Chambers :

GRENADA, August 26.

Henderson's scouts report General Grant passed up river 21st ; force at Memphis about 10,000. Rumor of expedition fitting out for Arkansas. Three boats of troops from Memphis and Charleston Railroad went down river 21st, destination unknown.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

Abstract from field return of Loring's division, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding, August 27, 1863 ; headquarters Newton, Miss.

Troops.	Present for duty.				Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last re- turn.
	Infantry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Adams' brigade	126	1,445	4	100	1,520	1,940	4,462	4,458
Buford's brigade.....	206	1,829	1	93	1,879	2,584	5,071	5,126
Featherston's brigade	100	1,092	10	214	1,286	1,653	3,840	3,836
Total.....	432	4,366	15	407	4,094	6,186	13,373	13,420

MORTON, August 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES,
Columbus :

Keep your cavalry at the northern edge of the productive country.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, August 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Okolona :

General Jackson reports enemy falling back. If Colonel Richardson, of West Tennessee, is at Okolona, see his authority from War Department, and take measures if you can to have his men mustered by a competent officer—those he now has and such as he may raise. I find West Tennessee is in my department.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, August 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Okolona :

Ferguson's cavalry is too far south ; it should be near the northern edge of the productive country.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

OKOLONA, August 27, 1863.

General CHALMERS :

General Jackson reports enemy, infantry and cavalry, moving toward Yazoo City from Vicksburg. Hold your command now at Grenada in readiness to join Jackson on his notification as to the necessity, to attack and punish the enemy if prudent. Answer.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

OKOLONA, August 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS .

General Jackson reports the enemy has retired from Yazoo.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly report of the troops in Ferguson's cavalry brigade, Brig Gen. Samuel W. Ferguson, C. S. Army, commanding, August 27, 1863; headquarters Okolona, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last report.
	Officers.	Men.				
2d Alabama Cavalry.....						949
56th Alabama Regiment.....						
12th Mississippi Regiment.....						654
2d Tennessee Regiment.....						548
Total.....	117	1,547		2,098	3,069	

Abstract from return of Logan's cavalry, Col. John L. Logan commanding, August 27, 1863; headquarters Georgetown, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Aggregate last return.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.		
11th and 17th Arkansas Regiments (consolidated).									Ordered to General Pillow's bureau.
9th Tennessee Battalion Cavalry.									
Cage's battalion (Louisiana) cavalry.									
Garland's battalion (Mississippi) cavalry.									Do.
Hughes' battalion (Mississippi) cavalry.									
Rhodes' unattached (Mississippi) company cavalry.									On detached service.
Stockdale's (Mississippi) battalion cavalry.									
Roberts' battery.....									
Total.....	68	513	588	720	2,213		4	2,202	

HEADQUARTERS,
Sweet Water, Tenn., August 27, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS :

DEAR SIR : Agreeably to your request I write you. On my return from Richmond General Bragg ordered paroled camps to be estab-

lished in East Tennessee for the seven East Tennessee regiments from Vicksburg, but he has now ordered them to Atlanta, Ga., which will have a bad influence, as they are not yet exchanged and their homes are threatened. I fear one-half of them will not leave East Tennessee.

We are now threatened by the enemy from Kentucky, but their advance has not yet reached the Tennessee line. General Bragg has withdrawn his forces south of the Tennessee River; no effort of the enemy yet to cross. General Buckner has moved all his forces from Knoxville and vicinity south of the Tennessee River also, and his headquarters now is at Loudon, 30 miles south of Knoxville. All Government stores are being removed from Knoxville. The railroad companies are moving their effects also. A perfect panic exists now in this department. A great many beef-cattle, hogs, and other supplies have been abandoned, and will fall into the hands of the enemy, which could have been saved. I think moves have been made here lately that have done much damage to our cause. Our people are desponding very much. East Tennessee should be held at all hazards, as we cannot afford to lose it and its advantages to us in many respects, which I need not enumerate to you. I feel that if we cannot hold East Tennessee we cannot hold any State.

There appears to be a general feeling among the soldiers that Buckner and Bragg will fall back. Our army can be re-enforced here as well or better than at any other point. An army can be fed here better than at any other point. You need not be surprised to hear of the railroad being in the hands of the enemy at any time between Loudon and Wytheville, Va.

The Union men about Knoxville and upper East Tennessee feel certain that East Tennessee will be in Federal hands soon.

I am glad to say that the letter of Mr. Foote is condemned here among Southern men, and he could not get half the vote here to-day that he did at the time he was elected.

A great many murders and robberies are being committed throughout East Tennessee by bushwhackers. I hope that General Bragg may be able to defeat the enemy and drive them back. I regret very much that my command is not exchanged so we could help defend our own homes.

God, I believe, is with us in our struggle and all will yet be right.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN C. VAUGHN.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL :

For attention as to rendezvous of Vaughn's brigade. It would seem to me well to have Vaughn's old regiment restored to his command.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

The Third Tennessee Regiment, formerly Vaughn's regiment, is in the brigade of Stevenson's division, the brigade commanded by Colonel Reynolds.

Vaughn's present brigade, of Stevenson's division, consists of the

Sixtieth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Tennessee Regiments. These are all the regiments belonging to his brigade.

Reynolds' brigade, Stevenson's division, consists of Third Tennessee—Vaughn's old regiment—and the Thirty-first, Forty-second, and Fifty-ninth Tennessee.

Gregg's brigade consists of Fifth Tennessee and one Texas regiment.

I would propose that Vaughn's old regiment, now in Reynolds' brigade, be transferred to Vaughn's brigade, and that one of the Tennessee regiments in Gregg's brigade be transferred to Reynolds. Vaughn's brigade was ordered to reassemble in East Tennessee, at such place as General Buckner might designate. But if the men have been seized by the enemy and their paroles taken from them, it will prevent their reorganization.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL :

Proposed transfers approved. Let them be ordered to reorganize.
J. D.

CHATTANOOGA, *August 28, 1863.*

[General HILL:]

GENERAL: By orders of to-day, Walker, partially arrived, is placed under your orders, and Breckinridge fast following. I send you a letter which sums up all we have from Burnside, and which I am disposed to credit. It is on this, I think, Buckner is acting.

A few hours since an old citizen from the other side of the river reported Rosecrans' headquarters at Jasper, and his troops moving up Sequatchie Valley. No crossing below this. Some shelling yesterday, killing 3 and wounding 3. No other news except inspection of Wheeler's cavalry shows it worse than even we thought.

Yours, respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 231. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., August 28, 1863.*

I. The divisions of Major-Generals Breckinridge and Walker are hereby assigned to duty with Hill's corps. Generals Breckinridge and Walker will report accordingly to Lieutenant-General Hill.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 204. } *Richmond, August 28, 1863.*

* * * * *

XVII. Paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 176, current series, is modified as follows: The Department of East Tennessee will be con-

tinued in its former limits so far as the administrative duties of the command are regarded. In strategic operations it will be subordinate to and a part of the Department of Tennessee.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Loudon, August 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade :

GENERAL: The following instructions have been issued to Brigadier-General Pegram, commanding cavalry brigade, viz: The major-general commanding directs you to move with your command to Walker's Ford or vicinity, to give Colonel Scott, now at Campbell's Station, the necessary directions for guarding our right flank, and to have in view the possibility of concentrating your and Colonel Scott's brigades in the shortest time possible. You will continue to co-operate with General Forrest.

The re-enforcements of which I spoke to you in my last dispatch have not yet arrived. There is no possibility of our leaving here till to-morrow evening, and it will then probably be no longer practicable to cross Clinch River, but must oppose the enemy on this side. Shall keep you advised of any movement.

I have the honor, general, to remain, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

MADISONVILLE, LA., *August 29, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General HARDEE :

DEAR SIR: I have been here four weeks, and see runners from New Orleans daily. General Banks is evidently making extensive preparations for an assault on Mobile via Pascagoula. I believe he is massing troops on Ship Island, but he will send a large cavalry force to Baton Rouge, and pass that force along the lake shore to Mobile or to Pascagoula, and drive all the cattle before them. They can gather 20,000 head without trouble. My object in writing is to draw your attention to these cattle. Your own contractors cannot buy them—the owners will not take Confederate money. Nothing but a cavalry force can do the work. Lieut. L. S. Greenlee, the bearer of this note, is an energetic officer, and has been on duty here for some time, and will give you full particulars. I refer you to Brigadier-Generals Gregg and Maxey as to my reliability and judgment in making these statements to you.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, yours,

S. MCGINNIS.

P. S.—General Weitzel will command the cavalry.

[Indorsements.]

Forwarded by General Hardee for information of General Lee.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 16, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Logan for information, who will immediately return them to these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 23, 1863.

So far as I know there are not a great many cattle in that section of the country. I also doubt the practicability of the enemy making a raid through that section; in fact it is almost destitute.

Respectfully,

J. L. LOGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

OKOLONA, *August 29, 1863.*

General J. R. CHALMERS:

Ferguson is on his old line; give him early notice of enemy in your direction. His headquarters at Tupelo. Establish your line to connect with his from Pontotoc. Will be at Columbus to-day, and next at Morton. Don't omit to notify General Johnston as well as myself of any movement of enemy.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

GRENADA, MISS.,
August 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Columbus:

Scouts from Memphis report 1,000 cavalry sent up Memphis and Charleston Railroad. A negro brigade from Massachusetts has arrived at Memphis. General Grant has gone down the river.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *August 29, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General HILL,
Chickamauga Bridge:

GENERAL: General Bragg is of opinion that a "division should be held opposite Harrison, but need not be at the place;" that Clayton's artillery should not be left at Blythe's Ferry unless well protected. Liddell must, for the present, guard our depot. He further says:

Make your own disposition of the troops as they arrive, keeping in view a concentration at the earliest moment at such point as the enemy may cross; to this end it seems to me the main body should be along the railroad, with guard to the front on the river. Charleston should be held by a good force.

The night has brought us no news. Wharton's division of cavalry has been ordered to your front. This is really the only division of Wheeler fit for the field. If you have any influence in Richmond, beg for arms.

Yours, respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, August 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move with your command with as little delay as practicable to the lower bridge over the Chattanooga [Chickamauga] near the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Hill, and take position there.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, {	HDQRS. RESERVE DIVISION,
No. 61. {	RIGHT WING, ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
	<i>Camp near Harrison, Tenn., Aug. 29, 1863.</i>

I. The division will take up the line of march in the morning. The batteries will move at least an hour before the infantry, and will be under the direction of Capt. F. H. Robertson. The infantry will move right in front, brigade in order of numbers, at 6 a. m., on the 30th of August. Each brigade will be followed by its wagon train, the ammunition-wagons being nearest the troops.

II. No gun will be fired on the march, and all officers are required and ordered to arrest any offenders; and inspectors-general are specially charged with the enforcement of this order.

III. Officers will be required to keep in their proper places on the march, and will be held responsible for any straggling in their command.

IV. The regular muster will take place on the 31st instant, and no officer will be designated to muster his own command.

By command of Major-General Withers:

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRENTON, *August 29, 1863—1 p. m.*

General WHEELER:

GENERAL: Enemy crossed the Tennessee River 10 miles below Bridgeport this morning, by fording, in a large cavalry force. We are gradually falling back on Trenton. We have fallen back 1 mile since last skirmish.

W. N. ESTES,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON,
Rome, Ga.:

GENERAL: You will move up at once with your command and take up position in front of the corps of Lieutenant-General Hill, whose headquarters are at Chickamauga bridge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Wheeler, commanding Cavalry Corps.)

LOUDON, *August 29, 1863.*

Capt. R. W. WOOLEY,
For Adjutant and Inspector-General:

I have eighty pieces artillery in Department of East Tennessee. I apply for appointment, colonel artillery, for Lieut. Col. V. Sheliha; also for appointment of lieutenant-colonel of artillery for Maj. Thomas K. Porter, who now commands in the field thirty-eight of my guns, and has the direction of sixteen in addition. These numbers entitle these officers to the rank recommended. Please telegraph result.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
 No. 59. } DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Grenada, Miss., August 30, 1863.

I. The following appointments are announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding: Capt. A. G. Mills, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. J. A. Taylor, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. G. M. Buffalo, volunteer aide-de-camp.

II. The following details for guard duty will report daily at 9 a. m. to the inspector-general, on the old field south of town, with cooked rations for one day: From First Brigade, 1 officer, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 24 men; from Second Brigade, 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 12 men.

III. The field officer of the day will be present at guard mounting, and immediately thereafter will report at these headquarters for instructions, and the retiring officer will at the same time hand in a report, in writing, embracing such matters as he may desire to bring to the attention of the general commanding.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUNDAY, *August 30, 1863.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

MY DEAR SIR: The inclosed dispatch presents a serious matter for consideration. General Lee thinks General Sam. Jones can move

to the aid of East Tennessee. The local-defense men of Georgia and Alabama might co-operate. It would be well to make inquiry as to events. I will go into the country this morning, but will return early in the afternoon. Please confer with General Lee.

Yours, truly, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[Inclosure.]

JONESBOROUGH, *August 29, 1863.*

President DAVIS:

The Federals have taken Knoxville. By this time East Tennessee is sundered. Bragg's army is separated from upper East Tennessee. From Knoxville up to Abingdon, Va., is held by a very small force. If from five to eight regiments could be sent to co-operate with General Buckner, he could protect upper East Tennessee with all its iron, niter, salt, and lead interests. All the rolling-stock of the East Tennessee and Virginia road is idle at Bristol, and might be used if a brigade or so could be sent there. Can it be done? I earnestly urge it.

LANDON C. HAYNES,
C. S. Congress.

Approved by General Jackson.

[Indorsement.]

I have no other intelligence of this, and hope it is exaggerated. What is to be or can be done? The Adjutant-General may have other dispatches.

J. D.

CHATTANOOGA, *August 30, 1863.*
(Received 31st.)

General COOPER:

The enemy's forces are apparently moving for a union or within supporting distance on the other side of the river. Against this, we cannot possibly hold our long line from Virginia to Georgia. We shall accordingly concentrate as far as necessary in front of our supplies. Traitors have already broken the railroad and telegraph beyond Knoxville. Have sent paroled prisoners to Atlanta. Arms for them should be sent there by eastern route.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, August 30, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. BRENT:

COLONEL: I am just in receipt of your note advising me of the approach of the enemy's cavalry within 5 miles of the junction of the Trenton and Bridgeport roads, and suggesting the withdrawal of my guards and pickets to the intersection of those roads. In reply I have to state that I have not nor have I ever had any troops beyond Lookout Creek. I have one regiment on the other side of the mountain and a line of pickets from Wauhatchie to the river,

and thence up the river to Chattanooga. Any troops which may be beyond Lookout Creek are reporting directly to army headquarters, and are not under my control.

Most respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, August 30, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you order Smith's brigade to take position this side of the mountain for picket purposes. It should be so posted as to guard the approaches to Chattanooga on both sides of the mountain, the object being to guard these roads and guard against surprise. It is desirable that the brigade move out at once. Let the battery accompany the brigade.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 67. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Gadsden, Ala., August 30, 1863.

I. Capt. A. D. Burnett, commanding company First Alabama Cavalry, temporarily detached on special duty, will report back to his regiment without delay.

II. General Will T. Martin, commanding cavalry division, will proceed with that portion of his command now with him to Round Mountain, Ala., and there await further orders.

By order of Major-General Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUDON, *August 30, 1863.*

General MACKALL,

Chief of Staff, Chattanooga :

Shall I burn bridges here or not? Shall I do same with steamers or send them down river to Hiwassee? Assure me of authenticity of the order sending me to the Hiwassee by sending a word or two of your reply to this in cipher.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *August 30, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

General MACKALL,

Chief of Staff :

Dispatch about steamers received ; Clayton's brigade returned by rail to Charleston; others will probably get off to-night with part of my stores. Part of infantry marches to meet returning trains. The movement shall be expeditious as possible. Will take all my stores.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *August 30, 1863*—11 p. m.

General MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

Have just received following telegraphic dispatch from General Frazer at Cumberland Gap:

I am carrying out your order. Have over forty days' rations, and believe I can hold out that time. No enemy this side of Barboursville.

J. W. FRAZER,
Brigadier-General.

Under the circumstances shall I give other orders than those you sent me? He cannot join me here, but if he evacuates must move toward Abingdon. Please answer at once while line to gap is working.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *August 30, 1863*—11 p. m.

General J. W. FRAZER,
Cumberland Gap:

Order was genuine. I have sent your dispatch to General Bragg and asked his further orders. If you receive nothing further from me by to-morrow afternoon, carry out your order of evacuation. The order which you have received was sent also by courier from Abingdon and Jonesborough. Bear this in mind should it be countermanded.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Loudon, August 30, 1863.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: You will slowly fall back on Lenoir's Station, covering the retreat of this army toward the west and form a junction with General Pegram.

I have the honor, colonel, to remain your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
August 30, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Col. J. S. SCOTT,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: Any order you may have received to-day must not interfere with your previous instructions to fall back on Loudon, where you will report to Brigadier-General Pegram.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
August 30, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General PEGRAM,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The orders which you received to-day from Brigadier-General Forrest will not interfere with your previous instructions to fall back on Loudon.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Colonel Hodge's command is marching in a westerly direction on the south side of the river.

HEADQUARTERS,
Loudon, August 30, 1863—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Colonel Sheliha notified you of the orders I had received to-day, which required me to bring my cavalry to this point. The intelligence you send me does not change the imperative nature of the instructions to me. Please direct General Pegram to fall back to this point without delay.

I received no special instructions for you, but your movements should conform to those I am directed to make; that is, you should guard the Tennessee River below Kingston. The movement is a general one, and we Tennesseans and Kentuckians will, I think, soon have an opportunity to strike for our homes. Order your trains across to the south side of the river as soon as possible. No enemy at Jacksborough. They have returned across the mountain at that point.

Respectfully and truly,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

P. S.—I am directed to send the steamers down to the Hiwassee. They will go down to-night or in the morning. I will have a small guard on each, with orders to destroy them if necessary to prevent falling into the hands of the enemy.

S. B. B.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Loudon, August 30, 1863.

Colonel McMAHON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: Move at once with your brigade, artillery included, to Loudon.

By command of Major-General Buckner:

V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Loudon, August 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General PEGRAM, *Commanding Cavalry*:

GENERAL: You will slowly fall back on Lenoir's Station, covering the retreat of this army toward the west, and form junction with Colonel Scott.

I have the honor, general, to remain your obedient servant,
 V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Loudon, August 30, 1863.

[Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST, *Commanding Cavalry*:]

GENERAL: In obedience to order received from General Bragg, I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that this whole corps will fall back to a position near the Hiwassee River, cavalry included.

I have the honor, general, to remain,
 V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Loudon, August 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON, *Commanding Division*:

GENERAL: You will order your division to march at once to Charleston, Tenn. You will please designate one regiment, to which one battery of artillery will be attached, to march as advanced guard to the quartermaster and commissary train, which will take its place in front of your main column.

Colonel McMahon's Third Brigade, with one battery, now at Loudon, will serve as your rear guard.

Majors Leyden's and Williams' battalions of artillery will report to you for the march. You will encamp to-night at a suitable camping-ground as soon as your advanced guard has come up with Brigadier-General Johnson's brigade.

By command of Major-General Buckner:
 V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Loudon, August 30, 1863.

Major-General STEWART, *Commanding Division*:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs Brigadier-General Bushrod Johnson's brigade, with Captain Darden's battery, to form the advance guard of the corps during its march to Charleston, Tenn. The balance of your division will be transported by rail to Charleston. General Johnson will march at once, and move to-night to a suitable camping-ground from 5 to 6 miles distant from here, and continue his march by daylight to-morrow morning.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
 V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Loudon, August 30, 1863.

The following is the order of march to be observed by the troops moving from this point :

First. Brigadier-General Johnson's brigade ; battery of artillery, Captain Darden.

Second. Beef-cattle.

Third. One regiment of Brigadier-General Preston's division, one battery, company of sappers and miners.

Fourth. General supply train ; ammunition train, in charge of Lieutenant Boyd ; ambulance train.

Fifth. Brigadier-General Preston's division, with batteries in the center.

Sixth. Rear guard, consisting of McMahon's brigade, dismounted men, and two batteries.

By command of Major-General Buckner :

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON,
Jonesborough :

Order your whole command to Bristol, at which point you will hold it concentrated until further orders from Brigadier-General Williams, to whom you will report for duty temporarily.

V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

LOUDON, *August 30, 1863.*

Brigadier-General FRAZER,
Cumberland Gap :

You overrate B[urnside]'s force. Enemy at Jacksborough. Keep a sharp lookout to your rear ; everything is working well. General Jones whipped enemy.

V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

LOUDON, *August 30, 1863.*

General J. W. FRAZER,
Commanding Cumberland Gap :

Hold the gap according to my first instructions a week ago.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *August 30, 1863.*

Brigadier-General FRAZER,
Cumberland Gap :

Evacuate your position at once ; fall back with your command on Abingdon, notifying Major-General Jones of the move. Destroy all stores for which you cannot find transportation.

V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

LOUDON, *August 30, 1863.*

Col. H. L. GILTNER, *Commanding Abingdon, Va.:*

Send the following dispatch in all haste by couriers to General Frazer at Cumberland Gap.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *August 30, 1863.*

General FRAZER :

Evacuate Cumberland Gap with all your forces as speedily as possible, and retire to Abingdon. Destroy all stores which you cannot carry with you, and report your movements by courier and telegraph to General Jones at Dublin Station, Va.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

Operator send duplicate of above to General A. E. Jackson, Jonesborough, Tenn.

LOUDON, *August 30, 1863—9 p. m.*

General MACKALL, *Chief of Staff, Chattanooga :*

Frazer, at Cumberland Gap, has received my order to retire to Abingdon. Jackson, from beyond Greeneville, retires to same point, taking all stores. My own cavalry retires by this point. I have not given Forrest orders, but have notified him of the orders to my cavalry. Couriers from Forrest report enemy's cavalry in considerable force this side Wartburg, moving toward Knoxville. Scout reports no enemy at Jacksborough, they having retired across the mountains on the same road they came. Your dispatch about bridge received.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

MORTON, *August 31, 1863.*

Memorandum for Lieutenant-General Hardee :

First. Maxey's brigade has just been sent to Mobile. Gregg's at Enterprise, and McNair's at Meridian, are at those places to be ready to follow whenever Mobile is threatened. In such an event the two brigades at Newton are intended to follow also, and that here if there should be time. If not it should guard railroads.

Second. The chief commissary has been instructed to draw everything possible in the way of subsistence from the northwest, collecting it at Canton. The quartermaster's department has had similar orders, and to transport in wagons to Brandon.

Third. Major-General Lee is instructed to transfer Colonel Logan's command to some other part of the frontier. Some other troops to replace it, and to investigate the circumstances of the reported murder of prisoners near Jackson, La. Also to have Du Monteil's regiment organized when convenient. Mullen's company, however, which is on outpost duty for Mobile, not to be moved, but to continue on that duty.

Fourth. I took quarters in Brandon yesterday, and have ordered the removal of my office to that place.

Fifth. The brigade here (Buford's) should, in the event of the removal of the troops at Newton to Mobile, be moved to Meridian to be ready to operate east, west, north, or south, especially to protect Demopolis, Selma, and Montgomery.

Sixth. Captain Green and his subordinates have orders to examine the country between the Pascagoula and Mobile, to learn how we may approach the communications of a besieging army.

Seventh. Major-General Maury has been selected by the President to command the Department of the Gulf. The commander of this department therefore has no authority to send a senior over him.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

According to the President's decision my staff, except aides-de-camp, is that of the department.

J. E. J.

MORTON, *August 31, 1863.*

Memorandum for Major-General Lee :

First. To transfer Colonel Logan's command, taking advantage of the move to organize Colonel Du Monteil's regiment should it be convenient.

Second. While inspecting Colonel Logan's troops to inquire into the truth of the report, that after the recent action near Jackson, La., 23 prisoners (1 white officer and 22 colored and negro privates) were put to death in cold blood and without form of law, and if it is true to bring the culprits to trial.

Third. In organizing Colonel Du Monteil's regiment consider that Mullen's company belongs to the Department of the Gulf, and is now on service from which it cannot be removed without compromising the safety of Mobile ; outpost duty for that place.

Fourth. As to mustering militia into the service, it is to be considered that our commanding officers report that it is made up of deserters, and besides that evil is inefficient. Would it not be better, when this is the case, to take out deserters and conscripts and disband the rest ? Show this memorandum to Lieutenant-General Hardee.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

P. S.—A man just from Vicksburg reports that several expeditions to carry off cotton have been made by the enemy to this side of the Big Black. They have not been reported by our cavalry. He further states that he had seen none of our troops on his way.

J. E. J.

GRENADA, MISS.,
August 31, 1863.

Major-General LEE,
Morton :

Henderson reports Grierson preparing for a raid. Troops said to be assembling at La Grange and Germantown, the points from which last raid started.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Grenada, August 31, 1863.

Capt. J. T. LAWLER,
Comdg. First [Seventh] Regiment Tennessee Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with Paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 133, from these headquarters, you will proceed to De Soto County and assume command of the companies composing what is called the Second Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry.

* * * * *

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRENTON, GA.,
August 31, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:

I arrived at this point 5 o'clock this morning, after a march of 35 miles yesterday and 10 this morning. The enemy were here yesterday with considerable force; came in about 8 o'clock and left in the evening. Did no damage. This morning about 9 o'clock the enemy attacked my scouts on top of the mountain, drove them down, and charged them and the picket. I immediately re-enforced the picket, and after a brief skirmish we drove them back. All is quiet now.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. MAULDIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

TRENTON, GA., August 31, 1863—11 p. m.

General WHEELER:

GENERAL: I think the position that I occupy with my command is indeed a critical one. The command (Colonel Estes') that was picketing on the river have been scattered and the whole line is open.

The enemy moved in the valley this evening with a very heavy force of cavalry. At the junction of the roads some few went up the valley and crossed over on Lookout Mountain—about 25 only; they are on both sides of me and in front. There is a very heavy force on Sand Mountain. I am picketing on the side of Sand Mountain, endeavoring to protect my command.

I sent a scout on the mountain to-day and it was immediately attacked. I am looking for an attack in the morning. I shall soon be short of ammunition and rations.

If a large force attacks me I can see no chance to save my train, as there is no gap here where I can go up Lookout Mountain. I shall do the [best I] can under the circumstances, and await your orders.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. MAULDIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

RICHMOND, *August 31, 1863.*Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Demopolis :

Brigadier-General Deshler is commanding a cavalry brigade in General Bragg's army and cannot be detached from it.

S. COOPER,
*Adjutant and Inspector General.*RICHMOND, *August 31, 1863.*General BUCKNER,
Via Augusta and Chattanooga to Loudon, Tenn. :

We are anxious for intelligence of your position and prospects as well as of the movements of the enemy.

J. A. SEDDON,
*Secretary of War.*RICHMOND, *August 31, 1863.*Governor J. E. BROWN,
Milledgeville, Ga.:

We are advised that a formidable force of the enemy is advancing on East Tennessee. Cannot the local troops organized by you be thrown to aid ?

J. A. SEDDON,
*Secretary of War.*LOUDON, TENN., *August 31, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. JONES :

Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson, of this command, is ordered with his troops to Bristol, and is instructed to report to you and obey your orders and those of General Williams. You can telegraph him at Jonesborough. Take charge of Southwestern Virginia for me.

S. B. BUCKNER,
*Major-General.*DUBLIN, *August 31, 1863.*

Major-General JONES :

Will you remain at Union for awhile, or are you on your way to this place ? I have telegraphed Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson to report from Bristol, where he is ordered, direct to these headquarters, so as to have a junction with Brigadier-General Williams until the necessity arises.

GILES B. COOKE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*MORTON, *September 1, 1863.*General S. COOPER, *Richmond :*

A man sent to Vicksburg for information reports no other troops there than Sherman's and McPherson's corps. Most of the rest sent down the river to operate against Magruder and Taylor, then to be-

siege Mobile. Upon reports to General Maury from New Orleans, Maxey's brigade is sent to Mobile. Can an officer be sent to relieve him?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Morton, September 1, 1863.

[Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

SIR: As the result of my recent tour of inspection I have the honor to submit the following report:

General Jackson's division of cavalry, occupying the line from Raymond to Lexington, is well organized into two brigades, under Brigadier-Generals Cosby and Whitfield, and a detachment of a regiment and a battalion under Colonel Ross, of Texas, and a battery of four pieces. This command is in good serviceable condition, excepting the indifferent arms and a want of uniformity in the arming even of companies. About 500 men in the division are dismounted. Over 300 belong to the Texas brigade, and cannot procure horses at the present prices and in this section. I recommend that they be furnished by the Government. The dismounted men, such as can furnish horses, of the Mississippi regiments can procure them by allowing a limited number from each regiment to go to their homes for them, and this I suggest. The dismounted men are of little use in the camps. Jackson's division, properly handled, should render efficient service.

Chalmers' cavalry command on Tallahatchie, extending as far east as Rocky Ford, consists of First [Seventh] Tennessee, Second Missouri, Willis' (Texas) battalion, and Second Arkansas, numbering, all told, not to exceed 600 effective men, the regiments being much reduced; one, the Second Arkansas, having but 40 enlisted men. Falkner's regiment and Chalmers' battalion partisan rangers, numbering together about 350 effectives, make up the troops in the Confederate States service. In addition to the above there are two regiments of State cavalry, Third and Second, numbering, during the recent raid of the enemy, not to exceed 250 effective men, though on paper these regiments number over 1,000 men.

This command is generally not in good condition. The volunteer troops are tried soldiers and presented a good appearance. The partisan and State troops are not reliable, being in poor discipline and over one-half the number on the rolls being at their homes. All the troops, with exception of First [Seventh] Tennessee, are indifferently armed. Chalmers' battalion consists of four companies, two of which are not included in the effective force I have given, being near the Charleston and Memphis Railroad and not acknowledging the battalion organization, their captains never having to exceed 15 or 20 men with them. In raids of the enemy many of the partisan and State troops disperse. The condition of this command can be improved by proper attention on the part of the officers, its inefficiency being brought about by the command operating near their homes under relaxed discipline. Chalmers has but three pieces of artillery indifferently manned. He should have a battery of four pieces.

General Ferguson's cavalry occupies the line from Rocky Ford to the Alabama line, and consists of the Second and Fifty-sixth Regiments Alabama, Second Tennessee Cavalry, and Twelfth Mississippi Partisan Rangers, numbering about 1,500 effective men.

I was able to see but one regiment of General Ferguson's, Second Alabama, which presented a fine appearance. From the general's statement, in which I have perfect confidence, his command may be considered to be reliable, though very indifferently armed and equipped. His supply of ammunition is quite limited, and one regiment, Twelfth Mississippi Partisans, is mostly without accouterments. Besides the commands mentioned, there are certain State troops, viz, Lowry's regiment and Ham's battalion (cavalry), supposed to be under General Ferguson's command, some of the companies being near the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, while others are below Okolona and partially disbanded. General Ferguson states that he has not been able to control these troops as he has not been able to find them.

With reference to the State troops there exists much misunderstanding between the Confederate States and State officials as to their status, and to such an extent has this misunderstanding existed, that the efficiency of these troops has been almost destroyed.

It appears by an agreement understood by the President, the Governor, and General Pemberton, the upper tier of counties and one-half of the second tier, being considered outside our military lines, were exempted from conscription, and State and partisan companies were authorized to be raised and the conscripts in them were not to be interfered with. The State troops mentioned in Chalmers' and Ferguson's commands were considered as turned over to the Confederate States authorities, with the understanding that they were to be paid and retained by the Confederate States, though they were never mustered by Confederate States officers, nor their rolls even verified. Threats were made to seize the conscripts with the State regiments, causing many of the men to desert. Many of these troops have been demoralized, more from the fact of their position not being well defined and understood.

The Governor informed me recently that these troops were mustered in for twelve months, and he showed me the assurance of the President that the conscripts were not to be interfered with in their regiments. At my request the Governor is to inform General Johnston by letter of these different organizations and their status, that no further misunderstanding may exist, which is absolutely essential to their efficiency. It would be to the interest of the service that these troops be regularly transferred to the Confederate States service as they are composed of men of conscript age; but for them to be efficient even now they must be accepted by a Confederate States officer and the rolls verified.

The discipline of the troops in North Mississippi is not good of both Chalmers' and Ferguson's commands. This I attribute mainly to their not being paid regularly (some of the troops having six or eight months' pay due them), to the unhealthy state of political feeling among the people, and the disorganizing element of numerous independent companies in process of organization by individuals under authority from Richmond, the Governor, and different generals. These unformed companies, and the State troops in their present unsettled state, are but harbors for deserters and persons trying to avoid the military service. The privilege of raising independent companies is being abused by individuals for their personal advancement and as a shelter to skulkers.

The different organizations are interfering with each other,

thereby keeping out of service about 2,000 men who should be in service. The authorities have been out long enough, and I urgently recommend for the good of the service that permission be obtained to recall all these authorities to raise companies and battalions on the 10th instant, if the companies are not presented for muster before that date; that the different squads purporting to be organizing be caught, and the men turned over to the conscript officers and their horses be taken to mount dismounted cavalry. These men would be better beyond our lines than disorganized as they are.

The bad political feeling in North Mississippi is caused in a great measure by the non-payment of debts contracted by the army. Disbursing officers have been in the habit of merely giving informal receipts and not paying for supplies, thereby putting the people to endless trouble and finally to go unpaid. This state of affairs has caused the people much discontent, which has diffused itself among the troops, the majority of whom are from that section of the country.

The efficiency of the cavalry can be improved at once by being better armed. In my opinion the present division of the State into geographical districts, being operated in only by cavalry, interferes in a measure with its efficiency, and recommend that they, the districts, be abolished, and that the commanders of cavalry report direct to me.

The line now being protected is a very long one and is a very difficult one to protect successfully. Colonel Logan's force in front of Port Hudson and Natchez is inadequate, and leaves a gap between his command and General Jackson's. There should be at least another brigade to render the Memphis and Charleston Railroad secure against raids from Vicksburg, Natchez, and Port Hudson; and I would request that General Armstrong's brigade, originally from Mississippi, and now with General Forrest, be ordered to report to me.

I have not yet inspected Colonel Logan's command, but it is a small one at present, of not more than 500 effective men. I would recommend that Owens' battery of horse artillery, under General Ruggles' orders, be assigned to Ferguson's brigade, and not be kept at Okolona or Columbus.

I visited Colonel Richardson's command from West Tennessee, at Pikeville, near Okolona. He has authority from the War Department to raise troops in West Tennessee, and also from the Conscript Bureau at Richmond to conscript men. The colonel had about 600 men with him. He has about two thousand stand of arms, with but few accouterments. He expects more men to arrive from Tennessee in a few days. He musters all the troops into service himself. Copies of his authority to raise troops, &c., are inclosed.

[Incomplete.]

[S. D. LEE.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 14. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 1, 1863.

I. The division of Maj. Gen. A. P. Stewart is transferred to Buckner's corps.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 1, 1863—2 a. m.*

General POLK :

Enemy reported to have crossed to Trenton in force from Caperton's Ferry. Will you please send me 10 men of your escort at once to go with engineer officers. Have three days' rations cooked and be ready for immediate movement.

Respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will without delay send a brigade to the position now occupied by the regiment on outpost duty on the other side of Lookout Mountain.

You will likewise send a brigade to a suitable point on the Rossville road this side of Lookout to guard and picket the same. You will direct Major-General Hindman to return to this place at once with his command and assign him an encampment.

The cavalry pickets on the river from the mouth of the Chickamauga to this point have been withdrawn this morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TOP OF MOUNTAIN,
[September 1, 1863]—5 a. m.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

I am moving down and going into position in the valley. Wagons still crossing the run.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 1, 1863.

General CHEATHAM:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you order Strahl's brigade to take the position now occupied by the regiment on outpost duty on the other side of Lookout Mountain. This brigade will relieve that portion of Smith's brigade on picket duty beyond the mountain. You will likewise order Smith's brigade to a suitable point on the Rossville road this side of Lookout, to guard and picket the same.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 46. }

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
September 1, 1863.

Efforts must be made to stop the enormous straggling on marches and to break up the heavy details made to wait upon officers, especially of the staff department.

The regimental surgeon and a field officer, or acting field officer, must march habitually in the rear of each regiment, and no man will be allowed to fall out of ranks without their permission. When a man falls out to obey a call of nature a non-commissioned officer must be detailed to stay with him until he returns.

Officers will remain habitually with their troops and camp with them. No one will go into a house unless his health absolutely calls for it.

Details to guard baggage and for other purposes must be made by an officer of lower grade than a brigadier, subject to the approval of his division commander.

Halts must be made on a march for five or ten minutes every hour by each division independent of every other division.

Before going into camp the rolls will be called and officers will be arrested who have permitted straggling.

The rear guards of regiments, brigades, and divisions will take up the stragglers of all commands as well as their own. No one will be allowed to pass either way except general officers, their staff, and couriers, and persons with the written permission of general officers.

Whenever there is a halt, except at the regular time, each commander from a regiment up will ride forward as far as the next commander to ascertain the cause and to remove it if possible.

Should a wagon or other vehicle break down it will be promptly removed from the road so as to cause no delay. During the prevalence of dry and dusty weather all wheels, but especially of the artillery, will be watered three times a day.

By command of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill :

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
September 1, 1863.

Capt. THADDEUS FOSTER :

Please forward the following dispatch to General Wheeler :

The enemy are reported to have crossed in force into Will's Valley, at Trenton. The general wishes a report immediately from you as to the truth of this report, and any facts in regard to the number of the enemy.

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, GA., September 1, 1863.

General H. C. WAYNE,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Cartersville, Ga. :

Please inform me what force is at the bridge. Keep me advised of all the movements of the enemy, as far as possible.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

TWELVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF MEMPHIS,
Shelby County, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1863.

Colonel McCULLOCH :

SIR: I visited Memphis yesterday and spent five hours in the city. I availed myself of the opportunity offered and gained information through a good secesh who had taken the oath. There are only about 3,000 troops in the city and only a battalion of cavalry, they having sent all their available force to Arkansas, except a garrison. The place is unfortified in two directions, and can be approached on the State line road with a few cavalry, and a small force sent up toward La Grange and Germantown to draw their forces out, and those coming in this direction can do so at night without their knowing it, and as there are large supplies there and boats arriving from above every hour, you can destroy so effectually that it will compel them to fall back from Arkansas.

I saw two boat-loads commissary stores going down yesterday, and, as you know, to prevent desertion, the troops must have clothing and boots, and I am certain there is enough to equip 50,000 men. There are no breast-works. Come on the State-line road and 1,000 cavalry can take it now by surprising it at daylight, and if you should come you could send some one in a day or two ahead, and keep the others engaged at Germantown to prevent their coming before you had effectually destroyed all.

Such a thing would give new energy to the whole army. The streets are full of deserters. I saw a Yankee officer bring one in the barber's shop and pay his bill for a shave and hair-cut, and when once they get in there they can't get out. I shall go up the line and see what force is at La Grange and Germantown.

I send you some Northern papers I purchased yesterday in the city. I was afraid to get any more for fear of arousing suspicion. I inclose you a letter* from Mr. Jamieson, a wealthy secesh. I don't know the contents, but think it is about robbers who claim to be of your regiment, though I don't think they do. If you consider this worthy of your attention and General Lee will send the cavalry, you can do the cause a great deal of good. The people are better secesh now than any of Mississippi.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. HARRAL.

[First indorsement.]

MORTON, MISS., *September 11, 1863.*

Respectfully referred to Major-General Lee, who will immediately report whether in his opinion an attack on Memphis can be made by a considerable portion of his cavalry, without danger to our lines, and if so his views respecting the mode in which that attack should be made.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 17, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

I do not consider an attack feasible at this time. The cavalry in North Mississippi is not in good trim and is badly armed, nor do I

know enough of the correspondent to know if his statements are reliable. Will have the matter looked into and make a further report.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

A more recent report gives force 1,500 effective; 1,500 convalescents and artillery for duty.

[SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.—For Johnston to Seddon, in reference to maintenance of communication with Trans-Mississippi Department, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 988.]

MORTON, *September 2, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

I respectfully recommend that Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee's command be extended over the cavalry of West Tennessee.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 13. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., September 2, 1863.

The division of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana into military districts is hereby abolished, such division being incompatible with the command of the entire cavalry in Mississippi, conferred by the President on Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., September 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES,
Commanding, Columbus, Miss.:

GENERAL: The receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, asking instructions on several points, is hereby acknowledged.

First. In reply I respectfully state that by the abolishment of districts and the appointment of Major-General Lee by the President to the command of all the cavalry in Mississippi all control of the cavalry referred to has been withdrawn from you, except such as may be assigned to your command on detached duty.

Second. The condition of the Second Regiment Alabama Cavalry, and Boyles' battalion is the same as the other cavalry formerly under your command.

Third. You will apply to Major-General Lee for such details as you may require for couriers, scouting, and picket service.

Fourth. The abolishment of districts obviates any necessity for an answer to your fourth inquiry.

Fifth. Your fifth question, as to what additional troops you may expect to receive, has been reserved for the consideration of the general commanding.

By command of General Johnston :

B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, September 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Morton :

I start Second Missouri Regiment to Abbeville to-morrow. It may be a week before I advance. When Richardson is ready to go into Tennessee, would it not be well to make a raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad with him, Ferguson, and myself ?

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 61. } DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Grenada, September 2, 1863.

I. Maj. W. M. Cargill, assistant quartermaster, is announced as chief quartermaster of this district. He will take charge of the employés and property left by Major Leath, assistant quartermaster.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers :

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Grenada, September 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. W. FERGUSON,
Okolona, Miss. :

GENERAL : I am directed by Brigadier-General Chalmers to say to you that he will send the Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry in the morning to Abbeville, with orders to guard the crossing there, and to send detachments to Wyatt and Rocky Ford to guard the crossings at those places. He expects to move up to Abbeville with his whole command in the course of a few days, and will attempt to hold the line of the Tallahatchie. His headquarters will probably be at Oxford.

He desires that you should have the bridge over Mud Creek reconstructed, so as to render communication sure at all times between Rocky Ford and New Albany.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, September 2, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War :

Rosecrans' main force has crossed the Tennessee below Bridgeport opposite Stevenson. He is 60 miles from us, with two ranges of

barren mountains interposed. Unable to hold so long a line, without sacrificing my force in detail, Buckner has been drawn this way so as to insure a junction at any time. Burnside was 60 miles from Knoxville at last accounts. We shall assail either party, or both, whenever practicable.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, STATION E,
September 2, 1863—10 a. m.

Colonel BRENT:

All quiet. No enemy visible.

P. H. RICE,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes to see you and your division commanders to-day at 12 m.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.]

General WHEELER:

DEAR GENERAL: I am uneasy about the state of affairs. It is so vitally important that the general should have full and correct information. One misstep in the movement of this army would possibly be fatal.

Your line of pickets now occupy on Lookout Mountain about the same advantages they possessed on the river or Sand Mountain. The passage at Caperton's Ferry broke the line, and a week has passed and we don't know whether or not an army has passed. If this happens on Lookout, say to-night, and the enemy obtain that as a screen to their movements, I must confess I do not see myself what move we can make to answer it.

Ought not there be an infantry force to sustain your line on the mountain?

Yours, truly,

MACKALL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 68. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 2, 1863.

I. General John A. Wharton will picket all passes over Lookout Mountain from Will's Valley, and will patrol the mountain from the Tennessee River to Gadsden.

II. In case of an advance of the enemy all cavalry commanders of

his division will be instructed to report the fact to headquarters Army of Tennessee, to these headquarters, and to the officers commanding the bridge guards at Resaca and Etowah.

By command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

General W. T. MARTIN :

GENERAL: I am directed by General Wheeler to instruct you to move your command to some point between La Fayette and Dalton, where you can obtain some green corn for its subsistence. Old corn will be shipped to you at Dalton to assist in foraging it. He directs me to instruct you to call in all detachments of your command except the 250 of the detachment under Colonel Mauldin, who have been ordered on duty under instructions, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. He desires that as soon as located you will report to him your location.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. WAILES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

[Colonel MAULDIN:]

General Wheeler directs that immediately upon receipt of this you will send all your command, excepting 250 men, to La Fayette to report to General Martin at that place. With the remainder of your command the general directs that you will move up to Raccoon Mountain and picket the Tennessee River, placing your pickets in such manner that the right of your picket-line will rest on the left of the infantry pickets, and will extend thence down the river to a point 1 mile below Kelley's Ferry. The line of pickets will be continued from this last-named point across Will's Valley to Lookout Mountain near Davis' Mill.

Ordinarily you will report to these headquarters three times a day, but in case of any demonstration of the enemy you will report every hour at least, and oftener if you have anything important to communicate.

WM. E. WAILES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

General J. A. WHARTON,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: I am directed by General Wheeler to say that he desires you will move one brigade of your division by easy marches to the vicinity of Alpine on the Georgia State line on the road to Cedar

Bluff. Arrangements will be made with the chief quartermaster to ship corn to Rome to partially forage the brigade at Alpine, the remainder of the forage to be obtained in the country. The other brigade of your division will remain in its position at La Fayette.

The general directs that you will picket all the passes of Lookout Mountain from Will's Valley, and that you patrol the mountain from the Tennessee River to Gadsden.

A portion of General Martin's command will picket Will's Valley from a point 1 mile below Kelley's Ferry over to Lookout Mountain to a point near Davis' Mill. Please acknowledge receipt of this.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. E. WAILES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
[September —, 1863.]

Commanding officer at Alpine will keep a good company and a good officer to picket Henderson's Gap, and a good officer and 20 men to picket Tap's Gap, and a good officer and 10 men to defend Standifer's Gap; a good officer and 10 men at Buck's Gap; a sergeant and 3 men at Stewart's trail; an officer and 30 men to defend Davis' Gap; a non-commissioned officer and 3 men at Baker's Gap; a good officer and 40 men will be stationed at Blue Pond Gap, with instructions to place a sergeant and 3 men to watch Tatum's Gap, Whitten's Gap, and Huff's Gap; that is to say a sergeant and 3 men at each of these three gaps.

The commanding officer at Blue Pond Gap will place himself in communication with the captain commanding a company at Gadsden, Ala., and will report all information to commanding officer at Alpine and also to General Wharton at Summerville, Ga., and also to Maj. William E. Hill, commanding at Cedar Bluff, Ala.

In case the force at Blue Pond is driven back it will fall back by way of Cedar Bluff toward Rome.

The commanding officer at Alpine will see that the pickets at all these gaps keep out scouts to observe the enemy, and he will himself detach good scouts to hover around the enemy's camp and learn the strength and position of the enemy and the names of the generals commanding.

The commanding officers of all the pickets at these gaps except those which have but 3 men will be furnished with a copy of printed General Orders, No. 7, cavalry headquarters, which they will be expected to comply with strictly.

By command of General Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, TENN.,
September 2, 1863—4 p. m.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Your dispatch just received. Under orders from General Bragg, have concentrated here. Cumberland Gap is held by Frazer's bri-

gade of four regiments, provisioned for nearly two months; Jackson's small brigade of bridge guards, and Giltner's cavalry at Bristol and Abingdon, reporting to General Williams, for covering the salt-works. General Bragg makes the Hiwassee his northern line. My force of about 9,000, added to Stewart's division, which is assigned to my corps, constitute now the Right Wing of General Bragg's army.

Of Rosecrans' movement I am not advised. Burnside's cavalry appeared on the river, north of Loudon, this morning. I think much of his force moved southward to effect a junction with Rosecrans, passing behind the mountains. None of it has crossed the mountains. The present concentration gives up temporarily the country between this place and Bristol. The best hopes are entertained of this concentration. Troops in fine spirits. Use new key for cipher.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, September 2, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Col. G. W. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga :

Enemy shelled Loudon this p. m. There is no doubt that he destroyed the bridge. Enemy are at Knoxville; cavalry. Small part of my cavalry thrown out to Tennessee River this morning and to-night. Rest of Pegram's brigade moves out at daylight, Scott's cavalry covering wagon trains beyond Athens. Hodge's near Athens to-night. Preston's division 6 miles from here, toward Georgetown. Stewart's division here. Shall I move my infantry in vicinity of Georgetown to sustain cavalry?

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS,)
No. 87.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT,
DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Columbus, Miss., September 3, 1863.

I. By virtue of General Orders, No. 12, dated Morton, August 16, 1863, emanating from department headquarters, assigning Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee to the command of all the cavalry in the State of Mississippi, in accordance with orders from the President of the Confederate States, the brigadier-general commanding the district relinquishes the command of the cavalry brigade with which he has been so long associated, on which he has expended so much labor in organizing, and with which he has had the satisfaction of defending most effectually the district intrusted to his charge, having repeatedly punished the enemy and protected abundant crops to maturity and the great thoroughfares from destruction.

In taking leave of his cavalry brigade the general tenders his best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the troops of the respective organizations accompanied by the hope that their career will be glorious in the defense of our liberties.

By order of Brigadier-General Ruggles :

L. D. SANDIDGE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. BRENT :

COLONEL : My outposts are as follows : General Hindman with his division covers the Rossville road ; Smith's brigade guards all approaches between Rossville road and the mountain ; Strahl's brigade guards the road on the west side of the mountain.

Most respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

[L. POLK,]
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR BRIDGE, *September 3, 1863.*

General BRAGG, *Commanding Army :*

GENERAL : If the Yankees have really crossed in force at Caperton's, it seems to me plain that the movement is for Chattanooga, in order to secure the railroad as an entirety. They will work their way up Will's Valley until they get in position to drive us from Chattanooga. The road will then be put in operation from Bridgeport. They have evidently spared Chattanooga with the view of using it hereafter; otherwise they would destroy the depot and town.

I cannot but think that Burnside will be left in some secure place above with his infantry, while his cavalry hold the railroad until Rosecrans secures this end of it. They will then be in condition to hold the country, bring in their supplies, operate among the disloyal portions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina. This is, I think, the programme. The great object is East Tennessee. I have no idea that a movement of infantry will be made against Atlanta. The mounted men will be put upon that work. Rosecrans will avoid battle till Grant is ready to move. The whole Yankee policy for some time past has been that of combined movement. They have had one controlling mind, while we have had no combinations whatever. If we cannot get a fight from Rosecrans before Grant shall move, Johnston will want help and another retreat becomes inevitable.

I know the country too imperfectly and have too little confidence in my own judgment to counsel any particular course of action, but I have felt so uneasy about the delay that I cannot refrain from expressing my anxiety. If we wait until the meshes be thrown around, we may find it hard to break through. If it ever becomes practicable for us to take the initiative at any time, we would thereby as effectually frustrate Rosecrans as you did at Murfreesborough by the same course.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, STATION B,
September 3, 1863.

Colonel JACK :

Scouts report a heavy column of infantry and artillery have been crossing Sand Mountain all day going in direction of Lebanon. Number estimated at 40,000. None coming in this direction.

O. F. STRAHL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
La Fayette, Ga., September 3, 1863.

Received this day through General Wharton :

Order dated Chattanooga, September 2, 1863, to Lieut. Col. T. H. Mauldin. Order to Brigadier-General Martin, dated Chattanooga, September 2, to order Eighth Confederate Regiment to report to General Martin without delay. Order to General Martin to move his command to some point between La Fayette and Dalton, dated Chattanooga, September 2, 1863. An order from General Martin to select the most serviceable from among the dismounted men of the command and have them sent to headquarters Army of Tennessee.

DOUGLAS WALWORTH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Bristol, Tenn., September 3, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR : I have the honor to communicate to you, through Hon. Joseph B. Heiskell, member of Congress, the fact that the recent withdrawal of the forces from upper East Tennessee has thrown the loyal citizens of that section into a most deplorable state of consternation and dismay, and that they are fleeing with their families and movable effects into every direction before large and numerous bands of marauding bushwhackers and tories, which are assembling all over the country, committing the most brutal murders and the most wanton destruction of property every day and every night.

It will be infinitely easier to hold this section of country now than to reoccupy it after having been entirely abandoned to the enemy. I have been ordered by Major-General Buckner to report with my command to General Williams, at Bristol. He and myself have just returned from a reconnaissance to the neighborhood of Jonesborough, Tenn., and concur in the opinion that 5,000 additional troops will be necessary to hold the country on the most advantageous line, which we think is that between Morristown and Cumberland Gap, and the railroad, public works, and stores between Knoxville and this point. Our joint force is wholly inadequate to this purpose or even for the protection of the salt-works against any large force.

Large raiding parties are continually crossing the Cumberland Mountains, burning bridges and destroying property, and a Federal force of cavalry now occupies Knoxville, part of which has advanced as far as Morristown, capturing the town with telegraph superintendent and telegraph operator, having thus cut me off from General Buckner's command, from whom I have heretofore received support, and intercepted telegraphic communication with General Frazer at Cumberland Gap. The section thus evacuated abounds in supplies of forage and subsistence and iron-works, all of which are indispensable to the good of the cause; to secure which I respectfully and earnestly solicit your earliest possible compliance with this application for the above-mentioned number of re-enforcements.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the consideration of the President.

J. A. S.

Returned to Secretary of War.

The subject has already received attention. Local-defense men can alone enable us to furnish at this time the re-enforcements asked for.

J. D.

 CHARLESTON, September 3, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

Two brigades of Preston's are just beyond Georgetown to-night. The other brigade 6 miles from here on Candy Creek. Stewart's division here organizing transportation to-night, and will move to-morrow morning to Georgetown. Preston's rear brigade will return and remain here. Pegram's brigade of cavalry picketing beyond Georgetown, Hodge's brigade here, Scott's 6 miles north of here with advanced guards at Athens. All quiet on river and toward Loudon.

S. B. BUCKNER,

Major-General, Commanding.

 HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,

September 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. P. STEWART,

Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to march with three of the brigades of your division and three batteries, Captain Darden's included, to the point now occupied by General Preston's division on the Georgetown road. Major Crutchfield, chief quartermaster, has been instructed to furnish your division with the necessary transportation, and you will please march so soon as the transportation of your division will have been organized. The inclosed letter from Brigadier-General Preston, now ordered to Georgetown, Colonel Trigg's brigade excepted, will show you the disposition made by him of his command.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully,

V. SHELIIA,

Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

Major HATCHER:

This order is to march so soon as the transportation of the division is organized. Learn from Lauderdale when that will be, and give the orders accordingly. Let Johnson, Brown, and Bate move—Johnson to Carmichael's Ford; Bate to McCracken's, 6 miles out from Charleston; Brown toward Ross' Ford of Candy Creek, on the south and east bank of Candy Creek, and at base of Candy Hills; in other words they are to occupy positions now occupied by Preston. Direct Major Leyden to send a battery of four guns with Bate's and Brown's brigades each. Clayton can remain where he is at present, and we can camp out here to-night. The troops can hardly march before morning, anyhow. Preserve these papers.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS PRESTON'S DIVISION, BUCKNER'S CORPS,
In the Field, September 3, 1863.

Colonel SHELIIA :

COLONEL : My command is bivouacked with its right (Gracie) at Carmichael's Ford ; center near McCracken's, 6 miles out on the road from Charleston, and its left toward Ross' Ford of Candy Creek, on the south and east bank of Candy Creek, and at the base of Candy Hills. I have just received your dispatch in reference to the steamboats, and have given the requisite orders in regard to them. Will you inform me if there is any cavalry between the Hiwassee and the Tennessee covering my right, and direct their officers to inform me of any movements of the enemy on the east of the Hiwassee ?

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

W. PRESTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Charleston, September 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM :

GENERAL : Colonel Hodge's brigade has arrived ; is encamped on the right bank of the Hiwassee River, and will report to you at the earliest practicable moment. By command of General Bragg, Brigadier-General Forrest will assume command of your division also, and you will please report to him on his arrival. Two brigades of infantry, with three batteries, are being thrown forward to Georgetown. They will encamp on the Blythe's Ferry road about 1 or 2 miles from town.

No later news from Colonel Scott. His last dispatch was dated Sweet Water, September 2, 8 o'clock p. m.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Charleston, September 3, 1863.

[General PRESTON :]

You will proceed with Brigadier-General Gracie's and Colonel Kelly's brigades and three batteries of artillery, via Georgetown, on the Blythe's Ferry road, to a point about 1 mile beyond Georgetown, select a suitable camping-ground, and support the cavalry in your front and flank.

The cavalry force of this corps will be under command of Brigadier-General Forrest.

Colonel Trigg's brigade, with one battery of artillery, will remain at Candy Creek until relieved by Major-General Stewart's command, and then return to this point.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 11. }

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Charleston, September 3, 1863.

The undersigned assumes command of this corps as recently organized by the addition of Stewart's division. In doing so he cannot conceal from the gallant troops of the command the pleasure which he derives, after so long a separation from them, in this new association with the comrades whose gallantry he has witnessed, and whose courage has been illustrated on so many battle-fields.

To the veterans of Stewart's division he would say : You are associated with younger troops, it is true, than yourselves, but with soldiers who will imitate your most gallant deeds.

To the young division of Preston : Imitate the example of your veteran comrades. To equal them in soldierly qualities will be all that our country can demand of you in this its hour of trial.

Soldiers, let us all in our respective spheres discharge the duties of patriots and of men. The eyes of the country are directed toward you. There is not a matron or a maiden in the South who does not regard you as her champions. Let us not prove recreant to the trust, but nerved by the fervent prayers of those who look to us for protection against the refined cruelty of our foes, and relying upon the justice of our cause and the protection of God, let us battle against these intruders upon our soil until we conquer not only peace but independence. The gratitude of a free and independent people will be our reward for the hardships and dangers we are expected to encounter in their behalf.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 210. }

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, September 4, 1863.

* * * * *

XXII. The two companies of Texas volunteers, commanded respectively by Capts. W. D. Stowe and N. B. Roff, now at Camp Deep Run, near this city, will proceed without delay to Morton, Miss., and report to Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee, commanding, &c., for temporary assignment to the cavalry battalion of Colonel Waul's legion.

Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 177. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., September 4, 1863.

Asst. Surg. Charles Richard Hayward is hereby relieved from duty in Jackson's cavalry division hospital, Lauderdale, Miss., and will report without delay to Brigadier-General Chalmers for assignment to duty in the Seventh Tennessee Regiment of Cavalry.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee :

T. B. LAMAR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
No. 2. } Canton, September 4, 1863.

I. Canton, Miss., is announced as the headquarters of the Cavalry in Mississippi until further orders.

II. The following are announced as members of the staff, viz: Maj. G. W. Holt, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. H. B. Lee, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. J. D. McFarland, acting aide-de-camp.

III. In future the designation of the following commands will be as follows, viz: Brigadier-General Chalmers' command will be known as Chalmers' cavalry brigade, and Brigadier-General Ferguson's command as Ferguson's cavalry brigade.

IV. All reports and papers will be sent to these headquarters direct. All estimates will be sent to Major Holt until the division quartermaster and commissary are announced.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
No. —. } Canton, September 4, 1863.

I. The organization known as Bridges' cavalry battalion is hereby disbanded, and the following companies composing it will report to Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding Chalmers' cavalry brigade, for assignment to duty with their respective commands, viz, Captain Savery's company, Second Missouri Cavalry; Captain Stell's company, Willis' battalion, Waul's (Texas) Legion; Captain Weeks' company, Willis' battalion, Waul's (Texas) Legion.

II. Maj. H. W. Bridges, after turning over his command, will report in person to these headquarters.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, September 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE, *Canton*:

The following dispatch just received:

RICHMOND, September 3, 1863:

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

It was designed that Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee should command all the cavalry belonging to your command. If any such are in West Tennessee they will be considered as included.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS, *Comg. Cav. Brig., Grenada, Miss.*:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to call your attention to the fact that the most of the certificates of

disability sent from your headquarters are incomplete in not stating how long the men have been unfit for duty, and to say that in future you will look into this matter.

All wagons caught carrying cotton into the lines of the enemy for trade will be taken and the wagons and teams confiscated.

All cotton that can be got at by the enemy will be destroyed at once.

Inclosed you will find a communication for Col. R. V. Richardson, which you will please forward to him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. HOLT,

Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, September 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Canton:

Captain Henderson reports Third and Fourth Illinois gone to Arkansas; Seventh Kansas at Collierville in their place. Winslow's command went down river on 2d instant. No indications of rain.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1863—10 a. m.

General D. H. HILL:

DEAR GENERAL: There is no doubt of the enemy's position now; one corps opposite you, and two this side of river from Shellmound by Bridgeport to Caperton's, the point of first crossing. A part of the latter are reported moving down Will's Valley toward Gadsden or perhaps Rome; Wheeler is gone to develop them and Walker goes by railroad to Rome to head them off from our communications.

If you can cross the river, now is our time to crush the corps opposite. What say you? Or if we could draw the enemy over. We must do something and that soon. We have a pontoon bridge here, but it is not portable, and the crossing here would be under fire. By selecting fords Forrest promises to cross infantry on his horses.

The crushing of this corps would give us a great victory and redeem Tennessee. Can you be the instrument to do it? Consult Cleburne. He is cool, full of resources, and ever alive to a success. Then give me your views, or call with Cleburne and see what our resources are.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

P. S.—There are some steamers and flats in Hiwassee with Buckner. A diversion or real move could be made there.

B. B.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. H. T. WALKER,
Commanding Division (through Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill):

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will take post at Rome, Ga., and make your position as strong as circumstances

will permit, and endeavor to prevent the enemy from crossing and moving by your right or left into Georgia. But you will so maneuver as to prevent any force of the enemy from interposing between you and your connections with this army.

You will endeavor to have the telegraph to Kingston at once placed in working order. So soon as General Roddey's cavalry arrives, you will direct it to cover your front and give you constant information of the enemy.

Our present information is that a force of the three arms, having crossed Sand Mountain, is in march toward Rome or Atlanta. Keep your troops in a condition to take the cars at any moment, to return or to move in any direction.

General Wheeler, commanding the cavalry, will keep you informed of the position of his forces, any portion of which that may be in your vicinity, you may call to your assistance if you find an opportunity of striking at any portion of the enemy.

Until your transportation can be sent to you, you must impress from the country. Send an officer to Atlanta to stop your artillery and take it to you by Kingston. If the guns and horses are not on the same train, let the one be halted at Atlanta until the other comes up, that both may reach Kingston and Rome together.

And finally, if from information obtained on the road you find that the enemy have interposed between you and Rome, you must take such position as you think best to arrest his farther movements southeast and report for orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
One Mile of Alpine, September 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER :

GENERAL : A scout sent out this morning reports the enemy's pickets at Winston's Gap. Information received from refugees that the enemy were moving down into Will's Valley yesterday, but no movement was made by them to-day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Near Clinton, September 4, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the West, Morton :

COLONEL : Major Evans, C. S. Army, who has just reached my camp from Vicksburg, having been unconditionally released by General Grant, makes to me the following report, viz :

Generals Sherman's and McPherson's corps are now in Vicksburg and between there and Big Black River ; General Steele has gone to Little Rock, Ark., with his command ; General Herron's corps has gone certainly to New Orleans ; General Ord was until very recently at Natchez ; either has gone or will very soon go to New Orleans, both to re-enforce Banks. All the smaller light-draught gun-boats

between Memphis and Vicksburg have gone up White River to assist Steele; transports now pass from Cairo to Vicksburg without protection. Large numbers of men from the corps around Vicksburg are being furloughed, and are passing up the river. Sixteen regiments of nine-months' men belonging to Banks, mostly New Englanders, have gone up the river to be mustered out of service; they had all passed up through Cairo by the 16th of August; ten had each 600 or 700 men, the others smaller. Burnside's corps returned from Vicksburg about 9,000 strong, and have not been re-enforced by above 3,000, with which he has marched against General Buckner. Two or three regiments of cavalry had been mustered out of service in Kentucky—Wolford's, Jacob's, and Hobson's. A great many of the regiments in the Federal service are very small, many not over 200 effectives. General Grant is now in New Orleans; left Vicksburg 1st day of September. His staff is still at Vicksburg. No troops are coming down the river. General Logan's command went a few days ago to Monroe, found no Confederate force there, and returned to Vicksburg a day or two ago. He commands a division of McPherson's corps.

Maj. H. Evans, the officer who makes the above report, was arrested by the Federals before Vicksburg, while in front of our lines, and covered, as he supposed, by a flag of truce. They arrested him on pretext of his passing within their lines. General Grant sent him to Cairo to be retained until the surrender of Vicksburg. He was treated with great kindness, and permitted to go at large, and had many opportunities at Cairo, Louisville, Memphis, and Vicksburg to learn the movements, force, and intentions of the Yankees. His relation to several Federal officers and Government employes gave him peculiar facilities and entitle his reports to full belief. He states that he was positively informed by those who knew, and who at heart he considers disloyal to the United States, that it was the intention, as soon as preparations could be made, for Banks to attack Mobile. He ranks Grant and will command the expedition. Their plan is to land at Pascagoula and to attack Mobile from that point, the navy co-operating. Major E. says that they are now at work preparing, but does not think they can make an immediate attack on the city. They believe, though not positively certain, that General Johnston has re-enforced General Bragg. Many assert it positively, others are in doubt. General Thomas has organized the negro forces and returned to Washington. I send you Northern papers of the 25th and 26th.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

G. B. COSBY,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

CHARLESTON, September 4, 1863—9 a. m.

General MACKALL, *Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:*

Captain Lester, of Wharton's division, just returned from a scout to Sparta, reports that a large force from Rosecrans, going by way of Pikeville, has effected a junction with Burnside beyond Kingston. The captain will go to Chattanooga by first train.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Charleston, September 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General PRESTON, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Draw in all your pickets, those at Blythe's Ferry included, and move at the earliest possible moment with your com-

mand. Send the artillery attached to it via Georgetown to a good camp-ground, which you may find from 2 to 4 miles beyond Savannah Church, on the Georgetown and Harrison road. Colonel Trigg's brigade will remain at Charleston until further orders.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Charleston, September 4, 1863—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General BATE,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: You will march by daylight with your brigade and Captain Jeffress' battery attached to it via Georgetown to Savannah Church, on the Georgetown and Harrison road, at which point you will rejoin your division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
September 4, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General STEWART,
Commanding Division.

GENERAL: You will move with your whole command, artillery included, by daylight to Savannah Church, on the road from Georgetown to Harrison, and select at or near that point a suitable camp-ground. The headquarters of the major-general commanding will be with your division. Brigadier-General Bate's brigade has received orders to join you at Savannah Church.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIIA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
Charleston, September 4, 1863.

Colonel HODGE,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: Information has been received at these headquarters that four good fords between Charleston and a point on the Hiwassee 15 miles from here would afford the enemy great facility to turn this point and reach the railroad between here and Chattanooga, namely, Anderson's Ford, 7 miles from here; Knox's Ford, about 9 to 10 miles from here; a ford on the old Federal and Georgia stock road; a ford about 15 miles from here.

You will order 200 men of your command to take a position on your side of the river (Hiwassee), with a view to picketing the roads

leading to these fords, and give these headquarters timely warning of the approach of the enemy from that direction. Your men will be relieved by Colonel Johnson's command as soon as they are mounted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
V. SHELHA,
Chief of Staff.

DUBLIN, September 4, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

A telegram from General Buckner to me, dated 31st August, informs me that he had ordered Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson to Bristol, to report to and obey orders from me, and he asked me to take charge of the part of Southwestern Virginia in his department. General Preston directed the officer, Colonel Giltner, left in charge of his district, to obey orders given him by General Williams, but not to do anything to derange the order of things in his district. That order seems confused, and may lead to conflict of authority. Would it not be well to send some officer there to take charge of that district and all the troops in it, or place them all temporarily under my orders?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

BRISTOL, September 4, 1863.
(Received 5th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

No telegraphic communications west of Jonesborough. Operator at Greeneville abandoned the office. I am not advised that the railroad has been broken. Federals captured a train at Morristown and ran off some wheat in direction of Knoxville. Do not believe they have been farther east. Sent a cavalry party along the line to-day, west of Greeneville, to ascertain how far the line was perfect. Directed Lick Creek bridge burned, if necessary, to check advance of Federals until re-enforcements arrived. No report from them yet. Hope re-enforcements will arrive soon, otherwise Tennessee will be overrun by bushwhackers.

A. E. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsements.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

The Yankees are not coming by the railroad, and I do not see the necessity for burning the bridge if it be a railroad bridge, of which I am not informed. It would be well to caution General Jackson against anything which will interfere with our use of railroad.

J. D.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

In no event destroy the railroad bridge mentioned in your telegram, nor do anything to prevent our use of the railroad.

S. C.

[SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.]

Governor SHORTER,

Montgomery:

Have you any State forces for the defense of Montgomery? Please inform me the number and kind. Have you enough to protect Selma also? Please reply.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the cavalry and mounted infantry, Col. John L. Logan, Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, commanding, September 5, 1863; headquarters near Crystal Springs, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Field artillery.	Aggregate last return.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.						
11th and 17th Arkansas Regiments (consolidated).	On duty in General Pillow's bureau.
9th Tennessee Battalion Cavalry.	
Cage's (Louisiana) battalion cavalry.	
Garland's (Mississippi) battalion cavalry.	
Hughes' (Mississippi) battalion cavalry.	Do.
Rhodes' (Mississippi) company cavalry.	
Stockdale's (Mississippi) battalion cavalry.	
Terry's (Kentucky) company cavalry.	
Roberts' (Mississippi) battery.	
Total in brigade	61	512	672	776	2,568	4	2,213	

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

General COOPER,

Adjutant-General, Richmond:

This correspondence is from General Rosecrans' headquarters. The exact move of Crittenden has been made, up to crossing the river. Burnside's programme has also been correctly laid down, but he finds Buckner confronting Crittenden instead of being cut off.

Thomas and McCook have crossed at the point nearest Rome. The movements of Buckner have frustrated one part of the plan. We shall strive now to turn it to our advantage.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Inclosure.]

THE YANKEE PROGRAMME.

The correspondent of the Chicago Times, after giving an account of the advance of the Federal columns toward Chattanooga, says :

Crittenden's corps moved eastward to feel the strength of the enemy, with the intention of crossing the mountains to the north and east of Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee River at a ford some 30 miles above Chattanooga. This crossing safely effected, Crittenden will swing into the rear of Chattanooga, and if possible take the place. The intention is to strike that point offensively at the same time that Burnside attacks Buckner at Knoxville. This will at once prevent Buckner from receiving any re-enforcements, and also if not captured greatly endanger his retreat, for it will be impossible to retreat toward Bragg.

Meanwhile, if Crittenden succeeds well in his efforts upon Chattanooga and will not need re-enforcements, Thomas and McCook will move rapidly upon Rome, Ga. Bragg is at that point with the whole of his command, save what few troops he may have at Chattanooga. It has been believed for weeks that the only force at Chattanooga is composed of citizens and perhaps a brigade of troops who operate to keep the citizens in fighting trim. It is also believed that Bragg will not resist at Rome. As we advance it is probable he will attempt to fail back on Joe Johnston, who was positively at Atlanta, Ga., on the 12th instant.

Rosecrans will, if possible, whip Bragg in detail, disperse his forces, and then attack Johnston alone, for united the two rebel armies would certainly outnumber ours.

Granger's corps (reserve) lies in readiness to re-enforce rapidly by rail to Chattanooga, and if the road is not destroyed, then to Rome. Twenty days from this time, if I mistake not the signs, will see Georgia redeemed and thoroughly regenerated.

The New York Times also foreshadows the plan of operations in the following paragraph :

The advance on Chattanooga is in two columns on a double line of operations—Rosecrans moving on Chattanooga and Burnside on Knoxville. There are always objections attaching to double lines, especially as in the present case when divergent from the center. It was absolutely necessary, however, that the exposed left flank of Rosecrans' army should be covered while he makes a right swinging move on Chattanooga. This is the whole purpose of the co-operation of Burnside's column. The possession of Knoxville is not under the circumstances of vital moment for Chattanooga in our possession, Knoxville and the whole line is turned and falls of its own weight

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, September 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Commanding Corps* :

GENERAL : The general desires that the bridge road leading from the pickets of Major-General Hindman to the pickets of Brigadier-General Smith should be patrolled by infantry.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Commander of Corps* :

GENERAL : I am instructed by the general commanding to say that action will be taken on the charges preferred against Major-General Hindman so soon as the exigencies of the service will permit.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
September 5, 1863—10 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL :

GENERAL : I have just received the private letter of General Bragg, dated 10 a. m., September 4. I am of the opinion that we should crush the corps opposite us if we can. I do not know, however, what force you have. I have a fraction over 5,000 men. I do not know how we could cross our artillery. This is a necessary calculation, as the enemy have had time to fortify, and doubtless have done so at the foot of the mountain.

I have ordered the trains to start as early as possible in the morning. The men had little, if any, sleep last night ; they should have some to-night. I had selected camp at Ooltewah as directed by you. My inspectors are all absent now for that purpose. If the camps at Ooltewah are taken up, I will occupy Stewart's old camps.

Colonels Smith and Nixon will probably not reach this point before the middle of the day to-morrow.

I will let you know early in the morning where my headquarters will be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 69. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Alpine, Ga., September 5, 1863.

I. The commanding officers at Henderson's, Neal's, Tap's, Standifer's, Leavell's, and Davis' Gaps will use every exertion to have those passes over the mountain well blockaded at several points, taking care that it is not so obstructed as to prevent his scouts from passing.

II. These officers cannot be too active and energetic in impressing upon the minds of his scouts the necessity of always holding the enemy in observation, and report with the utmost promptness any information of his movements.

III. Pickets will not allow any citizens to pass toward the enemy.

IV. S. R. Stiles, of Elite Corps, having been elected second-lieutenant, Company E, Eleventh Texas Regiment Cavalry, will report to Col. G. R. Reeves for duty.

V. M. H. Jones, of Elite Corps, having been elected second-lieutenant Company K, Eleventh Texas Regiment Cavalry, will report to Col. G. R. Reeves for duty.

VI. Col. G. R. Reeves, commanding Eleventh Texas Regiment Cavalry, will immediately, upon Lieut. S. R. Stiles and Lieut. M. H. Jones reporting to him, select two of the most intelligent men from their companies (in their places) to report to Maj. William E. Hill, commanding Elite Corps, for instructions in cavalry tactics.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 5, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will, without delay, move with your command into the valley, drive in the enemy's pickets, and assail him so as to develop his designs, strength, and position. This must be done even at the sacrifice of troops. The general expects a rapid movement and prompt report.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT, VA.
September 5, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, &c.:

MR. PRESIDENT: In pursuance of your instructions I proceeded to this point, where I arrived yesterday at 2 o'clock. Learning that Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones was hourly expected, I awaited his arrival. He reached here last night. I telegraphed you in substance the information possessed by General Jones.

Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson is at Bristol with about 1,300 men. He was sent back by General Buckner to replace the Sixty-third Virginia Regiment and other troops taken by him from this department, about 450 effective men, besides General Preston's command. General A. E. Jackson was formerly paymaster at Knoxville, and was appointed brigadier-general last spring. He is an East Tennessean and was a citizen of wealth and prominence. I make these statements because you were not fully satisfied what General Jackson it was. I hear that he has very complete topographical knowledge of the country, but is a very nervous person under responsibility, although undoubtedly brave and energetic.

General Williams has made requisition for 3,000 cavalry equipments and supplies for the troops he is raising, but I hear he has only about 1,100 effective men, not more than half of them mounted, however. His troops are very irregular, and I am informed that his own proceedings in raising them and mustering them in are improper. Many deserters are said to have joined him. I will look more closely into it when I get there. Since I telegraphed, General Williams himself seems to have gone somewhere and Col. George B. Crittenden is in command at Glade Spring. General Williams had with him, in addition to above-named force, Colonel Giltner's cavalry regiment, of Brigadier-General Preston's command.

General Jones goes down with me to-day at 2 o'clock to confer with Generals Jackson and Williams (if there), and to direct the movements of troops in accordance with your suggestions. He will disengage all cavalry not needed for scouting in front, and protect Saltville by sending down Colonel McCausland's brigade, composed of Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment, effective total 640; Sixtieth Virginia Regiment, effective 582; company Bryan Artillery, 88 effectives, 6 guns, 112 horses; four companies detached Eighth Virginia Cavalry, 239 effectives; grand total, 1,549. He will replace McCausland's brigade with Colonel Wharton's brigade, and thinks he can have McCausland at Saltville by Tuesday or Wednesday.

I inclose you reports from General Jones' front, showing the dispersion of the recent raid, and relieving him from the apprehension of any formidable attack from the direction of Northwest Virginia for the present. Had the troops at Orange Court-House (Wharton and Jenkins) been moved by railroad instead of on foot, they would have had ample time and would have intercepted Averell's retreating force, and in their demoralized condition would probably have captured them. The movement was made under orders from Richmond. Averell is said to have admitted a loss of 500 or 600 in the battle. The Federals fought with great obstinacy, and one squadron of their cavalry charged down a road and were annihilated by a direct and two cross fires, some of them falling against the fence with which our troops had obstructed the road, and only 5 or 6 escaping out of 70 or 80 attacking.

The feeling of the people of this section is extremely gratifying. General Jones sent back word calling out the militia to protect the bridge on New River near this point; 2,500 militia from fifteen to seventy-five years of age rallied there very promptly. General Jones' success has in some measure satisfied the public mind, which had been excited against him by the usual political maneuvers of this section of country.

I inclose to you a letter of complaint from Brigadier-General Williams, and the orders to Colonel Giltner to report to him, and also Colonel Giltner's report of his force. General Williams was in command of troops in General Jones' department near the line and partly protecting Saltville. I suppose General Preston had no right to appoint a successor when he was withdrawn, and that the order to Colonel Giltner was intended to put his troops under the control of the nearest general officer without destroying the organization of the district by merging it into another department, or disturbing its administration.

I think it desirable, in order to secure unity of action, to annex this district temporarily to the department of General Jones, and if this order was sent to General Jones by telegraph, it would enable him to act promptly and efficiently. I will write again to-morrow from Abingdon. You will see that Giltner's report shows that General Preston left about 900 cavalry in his district and Captain Davidson's battery. Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams reports, August 31, his force to consist of the following commands :

Command.	Effective.	Aggregate.
May's regiment mounted rifles	328	681
Peters' regiment mounted rifles	457	942
Beckley's regiment mounted rifles	117	870
Morris' regiment mounted rifles	149	392
Lowry's battery	89	133
Baldwin's Partisan Rangers	21	74
	1,161	2,592

There are therefore now in that district :

Williams' troops	1,161
Preston's troops	900
Jackson's troops	1,300
	3,361

But I fear these 3,361 troops are not very effective, many of them

being irregular in their organization and loose in their discipline. But if actively led in the direction indicated by you they may still do a great deal of good, while Saltville would be better protected by more regular troops.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—General Jackson telegraphs at 11 a. m. that the Federals ran up a train and occupied Jonesborough last night. Their pickets fired on trains going down, a few miles this side. He asks for reinforcements to be pushed forward, and promises to defend the bridge below Bristol.

General Jones will send Wharton's brigade and Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Browne, now at Lewisburg, instead of McCausland's brigade, to Saltville. General Jones is anxious to have some general sent to Preston's district to command the troops, ranking Williams and Jackson. They are the only brigadiers he has.

Very respectfully,

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS MARLING'S BOTTOM.

September 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,

Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: Dispatch of Major Myers is received.* The Yankees kept up the run until they got to Huntersville and are utterly demoralized. Some of my scouts followed them to Crouche's fortification. The only force (outside of Kanawha Valley) in Northwest Virginia is the force that was under General Averell, a small force at Grafton and Clarksburg, and the Eleventh (bogus) Virginia Regiment near Parkersburg. About 100 of some of these regiments at Sutton. I have to-day ordered Major Kesler, with 200 men on foot, to proceed to Sutton and capture the force there and then return. He will start to-morrow, taking the Coal Mountain route. I am gathering in all my stragglers. I wrote to you that on the pursuit I was compelled to leave about 300 broken-down men on the route. I will communicate other information as soon as scouts now out return. I dispatched to you that my cavalry, under Colonel Arnett, killed and wounded a number of the enemy at Big Spring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel, &c.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,

Lewisburg, September 3, 1863.

Maj. CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR: Under date of yesterday Colonel Corns reports as follows :

I have just learned from some of my scouts who have lately returned from the border, that General White has withdrawn his troops from Sandy River, leaving

* See Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 692.

only about 700 men to guard the point. I also learn that troops have been taken from the Kanawha Valley and, it is supposed, sent to Chattanooga. There is no information that indicates an increase over the usual force in the Kanawha Valley.

In obedience to my instructions Colonel Corns has sent out strong scouting parties on the Kanawha and Wilderness roads, and Lieutenant Otey with 5 men will penetrate the enemy's lines at Bousman, in Kanawha, on Saturday night.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. PATTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Saltville, Va., August 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES,

Commanding Department of Southwestern Virginia:

GENERAL: When the Sixty-third Regiment was ordered from this point to Knoxville, I was notified that its place would be supplied by some of General Buckner's dismounted cavalry. On the next day (24th instant) a telegram from Major Cooke directed me to take charge of General Preston's district in his absence, and by Major Cooke's letter of the same date, I am informed that the order is given at the request of General Buckner. A dispatch from Colonel Hodge at the same time said that he and Colonel Giltner were ordered to report to me with their commands at Saltville. A few hours subsequent another dispatch from Colonel Hodge informed me that he was ordered by General Preston with his command to Knoxville. No copy of the order was sent me but Colonel Hodge went. I notified Colonel Giltner of these orders immediately, and directed him to report to me the locality, number, and condition of the remaining troops. After a delay of nearly two days, Colonel Giltner sent me an order (copy of which is herewith inclosed) reciting that he is placed in command of the troops, with instructions to report to me, but forbidding any disarrangement of the present condition of the troops. A copy of his letter accompanying the order is also inclosed. I sent Captain Stanton to Abingdon to order Colonel G. to report to me in person, which he did on Friday morning. It is evident from his authority I have no power to command him, and co-operation seems to be optional with him. I directed him to go in person to Lebanon, but he informed me that General Preston had ordered him to remain at Abingdon.

The troops mentioned in his letter as having been ordered from the vicinity of Pound Gap to Castle Wood, are raw and inefficient, and he (Colonel Giltner) is very doubtful as to whether any considerable portion of them will leave their present locality. The men, of which Major Prentice assumed command, have been held together only by a promise that they should remain in Wise County. The place of the Sixty-third has not been supplied with other troops, and I have nothing to defend the salt-works and frontier, except the new troops of my own brigade, and in the present emergency I wish the actual position of things to be clearly understood. I cannot be responsible for the care of General Preston's district, unless the order to assume command is plain and unequivocal. Already Colonel Giltner informs me that his pickets have been run in on the two

roads leading to Pound Gap from Kentucky, and trouble in that direction seems imminent. I have made this statement that explanations hereafter may be rendered unnecessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

KNOXVILLE, August 24, 1863.

Captain MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The remaining troops in the department will report through Colonel Giltner, upon whom the command will devolve, to Brigadier-General Williams during my absence. The administration of the district will remain as heretofore, and will not be disarranged by the order to report for service to General Williams.

By command of Brigadier-General Preston:

W. W. OWEN,
Chief of Artillery and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS PRESTON'S BRIGADE,
Abingdon, Va., August 25, 1863.

[General WILLIAMS:]

GENERAL: I inclose you a copy of the telegram placing me in command of the remaining troops of the brigade. I should have answered your communication of yesterday to Captain Martin, acting assistant adjutant-general, with reference to the strength and disposition of the troops remaining here of the brigade at once, but for the fact that I was desirous of receiving intelligence from Brigadier-General Preston with reference to the Tenth Kentucky Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Prentice's and Captain Fields' commands, which had been solicited of him before the receipt of your note.

The Fourth Kentucky Regiment of cavalry is now in the vicinity of Lebanon, and has 501 effective men present for duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Prentice's command is now at Pound Gap, consisting of about 200 men. Captain Fields' company, Partisan Rangers, is also at Pound Gap, with 76 effective men. Captain Davidson's battery is within 2 miles of this place. He has 91 men present for duty. Major Chenoweth is at Whitesburg, Ky., with about 133 men. I am in receipt of a communication from him, dated 23d instant, from that place. Major Chenoweth, Lieutenant-Colonel Prentice, and Captain Fields' commands have all been ordered to withdraw from their present positions to Castle Wood.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. GILTNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

RICHMOND, September 5, 1863.

General SAM. JONES,
Dublin Depot:

You will assume command of that part of Southwestern Virginia which belongs to the Department of East Tennessee, as suggested by General Buckner.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

BRISTOL, *September 5, 1863.*

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Enemy ran up to Jonesborough last night and occupied with two trains. This morning reached Carter's Depot, Watauga bridge, and demanded surrender of garrison; this refused, and I expect a conflict has ensued. No bridges burned yet. Will hold them to the last. Hope re-enforcements may come to relief soon.

A. E. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

MONTGOMERY, *September 6, 1863.*

General COOPER:

I have just received the following dispatch from General Bragg. Cannot send him more than the force he asks for. Shall I do so?

CHATTANOOGA, *September 6, 1863.*

General JOHNSTON:

Hasten a division of infantry to Atlanta if you can spare it only for a few days. It will save that depot and give me time to defeat the enemy's plans.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

Your telegram of yesterday is obscure. Send, however, all the force you can spare.

S. C.

MORTON, Miss.,
September 6, 1863.

General BRAGG,
Chattanooga:

Dispatch received and referred to General Johnston at Montgomery. I am under the impression all the troops that can be spared from this department have been sent.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

MONTGOMERY, *September 6, 1863.*

General BRAGG,
Chattanooga:

I can spare no troops without risking Mobile; but if it is to save Atlanta I will send two small brigades for a few days. Reply and tell me the plan to be defeated.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, *September 6, 1863.*

General JOHNSTON, *Montgomery:*

Have you received a dispatch from General Bragg requesting you to send a division of infantry to Atlanta? Please inform me what force, if any, can be spared from this department. Answer General Bragg, and I will adopt your views.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

MONTGOMERY, *September 6, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General HARDEE, *Morton, Miss.:*

Send Gregg and McNair to Atlanta, and put Adams and Featherston at Meridian and Enterprise with instructions to obey General Maury's call.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General, Commanding.

MORTON, *September 6, 1863.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Two brigades, Gregg's and McNair's, about 2,500 strong, are ordered to Atlanta forthwith.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

MORTON, *September 6, 1863.*

Brigadier-General McNAIR, *Meridian:*

Move with your brigade instantly to Atlanta via Demopolis. Private and artillery horses must proceed to Montgomery by the dirt road. Leave your field transportation.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, *September 6, 1863.*

Brigadier-General McNAIR:

You will move with your brigade to Atlanta via Mobile; not via Demopolis as first directed.

By command, &c.:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, *September 6, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GREGG, *Enterprise:*

Move with your brigade instantly to Atlanta via Mobile. Private and artillery horses must proceed to Montgomery via the dirt road. Leave your field transportation.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANTON, *September 6, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General HARDEE :

Enemy have returned to Corinth. Ferguson has no artillery. Owens' battery, horse artillery, is at Okolona, under General Rugles' orders, without support; request it may be ordered to report to Ferguson at once. Also, that Captain Dashiell, paymaster at Columbus, be ordered to procure funds for Ferguson's command, as he has no bonded quartermaster for that duty. Chalmers has two cotton-buyers. How shall they be disposed of?

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

MORTON, *September 6, 1863.*

Brigadier-General FEATHERSTON,

Newton :

You will immediately move, marching with your brigade to Enterprise. Order General Adams to move his to Meridian and there remain till further orders. If notified by General Maury to proceed to Mobile, go without delay with both brigades. Report by telegraph when you start.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee :

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,

Canton, Miss., September 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Grenada, Miss. :

GENERAL : I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he desires that you will keep your command well together so that you can strike the enemy at once in case he attempts to advance, and he desires that you resist all such efforts, holding the enemy in check until re-enforcements can be sent to your assistance. A brigade has been placed in front of Yazoo City to prevent all raids from that direction, and to assist you in case of necessity. General Ferguson has received instructions to go to your assistance in case of an advance of the enemy on your command, and you will go to his assistance in case of an advance on his command without further orders from these headquarters. You will keep the Partisan Rangers directly under your eye, and see that no more irregular furloughs are given, so that a better state of discipline can be established in this corps. The major-general commanding learns that a great many of the captains commanding partisan ranger companies are in the habit of giving furloughs to their men for two and three weeks at a time without referring them to higher authority; this system must be put a stop to; and the more effectually to do so, the first opportunity that presents itself you will dismount some of the partisans and send them to these headquarters in compliance with General Orders, No. 3, from these headquarters.

Particular attention must be paid to the subject of passes. The general met a good many men of Falkner's command going through

the country with very irregular passes. Issue stringent orders with regard to this matter, and see that any officer who violates them is held to a strict accountability for so doing.

The general has recommended the recall of all authorities to raise companies, &c., but you can muster into the Confederate service all organized companies raised under existing authorities, until further instructions from these headquarters.

The general directs me to say that the resignation of Colonel Falkner has been withheld for the present.

It appears by a conversation which General Lee had with the Governor of Mississippi—Governor Pettus—that there is no authority for the transfer of State troops to the Confederate States as yet, and consequently you will not muster into the Confederate service any of them; but at the same time they are fully under your command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. HOLT,

Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding, &c., Grenada:

DEAR GENERAL: The general wants you to post yourself thoroughly with regard to the number, character, and kind of troops and works of the enemy on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in front of your line and let him know, as it may be probable that he may want to make a move, when Colonel Richardson returns, into West Tennessee. Of course the contents of this note are strictly confidential.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

G. W. HOLT,
Major, &c.

[SEPTEMBER 6, 1863.—For correspondence in relation to transfer of Longstreet's corps from Virginia to Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, pp. 700, 701.]

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 6, 1863.

In order to meet the enemy and strike him, the general commanding orders the following dispositions:

I. The troops of this army will move immediately toward Rome in four columns. Lieutenant-General Polk will move on the La Fayette road via Rossville, Snow Hill, and La Fayette to Summer-ville. He will, however, leave a regiment at Chattanooga and one at the foot of Lookout Mountain until the column of General Hill shall pass, when General Hill will order them to move with him. General Hill will follow Polk's column. General Walker will move via Graysville to the intersection of the Federal or State road;

thence with that road to the intersection of the Ringgold and Pea Vine Church road; thence with that road to its intersection with the Summerville road to a point nearly opposite La Fayette; thence turning to the left on the Villanow road to the eastern slope of the ridge; thence turning to the right to Mount Hickory via Subligna. General Buckner will follow General Walker.

II. The Reserve Artillery will be divided between Polk's and Hill's corps, and will move with their columns.

III. General Forrest will, with Dibrell's brigade and such other cavalry as he may deem necessary, move rapidly to the front in advance of Polk's column, leaving a sufficient force to picket the river, and bring up the rear, with all other cavalry marching on different roads, so as to cover all. The detachment of Wheeler's cavalry on picket between the foot of Lookout and Kelley's Ferry will report to and receive orders from the officer commanding the rear cavalry, who will take charge of all detachments.

IV. The supply train will move with the column of General Walker.

V. The troops will carry with them six days' rations.

VI. All men from hospitals and all stores will be immediately sent to the rear. The hospitals as low down as Resaca will be vacated.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, September 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will place your corps in readiness to move without delay.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The general desires that you will issue immediately the necessary orders to carry the above into effect.

W. B. RICHMOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
September 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General MACKALL,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I would respectfully inquire if you have any orders for me with regard to the disposition of the sick of my corps, as well as the prisoners.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, September 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK :

Send everything to the rear. Retain only fighting men.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL : It is ordered that six days' rations be drawn and carried by the troops, but that only the bacon be cooked. The beef will be driven on the hoof. Bread or meal must be taken by the corps for six days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 6, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding desires that you will have your command placed in readiness to move without delay with three days' cooked rations.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
 THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Hindman.)

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding wishes you to hold your command ready for movement at a moment's notice.

Respectfully, general,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham.)

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 6, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM :

GENERAL : When you are ready to move the lieutenant-general desires you to inform him of the fact, in order that he may put the column in motion.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Hindman.)

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION,

September 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. M. JACK,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The brigade commanders of this division have been requested to report as soon as they are ready to move, and the information will be sent to corps headquarters promptly. I write this to account for the present delay. I am apprehensive of trouble upon the subject of transportation for rations.

Respectfully,

[T. C. HINDMAN,]

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,

September 6, 1863—6.45 p. m.

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: By direction of the lieutenant-general commanding I have the honor to inform him that my headquarters for to-night are on the open ground near the frame hospital which I pointed out to him this afternoon.

I respectfully suggest that I have received no orders except verbally from you this morning to move my command to Chattanooga, and that I have found my brigades moving under other orders, which is my apology for their scattered condition. I have officers in search of them, and will report their exact locality as soon as possible.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, September 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK,

Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding to say that you need not put your troops in motion to-night.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,

Chattanooga, September 6, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The movement of this corps is suspended until further orders.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Hindman.)

LOOKOUT POINT, *September 6, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Corps:

Enemy just in front of my pickets. Send battery, if you can, immediately.

STRAHL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Alpine, Ga., September 6, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 6.30 p. m. of yesterday, directing me "to move into the valley with my command, drive in the enemy's pickets, and assail him so as to develop his design, strength, and position," was not received until 1 o'clock to-day.

I had been for two days blocking up all passes over the mountain by which this could be accomplished, and my command was scattered from La Fayette to Blue Pond Gap, a distance of 40 miles, in order to prevent the enemy passing over at any of the various gaps between those points, all of which he was menacing.

I immediately gave orders to have the command concentrated at Neal's Gap, and the timber which had been felled cut out to give us passage up the mountain.

After giving these orders and considering the matter I found that this order must have been written after receiving my dispatch of the evening of September 4, stating that at that time I had not learned positively that the force at Winston's, in Will's Valley, exceeded 4,000 or 5,000 men. I also found that your order must have been written prior to your receipt of my dispatch of September 5, which reported the enemy's force in the valley continually increasing, and at that time amounted to an entire army corps.

As your dispatch stated that the object of moving my command into the valley was to ascertain the "enemy's strength, design, and position," I conceived that if these points could be learned better by other means you would not desire great risks run and almost insuperable difficulties overcome in order to comply with the letter rather than the spirit of orders.

I found that the gap had been so blockaded that it would require some time to move the obstructions, and everything seemed to indicate that it was important that Neal's Gap should remain blockaded, as it was eminently probable that this road would be one of the principal routes of the enemy.

Had I attempted to go over into the valley I am very certain I could not have obtained any information beyond that I now have, as when I got into the valley I could only see that portion of the enemy's force immediately opposed to me, while my scouts from various cliffs on the mountain had the whole of Will's Valley almost continually under observation.

The march over to the valley and back would have rendered numbers of my horses unserviceable, as they could not have been fed while on the mountain or in the valley beyond.

The placing of my command in Will's Valley would leave Rome

entirely uncovered, while the enemy might cross at some point lower down or higher up, and be well in advance on the road to Rome or Atlanta before I could get back, and when I did get back the horses of my command would be in no condition for a vigorous pursuit.

Again, I thought if General Rosecrans' army was commencing a vigorous campaign upon us, it was of the first importance that our cavalry should be kept in as good a condition as possible, as it would be indispensable to protect our lines of communication. With these views I consulted General Wharton, Major Lee, of General Bragg's staff, and Captain Steele, formerly engineer of General Bragg's staff, all of whom fully concurred with me in the matter. They all considered that the object of the movement was simply to gain information, and that by making the movement I would not gain any more information than I then had in my possession. They also concurred with me in the opinion that this movement would leave our lines of communication very much exposed as the enemy might easily throw a column of cavalry over the mountain and strike the railroad.

With these views, and strengthened by information received subsequent to the receipt of your dispatch, I deemed it my duty to await further instructions before making the movement. Though I conceive it to be the duty of officers generally to obey orders to the letter, I feel that it is also their duty to carry out the intentions of their commander, even though a departure from the strict letter of the instruction be involved.

Another point which I have not before stated is that all my scouts report all the passes down the mountain so strongly picketed that I would experience great difficulty in fighting my way down, as the encampments of the enemy were so near the foot of the mountain that they could re-enforce heavily before I could reach the bottom.

Trusting my course will meet with the approval of the commanding general,

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
On the Road near Ringgold, Ga., September 6, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER :

GENERAL: The First Brigade of my division left Ringgold for Rome this morning at 8 o'clock; the Second Brigade, General Armstrong, will leave there this evening at 2 o'clock. I shall move on the left-hand road from Ringgold to Rome, leaving La Fayette about 5 miles to my right, and proceeding down the west bank of Oostenaula River.

I send 2 couriers with orders to proceed to your headquarters. Should you need any assistance write me. Would be glad to know by return couriers of any movement of the enemy. I have ten pieces of artillery with me.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

ABINGDON, *September 6, 1863.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

A telegram from General Buckner just received asks that I order Brigadier-General Frazer to evacuate Cumberland Gap and fall back to this place, destroying all the stores he cannot bring away. Buckner adds, this is Bragg's order. I had, before receiving the above from Buckner, ordered Frazer to hold Cumberland Gap as long as possible, and still think he should do so, and especially in view of the fact that the party of the enemy which was advancing in this direction had fallen back toward Knoxville, &c.

It is reported here on good authority that we are sending re-enforcements to East Tennessee. I refer the matter to you. Shall I order the evacuation of Cumberland Gap? Please answer promptly. I have ordered the release of Mr. Hutchinson.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the President.
 Shall I authorize the gap to be held?

JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Generals Bragg and Buckner have no doubt acted in ignorance of the fact that General Jones had moved up with re-enforcements. General Jones has better information, and must use discretion. My advice is that he push forward with strong force. The enemy has probably only a small detachment, if, indeed, the whole movement is not by torries. General Jones, if able to drive back the enemy, which I hope is quite practicable, will save the railroad and the valuable position of Cumberland Gap.

J. D.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, September 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. W. FRAZER,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: Agreeably to the request of Major-General Buckner, and under instructions from the War Department, I have assumed command temporarily of that part of Southwest Virginia embraced in the Department of East Tennessee and all the troops of that department east of Knoxville. I am not informed as to the number or description of the troops under your immediate command, or the state of your commissary and quartermaster's supplies, and am anxious to be fully informed on those points. It may be imprudent, however, to send me such information in writing, unless you have and can use the cipher and key-word used by General Buckner. If you have, inform me in cipher as fully as possible of your condition, sending the communication to me at this place by a thoroughly trustworthy

courier. If you have not the cipher send an intelligent officer who can inform me fully. Re-enforcements are now on the way to Northeast Tennessee, and in sufficient force, it is believed, to drive the enemy from that section of country. In that view of the case it is of great importance that you should hold Cumberland Gap as long as you can possibly do so. Do not abandon it without the most determined resistance of which you are capable. If you have any cavalry or mounted infantry which you do not need or cannot forage, send it to Zollicoffer promptly, to report to Brig. Gen. John S. Williams. The officer in command of the cavalry should send forward reliable scouts in advance to obtain information to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. He should also notify me of his movements.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *September 6, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON,
Bristol :

Our re-enforcements are on the way. It is very important that the enemy should not be permitted to advance any further in this direction. Hold Watauga bridge as long as possible, and Zollicoffer at all hazards. Watch closely the roads to your right and left and keep me fully advised.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

ABINGDON, *September 6, 1863.*

His Excellency JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia, Richmond :

Labor is needed to complete the defensive works at Saltville. Please give me the necessary authority to impress slave-labor in the adjacent counties.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *September 6, 1863.*

General G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding at Saltville :

See the managers of the different salt-works, representing to them the importance of completing the defensive works, and appeal to them to furnish as many negro laborers as the engineer officer needs. Tell them you will only need them for a day or so, as I have asked Governor Letcher for authority to impress slave-labor in the adjacent counties, and expect to have them, when the salt hands can return to salt-making. If you can get the necessary labor in no other way, impress it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, September 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond :

The enemy came as far on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad as Watauga bridge, but failed to get possession of the bridge and have fallen back. My cavalry was in Jonesborough this evening. Will endeavor to get the enemy out of that part of East Tennessee.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
September 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. JONES,

Dublin, Va. :

Send an order to General Frazer, at Cumberland Gap, to evacuate the gap, destroying all stores which he cannot bring away. His line of retreat should be directed upon Abingdon. That is Bragg's order.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
No. 23. } *Abingdon, September 6, 1863.*

In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War the undersigned assumes temporarily command of that portion of Southwestern Virginia which belonged to the Department of East Tennessee and all the forces east of Knoxville that belong to that department.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
No. 24. } *[September 6, 1863.]*

Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams is hereby temporarily assigned to the command of that portion of Southwestern Virginia which belonged to the Department of East Tennessee and all forces east of Knoxville that belonged to that department.

By order of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones :

J. G. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, September 7, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, C. S. Army:

GENERAL : Your letter of 8th August was received on the 28th, and has been duly considered. The greater portion of it has reference to matters entirely outside of the object of my letter to you of 15th July. That letter was written for the sole purpose of showing that your repeated statements of your belief that "your authority had been limited," or that any "new position" had been assigned to you by the Executive, were not justified either by fact or legitimate inference.

In your letter of 8th August you admit your "misapprehension" of the order sending you to the Mississippi, and request me to consider whether it was "a serious military offense." My only purpose in this correspondence was to correct what (as I informed you in my letter of 15th July) I was at first disposed to have gladly overlooked as a mere inadvertence, and it was only when you continued the statement originally made after information from me that it was unfounded that I characterized your statement as a "grave error," not as you express it, "a serious military offense." I now cheerfully accept your admission of your "misapprehension," and hope it may have been unattended with any ill consequences, as you assure me it "affected your military course in no way."

I do not deem it necessary now to make any answer to the remaining parts of your letter, which are principally directed to defending yourself from charges that I do not think are contained in the letter to which you were replying. I cited your numerous acts of authority in moving troops in your geographical district from one department to another, not for the purpose of impugning the propriety of the orders, but to show from your own action that you had no reason to suppose your authority limited in the way suggested in your dispatches. I had no intention of intimating that you ordered troops to be withdrawn from Pemberton and sent to Tennessee after the U. S. army had crossed the Mississippi and attacked Bowen's command. No general could possibly have done so, and I do not see that my letter imputes such conduct to you. The orders for moving troops to Tennessee were referred to with the view of showing your opinion that Bragg was too weak to permit the withdrawal of forces from him, since you were withdrawing troops from Pemberton to reinforce him within the thirty days preceding your orders to assume command in person of Pemberton's forces.

These matters, however, are, as already observed, outside of the object for which I wrote the letter of 15th of July, and the mistake made by you, in attributing to me orders which I had not given, being now admitted, it is not necessary to dwell on these extraneous subjects.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., September 7, 1863.

General SAMUEL COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the department, that, in response to an urgent call of General Bragg, I yesterday sent two brigades of infantry, Gregg's and McNair's, for the defense of Atlanta.

Irrespective of the garrison at Mobile, but three brigades of infantry remain in the department, disposed as follows: Buford's at Morton, Featherston's at Meridian, and Adams' at Enterprise, Miss.

I leave to-day for Vernon to inspect a part of the cavalry of Lee's command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
&c.,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
No. 4. } Canton, Miss., September 7, 1863.

I. Maj. A. G. Quaite, quartermaster, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Cavalry in Mississippi, and all [his] orders with regard to quartermaster's department will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. All papers and estimates, &c., referring to quartermaster's department will be sent to Maj. A. G. Quaite, chief quartermaster.

By command of Major-General Lee :

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from consolidated report of paroled prisoners in camp at Enterprise, Miss., Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, C. S. Army, commanding, for September 7, 1863.

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Regiments, &c., represented.
Smith's division (Brig. Gen. W. E. Baldwin).	27	114	141	Arkansas, 9th Infantry. Louisiana, 17th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 31st Infantry and Miles' Legion. Mississippi, 4th, 15th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 28th, 31st, 35th, 40th, and 40th Infantry; Bains' battery and Ward's battalion. Tennessee, Tobin's battery. Miscellaneous, McNalley's battery.
Hébert's brigade (Brig. Gen. L. Hébert)	53	210	263	Louisiana, 3d and 21st Infantry. Mississippi, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 43d Infantry Regiments and 7th Battalion. Arkansas, Appeal Battery. Texas, 2d Infantry.
Beltzhoover's battalion (Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover).	16	156	172	Louisiana, 1st, 8th, and 22d Regiments.
Withers' command	1	36	37	Mississippi, 1st Artillery.
Total	97	516	613	

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
September 7, 1863.

General BRAGG,
Chattanooga:

I have put the brigades in motion, but they are also necessary in Mississippi; so let me know why they are wanted that I may judge between Atlanta and Mississippi.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
September 7, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Morton, Miss.:

Major Barbour has shown me your dispatch of to-day. He is acting under my orders. I have turned over to Lieutenant-General Hardee the command in Mississippi, and will inform him when I relinquish the whole command, but fear that I did not explain to him that I should exercise the joint command until I left Alabama. I will inform when I leave the department.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 7, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Our latest report represents Burnside at Knoxville. His advance infantry at Loudon and Kingston. His total infantry, 20,000; cavalry, 5,000. It is impossible to detach from here a sufficient force to cope with him. May he not be threatened from Southwest Virginia? Rosecrans is yet beyond the mountains on this side of Tennessee, moving with great caution and threatening our communications.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 7, 1863.

The movement directed by circular of yesterday will be executed at dark to-night, with the following modifications:

Lieutenant-General Hill's corps will first move. General Polk will follow him as soon as General Hill clears the road. General Hill will notify General Polk of this fact. As soon as General Walker clears the road he will notify General Buckner, who will immediately follow.

Major McMicken, chief quartermaster, is invested with plenary power to take such transportation from any corps of this army for public uses as the exigencies of the service, in his judgment, may require.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM:

The following is announced as the order of march of this corps

1. Cheatham's division in front, Hindman's in rear, moving by brigades, the artillery of each brigade in the center of its brigade.

2. The brigade provost guards will bring up the rear of each brigade. Division provost guards will follow each division, arresting stragglers and keeping the column well up.

3. Regimental, brigade, and division surgeons will follow their respective commands, and are charged with the duty of examining all stragglers and see that none loiter or fall out except those with proper certificates or permits.

4. The ordnance and brigade trains will follow in the rear of their brigades.

5. Chief surgeons of division will detail ambulances from brigades to constitute division ambulance trains, which will follow in the rear of each division, the brigade ambulances being under the control of the chief surgeons. The hour of movement will be indicated to division commanders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman.)

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 7, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you have your wagons loaded and hold your command in readiness to move.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Hindman.)

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 7, 1863—10 a. m.

Promptness is the greatest of military virtues, evincing, as it does, zeal, energy, and discipline. The success of arms depends more upon celerity than any one thing else. To insure this quality in the corps, commanders of every grade will remain habitually with their commands and will give their personal attention to every movement.

Rations of bread for six days must be hauled in the wagons and carried in the knapsacks ; two days' rations to be cooked up to-day. Sick officers and men and all surplus baggage must be sent off to the rear to-day. In consequence of the great scarcity of transportation it will be necessary to make up the deficiency by reduction of headquarters and staff trains.

Division commanders will see that the ordnance and commissary wagons are supplied, even if the luxuries of officers have to be dispensed with.

By command of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill :

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 7, 1863.

The corps will march at dark this evening, General Cleburne's division leading. The train of the two divisions will march between them ; a battery of artillery will be in advance of the rear brigade of Breckinridge's division and one in the rear of the advance brigade of Cleburne's. General Breckinridge will notify Lieutenant-General Polk when his rear brigade is in motion.

The utmost efforts must be made to prevent the disgraceful practice of straggling. This can only be done by the greatest vigilance on the part of all officers and their habitual presence with the troops.

By command of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill :

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OOLTEWAH, September 7, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Chattanooga :*

Colonel Scott met the enemy yesterday evening 4 or 5 miles this side of Sweet Water. They were two regiments strong, supposed to be cavalry ; not stated.

On Scott's approach they fell back to Sweet Water. Scott pursued as far as Philadelphia. No other Federals in neighborhood of Charleston. This is the force spoken of in former dispatch.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, September 7, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

The President authorizes General Sam. Jones, lately ordered with re-enforcements toward East Tennessee, to use his discretion as to evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The order for its abandonment the President thinks probably founded on erroneous impression as to force of enemy threatening it and East Tennessee. From rather imperfect information it is believed to be small, a mere cavalry detachment. General Jones is advised, if he can, to advance and clear the enemy from East Tennessee. Report if this interferes with your plans.*

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *September 7, 1863.*

General S. JONES,
Abingdon, Va.:

Your command will extend as far over East Tennessee as circumstances will permit, and you will supply the temporary absence of General Buckner, suppressing tory organizations and holding the important positions.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, September 7, 1863.

General SAM. JONES,
Abingdon, Va.:

Generals Bragg and Buckner probably acted on misinformation as to force threatening. You have better information and must exercise fully your own judgment. The President advises you to push forward with strong force, and if enemy has, as is probable, only small detachment, you will probably be able to save the railroad and the valuable position of Cumberland Gap. Use your own discretion.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

ABINGDON, *September 7, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

I omitted to mention in my telegram last night, as an additional reason why Cumberland Gap should not be evacuated at present,

* See answer, September 9, in Bragg's report, Part II, pp. 21, 22.

that I have something over 1,600 good infantry and a battery of artillery on the way here. The infantry ought to arrive to-morrow evening. I have no information of any movement of the enemy against Cumberland Gap. If any such movement is made it will withdraw the number of troops engaged in it from the force operating against General Bragg. I dispatched to General Frazer to inform me of his force and the condition of his commissariat. Would it not be well to wait till we hear from him before ordering the evacuation of the gap? If Frazer needs commissary stores I can send them to him.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *September 7, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your telegram of yesterday received. I had previously ordered General Frazer to hold Cumberland Gap as long as possible. I hear of no force threatening him, and if he needs subsistence stores I can supply him. Our cavalry was at Jonesborough yesterday evening. Enemy came to Watauga bridge, but went back toward Knoxville. I have re-enforcements on the way here. Should be here to-morrow night. May be able to open communication to Knoxville. Perhaps you did not know condition of things when you telegraphed order in regard to Cumberland Gap. I telegraphed the Secretary of War and am awaiting orders from him before forwarding your orders to Frazer. I would know better what to do if I knew condition of things with you. Telegraph me in regard to them, using the cipher if you think proper. Captain Martin has it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *September 7, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. S. WILLIAMS,
Zollicoffer:

I sent courier to General Frazer yesterday ordering him to hold Cumberland Gap as long as possible. Am awaiting instructions from Richmond before sending him other orders. If practicable obtain news from along line of the railroad as far as Knoxville. How many of the enemy came to Jonesborough?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *September 7, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Zollicoffer:

Your telegram received. News gratifying. The Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment coming up, and will be sent to the front as soon as it arrives. The rifles you expected were shipped from Richmond on the 5th instant. The muskets from Saltville can then be sent to you to arm our friends as home guards. Do all in your power to encour-

age the loyal people and re-establish confidence. Suppress everything like treasonable organization with severity. I have received advices from Richmond and will not evacuate Cumberland Gap, but do all I can to hold the railroad and important points in East Tennessee. If you can come here to-morrow without detriment to the service, do so; I want to see you.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 213. *Richmond, Va., September 8, 1863.*

* * * * * *

XXXII. Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb is assigned to the duty of organizing at Atlanta the Georgia militia, and such of the local force from that State as have been ordered to that point by His Excellency the Governor of Georgia for service in the Confederate States.

* * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, *September 8, 1863.*

Mr. PRESIDENT :

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th ultimo when on the point of leaving Morton in obedience to the summons of the Court of Inquiry. It is due to Dr. Yandell to say that his knowledge of my official correspondence during May last was not gained surreptitiously. During that time only a part of my staff, including Dr. Yandell, was with me, and circumstances compelled me to live with them. Dispatches were read to me by the officer who happened to be nearest and replies were usually dictated by me to him who happened to be nearest, as there was nothing in this correspondence which it seemed to me necessary to conceal from these or the general officers near me. It was repeatedly discussed and referred to, so that those interested learned it thoroughly.

The importance of your opinion of him to every officer will, I hope, justify me to you for writing again on this subject.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MONTGOMERY, *September 8, 1863.*

General S. COOPER :

I telegraphed to you on the 6th that General Bragg had desired me to send a detachment for a few days to Atlanta, to save that depot and enable him to frustrate the enemy's plans, and asked if I should do it. No answer. I have put in motion troops guarding Mississippi railroads. Tell me if it is approved; if not, the troops shall be stopped and sent back.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

I replied immediately to your dispatch of the 6th, to send all the troops you could spare.

S. C.

MORTON, *September 8, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,

Canton:

The following just received from General Johnston. It does not seem necessary to do anything before your return.

MONTGOMERY, *September 8, 1863.*

Col. B. S. EWELL:

Desire General Hardee to send Buford's brigade as well as those already mentioned should it become necessary to re-enforce Mobile. Those at Atlanta will return in a few days.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, *September 8, 1863.*

General JOHNSTON,

Montgomery:

There seems to be every disposition here to carry out your views and wishes in all respects. It was supposed yesterday that you had gone to Atlanta.

BENJ. S. EWELL.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Near Snow Hill, September 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you will move your command to-morrow morning punctually at 6 o'clock. He requests that you will note the time it takes your division to pass a given point and report the same.

T. F. SEVIER,
Assistant Inspector-General.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR SNOW HILL,
September 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you will have your command in readiness to move to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

T. F. SEVIER,
Assistant Inspector-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
Near Snow Hill, Ga., September 8, 1863.

The corps will move at once upon La Fayette, the division of General Cleburne leading.

The disposition of artillery will be the same as last night. The wagon trains will follow their respective divisions.

Canteens will be filled before the march begins.

By command of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill :

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Near Snow Hill, September 8, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Summerville :

GENERAL : Concentrate your main force at once on La Fayette, leaving sufficient guards for the passes. The enemy is over the mountain in McLemore's Cove. We will concentrate to-morrow within 5 miles of La Fayette. Send trusty messengers with General Bragg's order to General Forrest to move his whole force at once upon La Fayette.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Acknowledge receipt, and when in enemy's presence send duplicate dispatches.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
No. 70. } Summerville, Ga., September 8, 1863.

I. General Wharton will detail 300 of his best officers and men, armed with long-range guns, to join General Forrest in a reconnaissance of the enemy's position.

II. This detail will report to General Forrest at Alpine at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and will, as far as possible, include those officers and men who, having already scouted the mountain, are familiar with that section of the country.

III. They will carry two days' rations and a feed of corn in their forage sacks, and will be provided with 80 rounds of ammunition per man.

IV. General Wharton will select a good colonel to command the detail.

V. The commanding officer at Alpine will be instructed to direct an officer with a company to follow this detail and establish a line of couriers from Alpine, the stands not to be more than 4 miles apart.

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

Gower's, September 8, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER :

GENERAL : I have arrived here with one of my brigades and six pieces of artillery; the other brigade will be up by 12 m. Please let me know what is going on in front. I am instructed by General Bragg to impede their advance on Rome as much as possible. If I hear nothing of the enemy to-day I shall cross the mountains and get in their front. What is the chance for forage along where you are ? If you are telegraphing to General Bragg to-day let him know where I am. If the enemy does not advance we must move on them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

GRAYSVILLE, GA., *September 8, 1863.*

General S. COOPER :

The order I communicated to General Jones for abandoning Cumberland Gap was from General Bragg. My own judgment has been to hold it, and I had so instructed. It is supplied for nearly two months.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *September 8, 1863.*Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, *Chattanooga :*

Acting under authority of the Secretary of War, I have not ordered the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, and I shall not unless I see necessity for it. Keep me informed of the condition of things with you.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *September 8, 1863.*Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond :*

Labor is needed to construct defensive works at Saltville. Governor Letcher says he can give me no authority to impress slaves because you have called out all available slave-labor for public defense. May the slaves called out in this and the adjoining counties be employed on works at Saltville ?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GRENADA, MISS., *September 9, 1863.*Maj. G. W. HOLT, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Canton :*

Major Crump, just from Holly Springs, thinks heavy raid preparing from Corinth. Wagons and cavalry moving east on Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Small garrison between La Grange and Memphis.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Snow Hill, Sept. 9, 1863—7.30 a. m.

[General POLK:]

The general commanding directs that you guard the road leading from near Snow Hill to Crawfish Spring.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gordon's Mills, Tenn., September 9, 1863.

General POLK:

Orders have been given to Major-General Hindman detaching him from your corps. He is directed to move at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR SNOW HILL,
September 9, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inform you that the movement ordered last evening is suspended until further orders.*

T. F. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Hindman.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Snow Hill, September 9, 1863—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MAULDIN,
Commanding Detachment:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you move your command from its present position, and picket across the front of McLemore's Cove. Please show note to Colonel Rucker, who will relieve you from duty with his command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In Field, September 9, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
En Route to La Fayette:

GENERAL: As soon as your command or that of General Forrest shall reach La Fayette, you will send General Martin to picket Mc-

* See Falconer to Hill, September 9, 11.45 p. m., and Falconer to Hindman, September 9, 11.45 p. m., Part II, p. 28; and Mackall to Hill, September 9, 11.45 p. m., Part II, p. 137.

Lemore's Cove from Lookout Mountain to Anderson's on this road. In reply to your inquiry, "shall I pursue raids, &c.," I am instructed to say that you will divert no force except to protect our rear.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CREWS' BRIGADE,
 [September 9, 1863]—12 p. m.

General WHARTON :

GENERAL : I am just returned from a scout on Lookout Mountain ordered by Colonel Crews, and am directed by him to send you the result of my reconnaissance.

The enemy are in considerable force (represented to be 4,000 or 5,000) at Winston's, in Will's Valley. Davis, McCook, and Johnson are there. They have force also at Price's and Davenport's lower down. Their pickets are on the top of the mountain at the point where the road leading up from Winston's intersects a road running along the brow of the mountain. I encountered them this evening. Davenport's is near Davis' Gap. Winston is said to have taken the oath to-day. These facts are obtained partly from personal observation and partly from refugee citizens whose statements are regarded reliable.

I inclose, by Colonel Crews' direction, the accompanying note* from Lieutenant Farero [?], commanding at Davis' Gap.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ASHTON,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Crews' Brigade.

NEAR BASE OF MOUNTAIN, DAVIS' GAP,
 September 9, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major REED :

I have just returned from a visit to Little and Big Will's Valleys. The only thing I could learn was that General McCook had arrived in the Big Will's Valley, his headquarters at White Hall. All the enemy's wagon train had come down the mountain. The enemy's force is estimated by men who profess to have seen their whole camp at 40,000. I will be at headquarters and report in person to-morrow. I can tell and show my route on the map.

Very respectfully,

C. A. NICHOLS,
First Lieutenant and Assistant Inspector-General.

ABINGDON, September 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Saltville via Glade Spring :

Colonel Love, of Thomas' Legion, reports the enemy re-enforcing at Fuller's Depot, this side of Greeneville. Supposed to have eight pieces of artillery. Hurry forward to Jonesborough, leaving directions for your troops to follow as soon as possible.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CHALMERS' CAVALRY BRIGADE,
No. 64. } Grenada, Miss., September 10, 1863.

I. In obedience to General Orders, No. 2, from headquarters Cavalry in Mississippi, this command will be known hereafter as Chalmers' cavalry brigade.

II. The present organization of the troops of this command is abolished, and all reports, estimates, and other official papers from regiments and battalions will be forwarded directly to these headquarters.

III. On account of the reduced numbers of the different regiments, the following commands will act together, in case of an engagement, under command of the senior officer present:

First. Second Regiment Arkansas Cavalry and Third Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry.

Second. Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry and Willis' (Texas) battalion.

Third. Seventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and Eighteenth Battalion Mississippi Partisans.

Fourth. First Mississippi Partisans and the battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale.

IV. Colonel Stocks' regiment cavalry and Major Chalmers' battalion partisan rangers, having been numbered respectively by the War Department as the Seventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and Eighteenth Battalion Mississippi Partisan Rangers, will hereafter be designated accordingly in all official papers.

V. Surgeon's certificates of disability must state the length of time for which the applicant has been unfit for duty by reason of the disability.

VI. All wagons found carrying cotton toward the enemy's lines for trade will be seized, the cotton will be burned, and the wagons and teams confiscated and turned over to the brigade quartermaster.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, September 10, 1863.

General BRAGG,
Chattanooga:

I am informed that large re-enforcements are coming to you from Virginia, to begin to arrive in Atlanta on Sunday [13th]. I will then take my troops from that place, as they are much needed in Mississippi. I am confident in you and expect to hear of a great victory soon, and shall rejoice the more that it is yours.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Near Snow Hill, September 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General ARMSTRONG,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am directed by Lieutenant-General Polk to request you to give him at the earliest practicable moment further and ac-

curate information respecting the reported movement of infantry and cavalry of the enemy in the direction of Ringgold, on Old Federal road. He is ordered to support you in a movement against that column and wishes to hear from you on the subject.*

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR SNOW HILL, September 10, 1863.

Colonel RUCKER,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: General Polk instructs me to say to you that he has sent Brigadier-General Jackson's brigade of infantry to the front, reaching, say, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this point. You will put yourself in communication with him and report through him to these headquarters, making your reports as clear and definite as possible as to the developments of the enemy.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
No. 10. } Conley's House, Walker Co., Sept. 10, 1863.

The troops of this command, consisting of Buckner's corps and Hindman's division, will move from this place to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of attacking the enemy. The column will move in the following order:

First. Morgan's, Russell's, and First Louisiana Cavalry, with two pieces of light artillery, to be furnished from the Reserve Artillery, under command of Col. John T. Morgan.

Second. Major-General Stewart's division with a battery in rear of each brigade.

Third. Brigadier-General Preston's division, with a battery in rear of each brigade.

Fourth. Reserve Artillery.

Fifth. Hindman's division, under command of Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, with a battery in rear of each brigade, except the last, which shall have its battery in front.

* * * * *

Eighth. The ambulances of the entire command in the order of their brigades, followed by the ordnance-wagons, in order of their divisions, and afterward the baggage-wagons in like order, under the control of Major Crutchfield, quartermaster of Buckner's corps.

Ninth. When the line of battle is formed a reserve composed of a brigade of each division shall be formed, which shall remain under

* See Armstrong to Jack, September 10, 5 p. m., Part II, p. 73; Armstrong to Brent, September 10, 2.30 p. m., Part II, p. 72; same to same, received September 10, 8.20 p. m., and Woodward to Armstrong, September 10, 5.15 p. m., Part II, p. 73.

the command of the division commander, who, in the absence of other orders, shall employ it to support his own division.*

By command of Major-General Hindman :

J. P. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ONE MILE EAST OF DR. ANDERSON'S,
September 10, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General HINDMAN,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL : I send you all the cavalry I have. My corps will come very soon to support you. I will report in person at the head of my column. Please send back by courier or a staff officer any instructions you may desire to give me. My infantry are somewhat wearied, but I will move them forward as rapidly as I can.

Respectfully,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General HINDMAN :

GENERAL : The enemy advanced with infantry and artillery to the creek, one-half mile from Davis' Cross-Roads, and drove back the cavalry. I saw Colonel Lowrey, who has an infantry force of about 500 men, at Dug Gap. I am falling back toward your position and watching the enemy ; he has reached Davis' Cross-Roads with his skirmishers. I cannot get a [view] of his force, the woods are so dense.

Yours, very respectfully,

JNO. T. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Picket.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1863—12.45.

Major-General HINDMAN :

GENERAL : A scout on the left of the road I am on (the main road on the eastern side of the valley on which I left you) reports the enemy advancing in force on Dug Gap, and says they are a mile east of Davis' Cross-Roads. They have not followed me any farther since my last dispatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

* See Hindman to Hill, September 10, 6 a. m., Part II, p. 138 ; Brent to Buckner, September 10, 8 a. m., Part II, p. 28 ; Hill to Hindman, September 10, 11 a. m., Part II, pp. 297, 298, and Brent to Hindman, September 10, 12 m., Part II, pp. 29, 294.

DAVIS' GAP ROAD, [September 10 or 11?, 1863]—3 p. m.

General HINDMAN:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of 1 p. m. received. Time is precious. The enemy presses from the north. We must unite or both must retire. The enemy in small force in line of battle in our front, and we only wait for your attack.

B. B.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, STEWART'S DIVISION,
Rock Spring, September 10, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have just been informed that General Pegram has been skirmishing with the enemy this morning at Graysville, and that General P. is falling back in this direction. His wagon train has just passed here, but I was not able to learn to what point they were ordered. I have not been able to find Colonel McMahon, who, I understand, is in command of a regiment left here to protect these trains, but think he is some 3 miles distant, at or near General Preston's late camping-ground. I send this for the information of the general, and shall wait for orders unless I am sure of sudden danger.

Very respectfully,

B. P. ROY,
Acting Chief Quartermaster, Stewart's Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In Field, Gordon's Mills, Sept. 10, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Colonel Avery, in his communication of 8 p. m. of yesterday, states that he has fallen back to a point on the Rome road, 25 miles from that place, 7 miles from Alpine, and 7 miles from Summerville, and that he was forced back by superior numbers of the enemy. He reports the enemy moving in heavy force toward La Fayette with cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and also with both infantry and cavalry toward Rome, on his left.

The general commanding desires that you will immediately, with such of your forces as you can command, leaving enough to guard the front and left of General Hill, move rapidly on the Summerville road for the purpose of discovering the designs, movements, strength, and position of the enemy. You will throw out your scouts on the Alpine and La Fayette roads for the same purposes. You will also closely reconnoiter to the left to ascertain if the enemy is moving toward Rome.

The general is of opinion that your picket force might be reduced, and thus increase your fighting force.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 No. 241. } *Gordon's Mills, September 10, 1863.*
 * * * * *

II. A depot for army supplies will be established at Resaca. One-half of ordnance stores in depot will be sent to Atlanta.
 * * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
 No. 5. } *Canton, September 11, 1863.*

I. Capt. J. Clark is announced as chief of ordnance of the Cavalry in Mississippi, and he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. All papers, &c., appertaining to the ordnance department will be sent to him.

II. All captains of unattached companies of cavalry in Mississippi and East Louisiana will at once report their whereabouts, where mustered into service, and on what duty now; and all paymasters are directed to furnish this office with names of any unattached companies they may pay.

III. The organizations of the following Mississippi State troops, viz, First Regiment, reorganized under Brigadier-General George; Second, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry; Third, Colonel McQuirk; Ham's battalion, Davenport's battalion; Captains Weatherall's, Perry's, and Herden's unattached companies; Perrin's battalion, and Hartin's, Red's, Hall's, Saunders', and Brookten's companies, organized under a call of General J. E. Johnston, and now in service, are not to be interfered with, and the conscripts now in them, by direction of the President, are to remain till the term of service of these troops has expired. The above State troops, by an understanding with the Governor, and Lieutenant-General Pemberton's orders about them, are under the orders of the Confederate authorities, being paid and rationed by the Confederate States. Brigadier-General Ferguson and Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers will at once personally assume command of the above troops in their vicinity, as marked by the recent district lines, and have the State rolls verified by a Confederate officer; no addition whatever will be allowed to the rolls. Every effort will at once be made to render these troops efficient, and their status made known to them, so that there can be no misunderstanding in the matter.

IV. All conscripts, stragglers, deserters, and paroled prisoners will be seized wherever found and turned over to the conscript officers.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee :

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 11, 1863.*

General W. W. MACKALL, *Chief of Staff:*

Generals McNair and Gregg have arrived here with about 3,000 men, with no further orders. I dispatch for the information of the general commanding.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 72. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
La Fayette, Ga., September 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. G. Rogers, Provisional Army, C. S., having been ordered by the War Department to report to these headquarters for duty, is assigned to command of Elite Battalion.

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
One Mile from Davis' Cross-Roads,
September 11, 1863—2.45 p. m.

General W. W. MACKALL, *Chief of Staff :*

GENERAL : Since my last dispatch I have received certain information that a large force of the enemy moved from Stevens' Gap toward Davis' Cross-Roads last night and this morning. The strength of this force is put by citizens at 11,000. I have previously reported a similar movement of a considerable force.

My information is still imperfect as to the strength of the enemy on the road to Dug Gap, but I believe it superior to mine. In this opinion Generals Buckner and Anderson concur, and they also agree with me that any farther advance would be imprudent. Our judgment is influenced also by the apprehension that our rear is insecure upon information derived from you. I shall therefore retire by Catlett's Gap to La Fayette. The orders are now given.

Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, NEAR TRION FACTORY,
Summerville and La Fayette Road,
September 11, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL, *Commanding Corps :*

GENERAL : After having ascertained that the force of the enemy reported to have gone toward Rome had not crossed the Coosa River or gone toward Rome, but had only crossed a short distance over Chattooga River, I returned to this point.

I left a picket at Dirt Town and one on the Melville and Rome road south of the Chattooga River with orders should they be pressed by the enemy to fall back on Rome, reporting to me and also to the commanding officer at Rome. I now have seven regiments of General Wharton's command with me, diminished, however, by various scouts, pickets, and other details. I have several scouts in among the enemy this side of the mountain. The scouts I sent out during last night had orders to report direct to you.

This evening the enemy's cavalry was 4 miles the other side of Summerville. Scouts sent to Neal's Gap have not yet reported to me. As I do not know anything about the movements of our army, I shall have to depend upon you for such instructions as you see proper.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *September 11, 1863.*

Col. J. GORGAS,

Chief of Ordnance, Richmond:

Can't you send to Dublin 20,000 rounds caliber .58, 20,000 caliber .54, rifle ammunition; 300 rounds assorted ammunition for 12-pounder Napoleon guns? I will send the requisition with the necessary information to cover the issue. The necessity is very urgent.

T. M. BOWYER,

Major, Chief of Ordnance, Dept. of Western Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,

Abingdon, September 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

Commanding, &c., Jonesborough:

GENERAL: The enemy's force investing Cumberland Gap is reported to be but six regiments, four on the Tennessee and two on the Kentucky side, all mounted infantry. Colonel Carter informs me by letter, dated yesterday morning, that he would immediately move from the vicinity of Lee Court-House (Jonesville) with his regiment, about 600 strong, to attack the enemy. It is very desirable that Cumberland Gap should be relieved, and if there is no larger force in front of it than is reported, I think we can do it. I doubt if there is a large force of the enemy at or this side of Knoxville. Burnside has probably joined Rosecrans with the main body of his force. Feel the enemy in front of Jonesborough, and, if practicable, drive him off and press on to Morristown. If you can reach that point, move with all your available force, leaving strong guards at road bridges by Bean's Station, and attack the enemy in rear at Cumberland Gap. If the enemy is too strong in front of Jonesborough, and that you can only ascertain by attacking him vigorously, leave Brigadier-General Jackson to hold him in check, and move with all your other available force, by the most practicable route, toward Cumberland Gap, and attack the enemy. Your force and Colonel Carter's ought, I think, either to whip the enemy or so harass and embarrass him as to force him to retire. The enemy's regiments are reported to be small.

SAM. JONES,

*Major-General.*ABINGDON, *September 11, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

Commanding, &c., Jonesborough:

GENERAL: Since writing to you this morning I received a dispatch from Colonel Carter, commanding First Tennessee Regiment Cavalry, near Lee Court-House, informing me that Cumberland Gap had capitulated on the afternoon of the 9th instant. He got his information through some officers who said they had escaped after the place had surrendered. I hope that they were deserters and that the report is not true. General Frazer had a supply of provisions and was ordered to hold the place. If it is true it will so far modify my instructions to you of this morning as to remove the object of your movement to Cumberland Gap; it will not affect my other instruc-

tions. I wish you as soon as possible to feel the enemy in your front, and, if possible, drive him back. No time should be lost.

I send you by the train this evening Mr. Sanderson, telegraphic operator at this place, who is provided with a field instrument. I wish him to accompany you as far as you go. Communicate with me freely. I will give you all the information that I may receive calculated to affect your movements. Major Cooke, of my staff, will report to and remain with you until further orders.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *September 11, 1863.*

Capt. J. F. KENT,
Wytheville:

I have telegraphed the commander of the battery to stop at Wytheville and aid the home guards in protecting the place. Information received from other sources represents the Yankee force in Tazewell as only 300 or 400. The home guards, aided by a battery, can, I hope, drive them off. I will have a regiment of infantry at Glade Spring in an hour, and will use it to meet the raiders at the point they may attack.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HDQRS. CHALMERS' CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Grenada, September 12, 1863.

The troops of this command will move at 7 a. m. to-morrow to Abbeville in the following order: First, Willis' battalion; second, Third Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry; third, Second Arkansas with rifled gun; fourth, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry; fifth, battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale; sixth, First Regiment Mississippi Partisans. They will be provided with cooked rations for one day, and will take seven days' rations of breadstuffs in their wagons. The commissaries will drive a sufficient number of beef-cattle to furnish rations for seven days.

They will encamp for the first night on Turkey Creek, and for the second night near Morrow's Gin, 7 miles south of Oxford. The proper officers will be sent in advance to procure forage, &c.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ALBANY, *September 12, 1863.*

General CHALMERS.

I am moving with my command toward Ripley. Shall remain up there until driven out or convinced I can accomplish nothing. My movement will probably draw off a portion of the forces opposed to you. Please look out for my left flank and assist me if they come too strong in that direction.

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

GRENADA, MISS.,
September 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. W. FERGUSON,
Tupelo :

I have only one regiment at Abbeville; call on it if you need help. I start in the morning with all my command to be on hand if needed. Headquarters at Abbeville.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

GRENADA, MISS.
September 12, 1863.

Maj. G. W. HOLT,
Canton :

Yankees at Holly Springs three days within past week. Two hundred and fifty are encamped on Coldwater; 6 miles north of Holly Springs.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., September 12, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding :

GENERAL: Your letter* of the 4th instant, to General Cooper, has been submitted to the President, and returned to me with the following indorsement:

The case demands great activity, with which it is *hoped* the enemy's purpose may be defeated by fighting his two columns separately. If the weaker can be beaten first the stronger will be attacked afterward with the advantage which success and re-enforcements will give. In the mean time it seems possible to operate effectively on Rosecrans' line of communication by sending out cavalry expeditions.

J. D.

I have preferred giving the President's suggestions in his own language.

Since your letter was written the evacuation of Chattanooga and other movements on your part may have rendered more difficult and doubtful an attack on Burnside's advancing column, but seem to necessitate a prompt blow at Rosecrans. Your own judgment, however, with full knowledge of the existing condition, must guide your decision and movements, and any suggestion is ventured with hesitation and diffidence. It may yet be safe and pardonable in me to express the conviction that early and decisive action against one or the other of the advancing columns of the enemy is essential to success in the campaign.

Our communications with General Samuel Jones, who at last accounts was advancing toward Jonesborough, have been cut off. In his last dispatch, received yesterday, he mentions, as a report from Lee County, said to have been received from an officer who escaped, that the command at Cumberland Gap had capitulated. He did not give credence to it, but it causes serious anxiety.

* See Bragg's report, Part II, p. 21.

To-day we learn a raid is being made by the enemy's cavalry from Northwestern Virginia toward the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and the salt-works. This is probably done to cut off General Jones' communications, as well as to strike at those important works. It is to be hoped it will be met and repelled by the remaining forces of General Jones' command, but that force is small and dispersed.

These reports are mentioned, as they enhance the importance of success in your movements and may have some influence on your counsels.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
La Fayette, September 12, 1863—3 a. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move at daylight. You will move light, carrying your ambulance and ordnance trains.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
La Fayette, September 12, 1863—3.15 a. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: In the movement ordered this morning the lieutenant-general commanding expects you to take with you three days' cooked rations.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA FAYETTE, *September 12, 1863—9.30 a. m.*
Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you at once proceed to Rock Spring with your division and take position there.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
La Fayette, September 12, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General HINDMAN:

GENERAL: So soon as your troops are supplied with three days' cooked rations and are sufficiently refreshed, the lieutenant-general

commanding directs that you proceed with them to Rock Spring and take position there.

You will move light, with your ambulance and ordnance trains.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, La Fayette, September 12, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General HINDMAN :

GENERAL : In reply to your communication of this date, in regard to the moving of your command, the general commanding directs me to say that he regards your march this evening as of the first importance. He desires that you will move up promptly and report to Lieutenant-General Polk.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
September 12, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the corps.

In reply to a communication from General Mackall, inquiring as to the time my command would move, I stated that the hour originally designated was at dark this evening, but that subsequently, at my urgent request, the order to march was suspended until daylight to-morrow.

The within order was received at 9.05 p. m. My command will be ready to move at 10 p. m. I respectfully request that a staff officer from corps headquarters may meet me at the head of my column to designate to me the place where my command is to be camped.

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Rock Spring Church, September 12, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General HINDMAN :

GENERAL : I find the state of things in my front such as to make it necessary for you to move without a moment's delay. You should be here and in position by daylight.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c. :

COLONEL : The order of the lieutenant-general commanding of 10.30 p. m., directing me to move forward and get in position by daylight, finds the head of my column entering La Fayette on the way to Rock Spring. I shall get there with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Alley's House, September 12, 1863—9 p. m.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Polk's Corps :*

COLONEL : In obedience to orders I have placed my command on the Cove road about half-way between Catlett's Gap and Crawfish Spring, and have established pickets on all approaches to this road between the points above named.

A scout has also been sent across the ridge to observe the road leading to Stevens' Gap along the foot of Lookout Mountain, also a scout down the road to my rear leading toward Chattanooga.

Intelligence has just been received from scouts that the enemy at Cooper's Gap are moving up Stevens' Gap, where they are recrossing the mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HAGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—All movements of the enemy in this direction will be promptly reported.

JAMES HAGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
La Fayette, September 12, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER, *On Summerville Road :*

GENERAL : The general commanding directs that you bring up one-half of your command to this place, examining well the passes on your left as you come up. The other half you will send to Villanow.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, La Fayette, September 12, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry :*

GENERAL : The road from this place to Ringgold is reported to be unprotected. The general commanding desires that you will examine into this report and establish the proper picket-posts to-night, wherever you may deem necessary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, GA.,
September 12, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Bragg's Army, Northwest Georgia :

Please inform me if the re-enforcements arriving are to be forwarded on arrival here.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA.,
September 12, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS E. KING,

Commanding Company, Roswell, Ga. :

In approving your leave of this date, I would recommend earnestly that, under the present state of affairs in the front, you instruct the officer left in command of your company to be extremely cautious and vigilant. Let him keep his cavalry pickets and scouts well out in front, on the approaches to your place as well as Atlanta, that no movement may escape him nor any information of importance be lost.

I am, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA.,
September 12, 1863—1 p. m.

Colonel BRENT :

Dispatch 11.30 p. m. received. McNair's and Gregg's brigades will be forwarded at once to Resaca.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA.,
September 12, 1863.

General W. W. MACKALL,

Chief of Staff, Bragg's Army :

Gregg's and McNair's brigades left 9.30 p. m. Benning's brigade here with no orders.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA.,
September 12, 1863.

General H. C. WAYNE,

Resaca, Ga. :

McNair's and Gregg's brigades, 3,400 strong, left 9.30 p. m. for Resaca.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Abingdon, September 12, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: I cannot too strongly express my conviction of the importance of having additional troops in this section of country. So far as I can ascertain Major-General Buckner left but two brigades in East Tennessee, and it is represented to me that they are made up of the most inferior troops and cannot be relied on. One of these brigades (Frazer's) was left at Cumberland Gap. The day I arrived here (the 6th instant) it was reported as surrounded by a force of six or eight regiments of the enemy,^a and yesterday I received information through Colonel Carter, commanding near Jonesville (Lee Court-House), that the garrison capitulated on the evening of the 9th instant. The same information reached me from a different source to-day, and I believe the report to be true. The other brigade left by General Buckner (Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson's) had fallen back before I arrived here to Bristol. General Jackson reports his brigade 1,300 strong, but I am informed that it is utterly unreliable. Brigadier-General Preston left in this district but one regiment (Giltner's regiment of cavalry) and one field battery. He left besides two small mounted battalions, but little more than 100 each, made up of border men, who cannot be relied on to leave their homes.

On or about the 22d ultimo General Buckner asked me to let him have temporarily, I supposed, the Sixty-third Virginia Regiment, of Brigadier-General Williams' brigade, promising to replace it by cavalry. I sent my infantry regiment to him, but he did not send his cavalry to me. Williams' brigade is therefore very small and composed of new and untried troops, about one-half of them mounted. I ordered down here from Greenbrier and Monroe two regiments and a battalion of infantry and one field battery. These last, with Giltner's regiment and one field battery in Williams' command, are the only troops I can rely upon. The enemy is reported in strong force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery at Greeneville and Knoxville and intermediate points. If Cumberland Gap has capitulated, and I believe it has, the force to which it capitulated is available.

You will see, I think, from the foregoing statement that if the enemy acts with even ordinary vigor, I will not only be unable to hold any part of East Tennessee, but the salt-works will be in great danger. I therefore respectfully urge that, if it be possible, consistently with the interests of the general service, you will send me reinforcements in such number as to enable me to hold this important section of country against any force the enemy will probably send against it.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *September 12, 1863.*

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond*:

Re-enforcements are greatly needed here. I have only two regiments and a battalion of infantry and one regiment of cavalry and

^a This sentence does not express my meaning correctly. When I reached Abingdon on the morning of September 6 there was no report of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. Subsequently it was reported that it was surrounded on September 6, and that is what I intended to say.—[Note on original.]

three batteries on which I can rely. This includes the troops at Saltville. General Preston left but one regiment (Colonel Giltner's) here. General Jackson's brigade, reported 1,300 strong, is, I am informed, utterly unreliable. The enemy are reported in strong force between Greeneville and Knoxville, and I believe Cumberland Gap has capitulated. If the enemy operates with vigor I cannot hold any part of East Tennessee, and cannot answer for the safety of the salt-works unless re-enforcements are sent me. I beg they may be sent.

SAM. JONES,

Major-General.

MONTGOMERY, September 13, 1863.

General BRAGG,

Chickamauga :

The Virginia troops are reported arriving in Atlanta. McNair's and Gregg's brigades are therefore, I suppose, no longer required ; please send them back, therefore.

J. E. J.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,

Rock Spring Church, September 13, 1863—7 a. m.

The lieutenant-general commanding announces his intention of making the attack so soon as the division commanders are ready for it. The moment they are ready they will notify him of the fact. The attack will begin on left wing.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk :

[THOS. M. JACK,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.]

SEPTEMBER 13, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-Generals Cheatham, Hindman, and Walker will push forward a brigade each on the Gordon's Mills, Pea Vine, and Ringgold roads respectively, following the cavalry, in order to develop the enemy.

[THOS. M. JACK,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,

Rock Spring Church, September 13, 1863.

Major-General WALKER :

GENERAL: General Polk has ordered his corps commissary to draw and cook two days' rations for his corps to-morrow at La Fayette, having them ready to be brought out here or used there (in case we move back), as occasion may require. He learns that your rations will also be out to-morrow night, and suggests that it may be well for you to adopt the same course. Details for the purpose might be made from teamsters and others in camp.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
September 13, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General HILL:

GENERAL: I have delayed answering your note for the purpose of getting more information of the enemy. The last intelligence was that he was advancing his skirmishers about 1 mile from the foot of the mountain. I think it is the same force that we drove out of the cove day before yesterday. The advance of their skirmishers is the first indication they have shown of an advance, and I am led to believe that they do not intend anything very serious at this point, unless this means something. Should I have cause to change my opinion I will immediately notify you. I heard the report of artillery just now in direction of Lee and Gordon's Mills.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

I move Nixon to Blue Bird, and Colonel Hutchison, Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Arkansas, to Catlett's Gaps.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
September 13, 1863—1.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. P. STEWART,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The enemy reported advancing from north and south. Hold your command in readiness to march at early daylight.

By command Major-General Buckner:

V. SHELIIHA,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION,
September 13, 1863—2.15 a. m.

Above is a copy of order this moment received at these headquarters, which brigade commanders will duly observe.

By command of Major-General Stewart:

R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA FAYETTE, STREITE'S HOUSE,
September 13, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: Colonel Hutchison, at 2 o'clock, reports the enemy advancing rapidly on the Chattanooga road toward Catlett's Gap. He supposes them at that hour about 3 miles in his front. I have detached a section of artillery to his support, and notified General Cleburne or General Wood at Dug Gap that in case he detaches to support Catlett's, I will sustain him at Dug Gap by an equal force on notification that he wants re-enforcements. My ignorance of the position of things and the designs of the commander-in-chief compels me to act somewhat in the dark.

I agree with you that not an hour should be lost in attacking the force in your front. Do urge its importance upon the general. The news from Catlett's Gap induced me to halt one division here, the other is on your road. I presume you are authorized to act in any emergency here. Send your suggestions, therefore, in the form of orders, and I will cheerfully obey them.

Respectfully,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
8½ Miles from La Fayette, September 13, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding Hill's Corps:

GENERAL: I am moving back with all my cavalry excepting two regiments. The enemy's cavalry which we skirmished with this morning have retreated across the river.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, 12 MILES FROM LA FAYETTE,
Alabama Road, September 13, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: My scout from Ringgold has returned. No enemy there, and I believe no enemy in this valley. I shall move up at once with my effective force to the road leading from this road westwardly to Leet's, where I had the first skirmish yesterday.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Armstrong.)

ABINGDON, *September 13, 1863.*

General R. E. LEE,
Orange Court-House:

I greatly need re-enforcements. If I can get no more than the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, please send that to me as soon as possible.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 243. } *In the Field, near La Fayette, Ga.,*
September 14, 1863.

* * * * *

II. Col. J. P. Jones, of the staff of the commanding general, is hereby ordered to repair to Resaca. He is invested with full power to take charge of and control, in the name of the commanding

general, all the officers of the staff departments of this army. All staff officers of the army will communicate through him with their subordinates at that place. He will also regulate the running of the railroad trains between Atlanta and the northern terminus of the road. All abuses and irregularities in the matters above stated which may exist he will promptly correct.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Lieut. Col. H. Oladowski, Chief of Ordnance.)

[SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.]

DEAR JACK : Send me, if you please, copy of the letter of General Polk stating that his general officers agreed with him that it was well to assemble the army at Rock Spring. It was dated 12th at night. I have mislaid original.

Yours, truly,

W. W. MACKALL.

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Rock Spring Church, September 14, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General Walker will proceed to move his troops at 10 o'clock to La Fayette by the Ringgold and La Fayette road.

Major-Generals Cheatham and Hindman will proceed to move with their commands to La Fayette at 10 o'clock.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk :

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Guntersville, September 14, 1863.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Summerville :

MAJOR : I have two different reports from Huntsville, both from very reliable sources. Mr. Coltart, of Huntsville, estimates that at least 20,000 Federals belonging to General Grant's army have passed through Huntsville en route to Stevenson, and they reported that 60,000 of Grant's army were on the march to General Rosecrans. *Per contra*, Adjutant Bradford, on duty here with me, was in Huntsville on Thursday last. His report is that not over 15,000 in all have passed through Huntsville, none belonging to Grant's army. From other information I have received I am inclined to believe Adjutant Bradford's report, but give you both reports for what they are worth. All the enemy that do pass through Huntsville move on immediately to Stevenson.

I am, very truly, yours, &c..

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE,
Colonel Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE, *September 14, 1863.*

Maj. E. F. FALCONNET:

DEAR SIR: Nearly all of Granger's Reserve Corps has gone forward, leaving at Nashville about 800 effective men; one regiment scattered along the railroad between that place and Murfreesborough to protect the bridges, &c.; two regiment at Murfreesborough; a part of a regiment about Shelbyville; two companies only at Franklin, and at Columbia three small regiments, numbering about 750. Those at Columbia are expected to move forward, as they are taking everything in the shape of a horse or mule to mount them. One regiment is cavalry and the others infantry, nearly all mounted.

There is a fine field of operations here for a brigade of cavalry. Any interference with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at this time would materially damage or interfere with their calculations.

Please be kind enough to advise the commanders of our cavalry of my report, which may be relied on as correct. Do me the favor to forward with all possible speed the package for Colonel McKinstry.

The Federals report themselves in Will's Valley, but I hope there is an opening to get dispatches through to our army.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

E. COLEMAN,
Captain.

I am sorry I have no duplicate papers to forward to you.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 14, 1863.*

General ROBERTSON,
Commanding Brigade:

I have the honor to inform you that General Bragg directs that all troops arriving at this place be forwarded at once to Resaca, Ga. A train will be ready at 11 o'clock this a. m. Having given this notice, I beg to request that you will please acknowledge receipt, and let me know if your brigade can be at the depot by time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—General Benning said in my office this morning that you had agreed to go on—an arrangement between the general and yourself; hence this notice to you.

M. H. W.

JONESBOROUGH, *September 14, 1863.*

General S. COOPER:

This part of East Tennessee was left even more defenseless than I had supposed. Brigadier-General Jackson has less than 800, and they are represented as utterly unreliable. The whole force in this vicinity is less than 2,800. Pickets skirmishing yesterday and to-day. The enemy reported advancing from Cumberland Gap toward Saltville; report not authentic. I cannot with safety spare any troops from that important point at present.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

JONESBOROUGH, TENN.,
September 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General NICHOLLS,
Lynchburg:

Can you spare any troops? If so, please send them to Glade Spring, to report to General Wharton. The salt-works are in danger. Can any of the home guards be sent there? If so, please send them.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

JONESBOROUGH, September 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. C. WHARTON,
Glade Spring:

Order down to Saltville the whole of Otey battery immediately. I have ordered Stamps' battery to report to you. The enemy is reported moving from Cumberland Gap toward Saltville. The report not authentic, but be on the alert.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

JONESBOROUGH, TENN.,
September 14, 1863.

Capt. J. G. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Abingdon:

The enemy reported advancing from Cumberland Gap to Saltville. How true I cannot say. Instruct Majors Chenoweth and Prentice to send scouts and ascertain the truth of the rumor.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

JONESBOROUGH, TENN.,
September 14, 1863.

Col. JAMES E. CARTER,
First Tennessee Cavalry, Bristol:

Move to-morrow morning with your whole available force to Gibson's Mill, on Reedy Creek, or near that point, to be in position to guard the roads through Moccasin Gap and also from Rogersville. Order the remainder of your regiment to follow you so soon as the horses are shod. Carry out the instructions given by General Williams. If the enemy moves toward Saltville get in their rear and harass them. Keep me fully informed at this place.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

BRISTOL, TENN.,
September 14, 1863.

Maj. W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dublin:

Keep the home guards together or ready to turn out on short notice until you receive information from Colonel McCausland that there

is no immediate danger from the direction of Tazewell and Mercer. Ascertain to what extent I can rely on the home guards to protect the salt-works. It would help me very much to be able to take Wharton's troops away from that service.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,
Bristol, Tenn., September 14, 1863.

Mr. JAMES W. SHEFFEY,
Marion:

Please inform me to what extent home guards have been organized in your county, who is at the head of the organization, and about how many I can rely on to turn out to defend the salt-works, if necessary.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,
Bristol, Tenn., September 14, 1863.

B. JOHNSTON, Esq.,
Abingdon:

You cannot too strongly impress on the people the importance of organizing for home defense as soon as possible.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,
Bristol, Tenn., September 14, 1863.

Maj. J. F. KENT,
Wytheville:

The home guards should be held in readiness to turn out on shortest notice. To what extent can I rely on the home guards of Wytheville to protect the salt-works, if necessary?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MONTGOMERY, *September 15, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Enterprise, Miss.:

You say the raid is intended for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; is it not the Mobile and Ohio? You don't name the probable force; I suggest if possible bringing a superior one against it. If Chalmers and Ferguson are not sufficient, let Jackson re-enforce and send infantry on railroad trains to threatened points.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MONTGOMERY, *September 15, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Atlanta, Ga. :

I have desired General Bragg to send you back, on account of the arrival of Virginia troops. Go to Enterprise.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

(Same to McNair.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 244. { *La Fayette, Ga., September 15, 1863.*

* * * * *

VIII. The depot of supplies will be at once removed from Resaca to Ringgold, or as near thereto as practicable.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near La Fayette, Ga., September 15, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Summerville :

GENERAL : You will cause General Roddey to make his demonstration up the valley and follow the enemy should he move north ; otherwise he will threaten him and prevent him from moving forward to Rome. General Roddey will leave a small force to keep the enemy in observation and give early information. You will return with your command.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 15, 1863.*

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Robertson's brigade went up 8 p. m., 14th instant, to Resaca, 1,300 strong. Benning's (1,200 strong) and Law's (2,000 strong) go up at 7 p. m. to-day. Benning compelled to stop to ration and get shoes for barefooted men.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

JONESBOROUGH, TENN.,
September 15, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond :

Your telegram of yesterday received late last night. Owing to some mistake all could not be deciphered. Enough was made out to

indicate its purport. I shall withdraw the troops from this to the line of the Watauga and Holston to await the re-enforcements and be in better position to meet an advance on Saltville. No reliable information of the movements of the enemy from Cumberland Gap. Picket skirmishing in front every day. Our pickets behaving well.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

JONESBOROUGH, *September 15, 1863.*

Capt. J. H. GIBBONEY,
Assistant Quartermaster, Wytheville:

Deliver the following to General Corse or officer commanding en route from Lynchburg to report to me, viz :

JONESBOROUGH, TENN.,
September 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General CORSE, or

Officer Commanding Troops en route from Richmond to report to me:

You will proceed with your command without delay to Zollicoffer, Tenn., unless you receive information from Brigadier-General Wharton that the enemy is moving in force on Saltville. If you receive such information, proceed with your command to Saltville, assume command, and defend the place. Report to me by telegraph at Zollicoffer. If you have the cipher used at the War Office, use it to communicate with me.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MONTGOMERY, *September 16, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

On account of arrival of Virginia troops, I have desired General Bragg to send back the two brigades sent by me to Atlanta.

J. E. J.

RICHMOND, *September 16, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

In the contingency contemplated by your dispatch of 13th, retain Loring and order him to report to War Department. Can you not in such contingency, or previously, if your judgment approve, assign French to command or duty west of Pearl River? His knowledge of that country induced his assignment with your command.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MONTGOMERY, *September 16, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

There are no troops west of Pearl River except cavalry, under General Lee, so that I cannot make a command there for Major-

General French. I shall be compelled to send his only remaining brigade to Mobile when threatened. It is necessary to keep our small infantry force east of Pearl River.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MONTGOMERY, *September 16, 1863.*

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE :

I leave for Mississippi to-morrow morning.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Grenada, Miss. :

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that at the time Captain Taylor's company was detached from First [Seventh] Tennessee Regiment, the organization of that regiment was an eleven-company organization, and as the detachment was considered as a permanent one, and an eleven-company organization for a regiment was not known in the Confederate Army, Captain Taylor is not in the line of promotion, and therefore the senior captain of the regiment is entitled to it.

In distributing the arms sent you care will be taken to see that companies should be furnished with guns of a uniform caliber, and the same rule should be extended with the regiments if possible. The guns taken from the men in exchange for the new ones must be turned over to your ordnance officer to be distributed to new companies and dismounted men until their places can be supplied by cavalry arms, which are daily expected.

Your request to have Colonel Slemons ordered to Arkansas is approved by the major-general commanding, and you will issue the order accordingly. You are authorized to discriminate in the matter of seizing the cotton and wagons of persons carrying the cotton into the enemy's lines, the discriminations being in favor of those persons known to be perfectly loyal, and who are carrying it in to procure the necessities of life.

The major-general commanding directs that you will use your own discretion in moving against the enemy without waiting for orders from him, but at the same time being careful to notify General Ferguson of your movements so that he can support you. He desires that you will not make any extensive movements at present, but at the same time if a good opportunity offer itself you will strike at once.

The two companies, Captains Middleton's and McCain's, now attached to Major Chalmers' battalion, are not considered as a portion of General George's regiment.

The following telegram has been received from the War Department in regard to Maj. A. H. Chalmers :

Maj. A. H. Chalmers may increase his battalion to a regiment with companies formed of men not liable for enrollment for the Confederate Army.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

I inclose herewith a copy of the order in reference to Major Chalmers' battalion, which will be strictly and rigidly enforced.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 11. }

HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 16, 1863.

I. Captains Mitchell and Smith with their companies will at once proceed and report to Maj. A. H. Chalmers, commanding battalion cavalry; or otherwise their companies will be disbanded and the men arrested and tried as deserters, and their horses taken from them and given to dismounted men.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee :

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 16, 1863.

I. Maj. G. B. Dyer, commissary of subsistence, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as chief commissary of subsistence of the Cavalry of Mississippi, and all orders with regard to the commissary department will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. All papers and estimates referring to the commissary department will be sent to Maj. G. B. Dyer, chief commissary of subsistence.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee :

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of Jackson's cavalry division, Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding, September 16, 1863 ; headquarters Canton, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
First (Cosby's) brigade.....	91	1,067	1,443	2,085	2,667
Second (Whitfield's) brigade.....	90	961	1,421	1,774	1,817
Ross' brigade.....	61	816	1,103	1,351	1,361
Troops not brigaded.....	7	118	132	162	162
Total	249	2,962	4,099	5,372	6,007

*Organization of Jackson's cavalry division, September 16, 1863.**First Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.

4th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Maj. J. L. Harris (on detached duty).
 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, Capt. S. B. Cleveland.
 Ballentine's (Mississippi) Cavalry, Col. J. G. Ballentine.
 Wirt Adams' (Mississippi) Cavalry, Capt. Robert Muldrow.
 Escort Company, Lieut. N. M. Martin.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. W. WHITFIELD.

1st Texas Legion, Col. E. R. Hawkins.
 3d Regiment Texas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. S. Boggess.
 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Berry.
 Clark (Missouri) Battery, Capt. H. King.

Ross' Brigade.

Col. L. S. ROSS.

1st Mississippi Cavalry, Col. R. A. Pinson.
 6th Texas Cavalry, Capt. P. F. Ross.

Not Brigaded.

Division Provost Guard, Capt. James Ruffin.
 General Jackson's Escort, Capt. W. F. Taylor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 No. 179. } *La Fayette, Ga., September 16, 1863.*

All cavalymen absent from their commands without proper authority will be dismounted. Their horses will be immediately turned over to the chief quartermaster, and the men so dismounted will be brought to these headquarters for assignment to proper commands. All officers of the army are charged and invested with the duty and power of enforcing this order.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
 No. 19. } *In the Field, La Fayette, Ga.,*
September 16, 1863.

I. Brigadier-General Vance, Provisional Army, is hereby assigned to the command of the Western District of North Carolina (embracing all that portion of the State west of the Blue Ridge Mountains). He will organize all troops raised in that district, both Confederate and State, and protect against raids the railroad from Knoxville to Asheville.

By command of General Bragg :

[GEORGE WM. BRENT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 } *In the Field, La Fayette, Ga.,*
 No. 245. } *September 16, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

VII. Buckner's corps and Walker's reserves will move at daylight to-morrow and take position from Pea Vine Church, north along Pea Vine Creek.

VIII. Polk's corps will move at 8 a. m. to-morrow and take post on Buckner's left, and occupy the ground to near Glass' Mill, so as to command that crossing.

IX. Forrest's cavalry will cover the front and flank of both these movements.

X. Wheeler's cavalry, leaving a small force to observe the road south, will pass through Dug to Catlett's Gap, press the enemy, secure some prisoners if possible, and join our flank near Glass' Mill.

XI. Reed's Bridge, Byram's Ford, Alexander's Bridge, and the fords next above, will be seized and held by our cavalry.

XII. Hill's corps will occupy the gaps across Pigeon Mountain and observe the road to the south, and be ready to move at a moment's notice.

XIII. All extra wagon trains will be sent across Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold.

* * * * * * *

XVIII. The Reserve Artillery will march to-morrow morning at 8 a. m. with Polk's corps, and will be under the orders of Lieutenant-General Polk, to whom Major Robertson will report.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
La Fayette, September 16, 1863.

Major-General Hindman will move his division along the Crawfish Valley road, left in front, at 8 o'clock a. m. to-morrow, and take position with his left resting on Pigeon Mountain at Worthen's Gap, from whence he will extend himself eastwardly in the direction of Pea Vine Church until his right rests upon Cheatham's left.

Major-General Cheatham will move at the same hour, right in front, on the Ridge road leading to Rock Spring Church. He will proceed past the church to the neighborhood of Pea Vine Church, where his right will rest on Buckner's or Walker's left. The left of his line will be extended in the direction of Worthen's Gap until it meets or rests upon Hindman's right.

Both division commanders will order ordnance, ambulance, and baggage trains to accompany them.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk :

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.]

[General HINDMAN:]

Major Caswell reports that he believes the enemy is moving in force to our right. He says he knows the artillery is moving in that direction, and believes their main body of infantry, sharpshooters included, are moving in that direction too. Their fire has slackened and almost ceased on our left.

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
September 16, 1863.

Major-General STEWART:

GENERAL: General Buckner desires you have your command ready in all respects for the march, as we may move at an early hour to-morrow morning.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

W. F. MASTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. —. }

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
La Fayette, September 16, 1863.

This corps will move at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, right in front, in the following order: First, Stewart's division, sappers and miners with the advance guard; second, Reserve Artillery; third, Preston's division; fourth, ordnance train; fifth, supply train; sixth, baggage train; seventh, one regiment infantry and section of artillery as rear guard, from Brigadier-General Preston's division. The brigade batteries will move in the center of their brigades, and the ambulances at the rear of their respective regiments. Division inspectors-general will report to these headquarters at 8 o'clock to-night for further instructions.

By command of Major-General Buckner:

W. F. MASTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. A. P. Stewart, commanding division.)

ZOLLIFFER, *September 16, 1863.*

President DAVIS:

The indications in front of Jonesborough yesterday were such that I did not think it necessary to withdraw to the lines of the Watauga and Holston, being reluctant to yield any more ground.

I have tolerably reliable information that the main body of the enemy's force left Cumberland Gap on the 11th. Do not know where they went. There are indications that it is coming by Rogersville toward Blountsville. If so, I must retire from Jonesborough. From two to four regiments of infantry reported as occupying Cumberland Gap.

General Corse telegraphed me from Bonsack's this morning that his orders from General Pickett were to go to Wytheville, and if the reports of the enemy's advance were false to return without further orders to Petersburg. Is that your intention? I had ordered him here. If he can be spared it is important to retain him here. I cannot withdraw any more troops from Lewisburg or Princeton without exposing the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. I left Jenkins' cavalry brigade on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike near Monterey. Can I withdraw it with safety to Staunton? I have information from several officers who left Cumberland Gap after the surrender. Will forward their reports.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *September 16, 1863.*

General SAM. JONES,
Zollicoffer:

The purpose was to re-enforce you if you needed it, but should it be found unnecessary, then that the brigade should return from the first point at which the fact was discovered. Your report indicates your want, and the brigade will move to such position as you may order, and act as a part of your command until relieved by further instructions from the War Department.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,
Zollicoffer, Tenn., September 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Jonesborough:

Make to-night the move that was to have been made last night unless you feel confident of your ability to whip the enemy and hold your position. I have ordered up immediately Corse's brigade and the Otey battery. Nearly all of Burnside's troops left Cumberland Gap last Friday evening, going toward Knoxville. They are probably in front of you.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 13.

HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 17, 1863.

I. Captains Stowe and Roff, with their companies of cavalry, having reported to these headquarters, in pursuance to Special Orders, No. —, from department headquarters at Enterprise, September 14, 1863, will proceed to Grenada, Miss., and report to Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers, to be assigned to duty in Waul's Legion (Texas) Cavalry.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from morning report of Chalmers' brigade of cavalry, Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding, September 17, 1863; camp near Abbeville.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last report.	Arms.	
	Officers.	Men.					Serviceable.	Unserviceable.
2d Arkansas Cavalry, Col. W. F. Slemmons...
1st Mississippi Partisans, Lieut. Col. L. B. Hovis.
3d Mississippi State Cavalry, Col. John McGuirk.
18th Mississippi Battalion, Maj. A. H. Chalmers.
2d Missouri Cavalry, Col. R. McCulloch....
7th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. W. L. Duckworth.
Texas Battalion, Lieut. Col. Leonidas Willis..
New battalion, Lieut. Col. James A. Barksdale.
McLendon's battery
Total <i>a</i>	148	1,455	1,455	1,890	3,252	3,219	1,054	31

a Attention is respectfully called to the number of unarmed men.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, September 17, 1863.

Corps commanders will send their baggage trains to Chickamauga Station for supplies, &c. The general supply train cannot be used for that purpose at present.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 17, 1863—3 a. m.

[General POLK:]

The movements of your corps to-day are suspended; your wagons will, however, be kept loaded ready for a move at a moment's warning. The general wishes to see you at 8 a. m. to-morrow, punctually.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, La Fayette, Ga., September 17, 1863.

[General POLK:]

The headquarters of the general commanding to-night will be Leet's Mill and Tan-yard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
La Fayette, September 17, 1863—12 m.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that when you receive orders to resume the march which was suspended this morning, you order your baggage trains to move on the Dalton road which passes out by General Hill's headquarters. They will be reported on that road to Maj. R. M. Mason, corps quartermaster, at the point on that road nearest these headquarters. Major Mason will then take charge of them and move them via Lowrie's over Taylor's Ridge to Gordon's Spring, at or near which he will park them subject to orders.

You will direct your division commissary to have his droves of beeves, &c., sent along with the baggage trains, with instructions to have them herded in suitable pastures within from 2 to 8 miles of the springs.

The commissary-general of the army will issue rations to your division at Gordon's Spring. You will take measures to have these rations, when issued, cooked at the springs and sent forward in wagons to your troops in the field, wherever they may be found.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Hindman.)

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
La Fayette, September 17, 1863—12.10 p. m.

Division commanders will resume the march which was suspended this morning so soon as the roads are clear, sending their wagon trains to Gordon's Spring as directed.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
La Fayette, September 17, 1863.

Maj. R. M. MASON,
Assistant Quartermaster:

MAJOR: You are directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to take charge of the baggage trains of the corps on the Dalton road at the point nearest these headquarters where they will be reported to you, and move them via Lowrie's over Taylor's Ridge to Gordon's Spring, at or near which you will have them parked and held subject to orders.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 48. }

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
La Fayette, Ga., September 17, 1863.

Most of our disasters have been the result of a want of promptness. We must make up by the celerity of movement what we lack

in numbers and equipments. Regiments will be expected to move in ten minutes, brigades in twenty, and divisions in thirty from the time of the receipt of the order.

By command of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 17, 1863—3 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The movements of the army to-day have been suspended. You will, however, remain in your present position, ready to move at a moment's notice.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, La Fayette, Ga., September 17, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The movement ordered on yesterday will be by you resumed this morning as soon as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, La Fayette, Ga., September 17, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: You will relieve the infantry pickets at Blue Bird, Dug, and Catlett's Gaps to-night, and when Lieutenant-General Hill shall retire, which will be in the morning, you will with your command cover well the rear and left wing of the army.

You will keep your pickets in Catlett's Gap as long as you may deem it safe.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Your dispatch of 2.30 p. m. this date received.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CHALMERS' CAVALRY BRIGADE,
No. 147. } *Grenada, September 18, 1863.*

I. Lieut. Col. M. M. Patrick, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, is announced as commandant of this post.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Leet's Tan-yard, September 18, 1863.

I. Major-General Walker's division will move to Alexander's Bridge or Byram's Ford, and there cross the Chickamauga.

II. Major-General Buckner will move on Thedford's Ford, and there cross the river. Both these columns will be put in motion at 6.30 a. m. to-day. None but ambulances and artillery wagons will be taken with these columns.

III. Lieutenant-General Polk will move at the same hour, and by pressing engage the attention of the enemy at Gordon's Mills, and be prepared to move by his right flank to cross the river at the nearest ford.

IV. The cavalry of General Pegram will cover the front of Walker and Buckner, and that of General Armstrong the front of General Polk.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Leet's Tan-yard, September 18, 1863.

[General POLK:]

Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, commanding Hood's division, has crossed at Reed's Bridge, and is now on the west bank of the Chickamauga. Generals Walker and Buckner have been directed to cross at once and co-operate with him.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Rock Spring, September 18, 1863.

I. Major-General Cheatham will at once put his column in motion, right in front, on the Long Hollow road and move so as to effect a crossing at Chickamauga Creek between Gordon's Mills and Thedford's Ford.

II. Brigadier-General Anderson will put his column in motion, right in front, and move via Dr. Anderson's, on the Lee and Gordon's Mills road, so as to [*sic*] the enemy at Gordon's Mills.

The movement of both columns will be so made as to conform to the requirements of circular from army headquarters of this date.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk :

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHEATHAM'S HEADQUARTERS,
One Mile from Hunt's Ford. September 18, 1863—7 p. m.
 [Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL : I find General Cheatham at this point awaiting the movement of General Buckner's corps. General B. has possession

of Thedford's, and is now moving Preston's division on Hunt's Ford, 1 mile below the mill. General B. will commence crossing as soon as he is notified that General Walker is ready. General Walker has some opposition, but we hear that he is about ready to move.

Very respectfully,

SEVIER.

NEAR THEDFORD'S FORD,

September 18, 1863—5 p. m.

General POLK :

GENERAL : I still quietly hold this ford. General Walker, on my right, after a brisk skirmish, took the position at the bridge (Alexander's) below here, but found it destroyed by the enemy. He is now moving to Byram's Ford, below that bridge about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. He cannot get in position before dark. He will await there orders from General Bragg.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Major-General.

(Same to General Cheatham.)

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Rock Spring, September 18, 1863—9 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Reserve Artillery :

Learning that you have received orders from General Hindman to move with his column, and that you have from some cause or other failed to join that column, the lieutenant-general commanding now directs you in any event to follow General Cheatham's column on the Long Hollow road in the direction of Gordon's Mills.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. JACK,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,

Henderson's House, September 18, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General HILL :

GENERAL : I am instructed by General Polk to say that he has occasion for the services of the whole of Armstrong's command, which has been ordered to report to him, including Colonel Wheeler's command. As you are amply covered by General Wheeler's corps of cavalry, he does not feel at liberty to release any part of General Armstrong's command.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
Anderson's House, September 18, 1863—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK :

GENERAL : Owens' Ford was abandoned by the cavalry, and the enemy have crossed there, General Adams thinks in heavy force. They will probably attack me in the morning. Please let me know whether you have crossed Chickamauga with your whole corps. By morning the Yankees will be massed either on our right or left; most likely on the left.

Very respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION, POLK'S CORPS,
*Lawrence Spring, intersection of Valley Road and Road from
 Worthen's Store to Dr. Anderson's, Sept. 18, 1863—8.15 a. m.*

[Col. T. M. JACK:]

COLONEL : Robertson's Reserve Artillery did not get up to this point last night. A courier was sent back soon after our arrival here to conduct him to this point. The courier returned just before day without having found Major Robertson or his artillery. Another was immediately dispatched with note to Major Robertson instructed to return as far as La Fayette, ordering Major R. to follow on and join the division at the earliest moment. I fear that Major Robertson failed to get his orders to move yesterday evening, though I instructed General Hindman's assistant adjutant-general to send him a copy of the moving order.

The head of my column is now in motion under orders of this date. Please give me instructions as to Robertson's Reserve Artillery. I do not know what to do with it even if it were here.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Near Rock Spring, September 18, 1863—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General ANDERSON,
Commanding Hindman's Division :

GENERAL : Your dispatch respecting Robertson's artillery received. Should you succeed in finding Major Robertson, the lieutenant-general desires you to order him to follow Cheatham's column from Rock Spring Church down the Long Hollow road, sending a guide to direct him, if practicable. He has no reason to know that any other orders have been given Major Robertson, but has written to army headquarters to ascertain.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

In the Field, Leet's Tan-yard, September 18, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,

Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The enemy have crossed at Owens' Ford in force. Place yourself across their line of march and retard their movement, covering General Hill, until the movement on our right flank is completed in the morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,

Anderson's House, September 18, 1863—8.40 p. m.

General WHEELER,

Commanding Cavalry:

Owens' Ford was lost to-day. Armstrong is now picketing with some 60 men from Childress' Ford to Glass' Mill, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Lieutenant-General Hill begs you will relieve him with your cavalry to-morrow morning, as he does not wish to scatter Breckinridge's division, which should be concentrated at Glass' Mill.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

One Mile from Anderson's, September 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK,

Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I have just seen General Bragg, and he directs that all my command should be used to guard the left flank of the army, and it will therefore be impossible for me to relieve General Armstrong's brigade. This will, I think, only be necessary until the position of the enemy is more fully developed.

Colonel Wheeler, who now commands General Armstrong's brigade, is making arrangements to send more cavalry to your front. General Bragg states that General Hill will be up in time to prevent any gaps between your line and his.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIVISION,

Catlett's Gap, September 18, 1863—11.40 a. m.

[General POLK:]

The enemy is keeping up a heavy dust. I believe the force in the cove is moving toward the mouth of the cove in the direction of Chattanooga. Opposite and a little northwest of this gap there are

several wagon trains in sight motionless. One column of infantry, apparently two brigades, moved across some fields an hour ago, going toward Snow Hill.

Very respectfully,

WILL T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

GLASS' MILL, [September 18, 1863]—1 p. m.

General POLK,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I have driven the enemy's pickets across the creek. Citizens report no movement near here last night. There is an excellent position for another corps on your left. Its right resting a little below this place and its left toward Pigeon Ridge, its right would be immediately on the creek.

I have just captured a prisoner of Palmer's corps, who states that Thomas' division moved into camp on their right late last night. The main camp seems to be about opposite Owens' Ford, which is now nearly on my left. Were General Hill to take position where I have mentioned his center would cover it.

Respectfully,

F. C. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier-General.

GLASS' MILL, [September 18, 1863]—1.30 p. m.

General POLK:

GENERAL: From all information I can obtain, the larger portion of the enemy's force is above your left, on Chickamauga. This prisoner, just taken, says their men were much scattered, and not expecting any advance. I fired a shot into their encampment before they knew of my approach.

My cavalry is now massing on your left, and as soon as General Hill forms on your left I will form in rear of your left wing.

Respectfully,

F. C. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
[September 18, 1863]—5 p. m.

General POLK,
Commanding:

GENERAL: A brigade of my division has been ordered to go on General Hill's left by General Hill since I left him. General Wheeler is immediately in rear of General H.'s left, and has orders from General Bragg to protect the left flank of the army. My brigade is not needed there, whilst one of Wheeler's divisions is lying 1 mile west of Anderson's doing nothing. I have a brigade now on General Hill's left, protecting Worthen's Gap and Owens' and Glass' Fords. This should be done by General Wharton if I am to move with your corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier-General.

ZOLLIFFER, *September 18, 1863.*

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Our troops were withdrawn from Jonesborough to Watauga bridge yesterday in good order, and without interruption. No indication of an advance toward the salt-works from Cumberland or Pound Gaps.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 223. } *Richmond, September 19, 1863.*

* * * * *

XVIII. The Alabama brigade (late Garrott's), of Stevenson's division, now reorganizing at Demopolis, is assigned to the command of General J. E. Johnston, and will be considered as transferred from that division.

XIX. The Texas regiment, of Gregg's brigade, is transferred to Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, and will be assigned to the Texas brigade of that division.

XX. One of the Tennessee regiments of Gregg's brigade will be transferred to Stevenson's division, to be assigned to one of the Tennessee brigades of that division.

* * * * *

XXVI. Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner is assigned to the Georgia brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Barton, Stevenson's division. General Barton, on being relieved, will report to Major-General Pickett for assignment to a brigade in his division.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *September 19, 1863.*

General STEVENSON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

The Alabama brigade of your division, now at Demopolis, has been transferred to General J. E. Johnston's command. Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner, now reforming that brigade, is assigned to the Georgia brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Barton; the latter, on being relieved, to report to Brigadier-General Pickett, in this department, for assignment to late Armistead's brigade. Orders sent by mail.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, *September 19, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. W. M. GARDNER, *Demopolis:*

The Alabama brigade belonging to Stevenson's division, and which you have been reorganizing, is this day, by orders, transferred to General Johnston's command; the same orders assign you to the

Georgia brigade now commanded by General Barton in Stevenson's division. As soon as your presence can be spared from the duties in which you are now engaged you will proceed to Atlanta and report. Communicate with General Hardee, and ask him if he cannot send an officer to Demopolis to relieve you.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.,
September 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. B. Roy,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL : Your favor of the 17th instant was received yesterday. In reply, I have the honor to state that on the 6th or 7th instant I received a telegram from Maj. James M. Kennard, as follows :

Show this to Lieutenant Robbins, ordnance officer, who is already ordered to arm your brigade with Enfield rifles and equip it on your requisition.

On the 8th or 9th instant I showed this telegram to Lieutenant Robbins, who informed me that he had received no such order. I furnished him a copy of the telegram, and he immediately wrote Major Kennard in relation thereto, inquiring how the order to him had been sent, by mail or telegraph, and then received in answer Major Kennard's order. Lieutenant Robbins, not having the accouterments on hand, had to draw them from Captain Cooper, ordnance officer at this place. I furnished Lieutenant Robbins my requisition, and commenced selecting them on the 16th, and now have my own brigade, First Brigade Missouri Volunteers, fully armed and supplied with canteens, haversacks, and knapsacks, and will finish the division to-day, that is, the Second Brigade, now commanded by Col. E. Gates.

On the 13th instant I received Lieutenant-General Hardee's notice of exchange by telegraph.

On the 17th instant I received Lieutenant-General Hardee's telegram as follows :

Supply your brigade at once with arms and accouterments. Report when these are accomplished.

I had already attended to this when I received the above telegram, and was drawing arms and accouterments at the time. I would have reported to-day.

To-day I will have the division fully supplied with most excellent new Enfield rifles complete, and fair accouterments, canteens, haversacks, and knapsacks, and 40 rounds of ammunition to each gun.

I have been wholly unable to procure any artillery as yet. I can get none here, and have not been able to ascertain where I can get guns, caissons, &c., to outfit two or three artillery companies. I have five artillery companies in this division, three in my own brigade and two in the Second Brigade. I desire either a 6-gun battery or two 4-gun batteries in my own brigade, and a 4 or 6-gun battery for the Second Brigade. I would prefer to have a 4-gun battery to each company, if they can be recruited by means applied for in my application to the Secretary of War, and thus keep the company organizations distinct and separate.

I desire the 12-pounder Napoleon gun. I have not been able to procure tents or flies for my command. I have not a fifth of the number of tents or flies I am entitled to for the men actually present in camp, under the general order designating the number allowed. I can get no spades and only a few axes.

I have the following transportation for this command: Twelve 4-mule wagons and three 2-mule wagons, which is greatly insufficient.

If I go into active service in the field I need an ordnance train; and likewise a train for companies.

I have no medical wagons or ambulances. This is the transportation I brought from Vicksburg. McGivern, depot quartermaster, informed me he is expecting to receive a lot of wagons, fifty or more in number. Can I get an order on him to supply the deficiency in my transportation? What course shall I pursue in reference to artillery? I am exceedingly anxious to have my command fully equipped for any and all services.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. COCKRELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Missouri Troops.

Statement of artillery and ammunition in hands of ordnance officer at Columbus, Miss.

Class 1, ordnance:

32-pounder medium navy gun.....	1
12-pounder siege gun.....	1
6-pounder brass gun, smooth.....	1
6-pounder iron guns, smooth.....	5
3-inch brass guns, rifled.....	2

Class 2, artillery carriages:

24-pounder barbette carriage.....	1
12-pounder siege carriage.....	1
6-pounder carriages and limbers.....	8

Class 4, cannon balls:

32-pounder shell.....	rounds..	41
32-pounder grape.....	stands..	23
32-pounder canister.....	do.....	27
12-pounder Read shell.....	rounds..	30
12-pounder Read shot.....	do.....	30
12-pounder grape.....	stands..	11
6-pounder Read shot.....	rounds..	3
3-inch Read shot.....	do.....	50
3-inch Read shell.....	do.....	50

Class 5, fixed ammunition:

12-pounder ball-cartridges.....	rounds..	60
12-pounder canister.....	rounds..	64
6-pounder ball-cartridges.....	do.....	675
6-pounder spherical case.....		902
6-pounder canister.....		570
3-inch canister.....	rounds..	60
Canister for swivel gun.....		141

Class 8, powder, &c.:

32-pounder blank-cartridges.....	139
12-pounder blank-cartridges.....	211
Blank-cartridges for swivel gun.....	196
Friction-primers.....	4,000

H. H. PRICE,
Lieutenant and Chief of Ordnance.

COLUMBUS, MISS.,
September 19, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Henderson's House, September 19, 1863—9 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL:

GENERAL: General Polk directs me to notify you that General Armstrong has been ordered to retire from his left and move to the right flank of the army. This leaves the space between his left and your right unoccupied. The general suggests, respectfully, that you should at once close up this space by moving to his left, and particularly that you should relieve the pickets of Armstrong as speedily as possible with Breckinridge's pickets, upon the line of the Chickamauga.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION, ETC.,
Mrs. Hunt's House, September 19, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Col. T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have just learned that General Hill intends to withdraw Breckinridge from Glass' Mill this morning. If so, I would suggest that he be withdrawn at a crossing as low down as may be found practicable, in order to cover my left, which would otherwise be exposed, there being several crossings between my left and what is called the Glass' Mill road.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Thedford's Ford, September 19, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The general desires that you will assume the command of General Armstrong's forces, and move forward without delay, and develop the enemy.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Thedford's Ford, Sept. 19, 1863—9 a. m.
Brigadier-General ARMSTRONG,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: You will, without delay, move down the east bank of the river to the Red House, where the road from Chattanooga to Ringgold crosses the river (Chickamauga).

I am, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

In the Field, near Thedford's Ford, Sept. 19, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,

Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you immediately remove your command to near this place. This order does not include Armstrong's brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Thedford's Ford, September 19, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:

GENERAL: General Breckinridge has been withdrawn from his position in front of Lee and Gordon's Mills, and the general commanding desires that you will closely observe this point. You will send a sufficient force for this purpose.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

September 19, 1863—12.10.

General WHEELER.

We are ordered to Thedford's Ford; a regiment and section of battery have been left at Glass' Mill. General Hill begs you will relieve this force as soon as possible so that it may join its command.

Respectfully,

ARCHER ANDERSON,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*ATLANTA, GA., *September 19, 1863.*

Col. J. P. JONES,

Tunnel Hill, Ga.:

Wofford's brigade left here this morning. Troops are being forwarded as rapidly as we can get cars. Two trains of empty cars were seized at Resaca yesterday and not allowed to come down, and it interferes greatly with movement of troops. Please have cars promptly returned.

M. H. WRIGHT,

Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,

Zollicoffer, September 19, 1863.

Colonel TYLER,

Commanding, &c.:

Your courier has delivered your message. Keep your cavalry in position to observe the enemy and ascertain his numbers. The courier

thinks he saw between 400 and 500 of the enemy moving from the direction of Bristol toward Blountsville. It can hardly be that they have divided their force at Bristol, if, as reported, going to Abingdon and Saltville. It may be that their object was simply to cut the railroad in my rear, and having accomplished that they are returning to join the main body in my front; or they may desire to ascertain my force here, and for that purpose may move on that point. Keep your cavalry between here and Bristol and near the latter place; or you could watch their movements and ascertain their numbers. If they move in this direction hold them in check as long as possible. There are many points on the road between here and Bristol from which sharpshooters can greatly annoy them. If they move toward Jonesborough hang upon their flank and rear and harass them as much as possible. Report to me fully and frequently. Do not allow yourself to be cut off.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *September 20, 1863.*

Brigadier-General LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond:

Have I any control over the purchasing quartermasters in this department, or are they exclusively under yours?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, *September 20, 1863.*

Col. L. B. NORTHPROP,
Richmond:

Have I any control of the purchasing commissaries in this department, or are they under yours exclusively? The commanding officer of the Department of Alabama is compelled to draw upon this army for subsistence.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, *September 20, 1863.*

Col. J. GORGAS,
Richmond:

The exchanged prisoners in Alabama and Mississippi want arms. How can they be supplied? I replied to your dispatch about Lieutenant-Colonel Brown. I don't know him, but will gladly take your selection. Have had no reply.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE or JOHNSTON,
Enterprise, Miss.:

GENERAL: From all the information I can get, I believe the force at Memphis and on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad is very

small, troops having been drawn from it to operate in Arkansas against Price. It is reported that 1,500 cavalry have just gone to Memphis for this purpose. I do not think the entire force, including Memphis and Corinth, exceeds twelve white and six black regiments. Memphis has but one fortification on the south side, which does not protect the city or the Government stores, which could be destroyed. I understand the white troops are encamped around the city, and no doubt can be surprised by a forced march and an early attack.

I propose to try a surprise on Memphis, La Grange, or other point about the 6th of next month, and endeavor to sweep the railroad if practicable. To do this I shall operate with Chalmers' and Ferguson's force, and about 800 of Jackson's, ordering Logan to move to the vicinity of Raymond, and to be temporarily under the orders of Jackson, during the absence of Jackson's force. A force will be left to make a demonstration on Corinth, and I propose endeavoring to get the co-operation of General Roddey, who professes to be anxious to co-operate at any time. I would suggest that an infantry brigade be sent to Brandon and this point, during my absence, for the better protection of the large wagon train now running between those two points. I have sent reliable men into Memphis and to La Grange, to have reliable information for me about the time I propose making the move. The only exposed point during the move would be a raid from Port Hudson or Natchez.

Captain Martin, of my staff, will hand you this communication, and I request your approval with such suggestions as you are pleased to make. I could make a strong move with Ferguson's and Chalmers' force alone, but would prefer 600 or 800 of Jackson's men, whom I consider more reliable. Should you approve, would request to be informed by telegraph, so I can commence to prepare at once.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

COMMISSARY OFFICE, POLK'S CORPS,
Camp at Gordon's Spring, September 20, 1863.

Col. T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Yours per courier, dated last night 9.30 o'clock, arrived this morning, ordering cooked rations for 500 wounded men of Cheatham's division. We sent out this morning rations for the troops and I have the train at Tunnel Hill for two days' rations, but I am fearful I may have some trouble in getting them, as the commissary at Tunnel Hill said he had an order from Major Hillyer not to deliver any rations only on his order and that we must draw at Leet's Tan-yard. If that is to be carried out I wish you would speak to the general on the subject, and ask him if I shall move to the tan-yard with the wagoners, as they are the parties who are now drawing the rations and cooking. If I do not get the rations to-day at Tunnel [Hill], I will be forced to pursue the other course, as the men must not do without rations.

Everything going on here as desired.

Respectfully, yours,

J. J. MURPHY,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
On the Point opposite, South of Rossville,
 September 21, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General POLK :

GENERAL : I am on the point as designated, where I can observe the whole of the valley. They are evidently fortifying, as I can distinctly hear the sound of axes in great numbers.

The appearance is still as in last dispatch, that he is hurrying on toward Chattanooga. He is cutting timber on the point of this ridge. I have just captured a captain and 2 privates who were acting as a part of a corps of observers. He (the captain) reports that a number of forces passed up the road toward Chattanooga, but does not know who, or what their numbers. They passed up about 5 p. m. yesterday.

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
In Field, September 20, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER :

GENERAL : Your dispatch No. 66 just received. The tidings from all parts of the field cheering. Enemy has been driven back from all parts. We have twenty-two pieces of artillery from the enemy. Longstreet is now engaged warmly on the left pressing the enemy back. We dispatched you about 2 o'clock to attack the enemy at Gordon's Mills. His force there must be [*sic*].

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATTLE-FIELD, *September 20, 1863—5.09 p. m.*
 General WHEELER :

Lieutenant-General Longstreet orders you to proceed down the road toward the enemy's right, and with your artillery endeavor to enfilade his line, with celerity.

By order of Lieutenant-General Longstreet :

THOS. CLAIBORNE,
Lieutenant Colonel, Cavalry.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 20, 1863.*

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army Headquarters, via Dalton :

Jenkins' brigade, 2,000 men, left here this evening.

M. H. WRIGHT.

DUBLIN, *September 20, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War :*

Bristol reported burned last night. Wharton telegraphed at 1 o'clock a. m. that he then thought the forces at Bristol would oper-

* In proper sequence this dispatch should appear on p. 681.

ate immediately against General Jones at or near Zollicoffer; combined attack to be thus made on his front and rear by greatly superior force. If successful in this move, Wharton could by no possibility hold Saltville. Have therefore ordered the Sixtieth Virginia Regiment to him, and will send all home guards on the line of road except from this county, who are ready to repel a raid. Wharton unable to communicate with General Jones yet. Have directed him to do so at all hazards by intelligent men, and arrange to assist him by diversion against forces in his rear if practicable. The road from Saltville to New River in great danger if Scammon advances. If cut, the consequences to General Jones and Wharton will be disastrous. Will use all energy to prepare for this move. Something must be hazarded with so long a line and so few troops. The concentration of troops at Saltville leaves the line from that point to Rocky Gap open; last gap 21 miles west of the Narrows. If Scammon delays an advance six days, will have one regiment of Jenkins' cavalry at Little Levels, Pocahontas, one with McCausland, and one with Echols. I deem it my duty to keep you thus fully informed.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

Your dispatch to Secretary of War of this date received. Continue to keep the Department early advised of affairs and movements.

S. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, September 20, 1863.

CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dublin, Va.:

Authorize Wharton, if on the information he has from you or others he deems it judicious, to advance to the aid of General Jones, leaving a small guard only at Saltville. Can you not forward some local troops to aid in defending the salt-works?

JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DUBLIN, *September 20, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Will send all the home guards on line of road, except from this county, to Saltville. They go to-morrow; will reach there Tuesday morning, perhaps 700 or 800 in all.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, September 20, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Our scouts entered Bristol to-day. Enemy left at 12 o'clock last night, declaring their intention to attack General Jones. Heavy

firing heard at 9 o'clock this morning in the direction of Zollicoffer. Cannot Wharton move forward immediately? The Sixtieth [Virginia] will reach Glade Spring Tuesday morning. If General Jones is taken the salt-works must fall. If Wharton moves immediately, they are in danger of raids from direction of Russell and Tazewell. A small guard might be left at Saltville. Please reply to-night.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, September 20, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War :

Cannot hear from General Jones. Enemy burned a railroad bridge 4 miles this side of Bristol, at Goodson's, showing their immediate object to be the capture of General Jones. Can you not re-enforce Wharton? He will advance as soon as he gets the Sixtieth [Virginia Regiment] against the force in General Jones' rear. His situation is most critical. A force will be left at Saltville to guard against a raid.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, September 20, 1863.

THOMAS DODAMEAD,
Superintendent, &c. :

There are 200 home guards at Liberty, under Capt. L. A. Sale, 100 at Salem, under Col. G. P. Terrill, 250 at Christiansburg, under Maj. J. M. Wade. The home guards of Wythe, at Wytheville, are under Maj. J. F. Kent. Please telegraph these commanders, and make arrangements to transport their men immediately to Saltville. I am doubtful as yet about sending the men from this county. Colonel Jones cannot get the Sixtieth [Virginia] here until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, 21st; have transportation.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Send copies of last telegram to Terrill and Wade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, September 20, 1863.

COL. GEORGE S. PATTON,
Commanding, &c. :

COLONEL: The situation in and near East Tennessee is exceedingly precarious. I have therefore ordered the Sixtieth Virginia Regiment from the Narrows to Saltville, and telegraphed you last night to send a company to the Narrows as a guard. This move of course exposes you and Colonel McCausland yet more, but there is no alternative.

As soon as Jenkins' cavalry gets up you will be better prepared. Send a courier on the road to Monterey and urge all expedition in their movements. It is of the last importance. Please keep me fully advised. Nothing from the general since the 18th instant. Keep your command well in hand and be ready for any move rendered necessary. If Scammon and Kelley are advised of affairs near Bristol and this place, an advance is almost certain.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE,
September 21, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

General Sam. Jones ought to concentrate his troops, gather all the local forces, and drive back the enemy. Major Stringfellow should not have sent by telegraph the information contained in his dispatch.

R. E. LEE,
General.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Dublin, Va.:

In all your important dispatches use as far as possible the usual cipher. If you should not have it, devise a cipher and send me the key by mail.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, Miss., September 21, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian:

COLONEL: I have the honor to bring to the notice of the general the scarcity of supplies in portions of North Mississippi. The meat ration is scarce throughout that section, and in General Ferguson's district the crops of grain are scarce as high up as New Albany, where he now is. He reports that in a short time it will be difficult for him to subsist his command and supply himself with forage even as low down as Pontotoc and Tupelo, and many supplies will have to be hauled from Okolona unless the railroad is repaired to Tupelo. I suggest that the road be repaired, as it will enable us to occupy our present line and keep the enemy at a considerable distance from the rich country below Okolona. I would also suggest that no purchases of supplies be made in North Mississippi except they are approved by Generals Chalmers and Ferguson; otherwise that command will be supplied with difficulty.

General Roddey's command was moved from Tuscumbia on the 12th to Decatur, thus leaving a large gap for the enemy to come through.

Can't you have it arranged for this gap to be filled by Clanton's brigade, which I understand is in the vicinity of Walker County, Ala.? otherwise the enemy can reach the rich Mississippi country by passing through Alabama and to my right.

I ask the assistance of the general in urging on the Governor the reorganization of Lowry's State regiment, now near West Point, most of which has been totally inefficient and worthless. I inclose a copy of my order relative to the State troops, for if they are not to be transferred they must at least be made efficient. Have written the Governor on the subject.

The naval brigade, consisting of several regiments of infantry and about 400 cavalry, have been operating from Napoleon as far south as Vicksburg, and have captured a number of scouts and persons passing into Arkansas. They state they captured a quartermaster of General Price's with \$1,500,000. The scouts near Greenville report between the 6th and the 18th twenty-six transports up, eleven loaded with troops; fifteen transports down, three loaded with troops. Colonel Logan took a position 20 miles above Natchez on the 19th, and seriously damaged a transport (Julia).

About a week since a Captain Laning and 15 men of the gun-boat Rattler were captured at church at Rodney. On the 13th a scouting party of Jackson's division attacked and defeated two parties of the enemy across Big Black, killing and wounding 18 or 20, capturing 3 with their outfit. I found Colonel Logan's command in good fighting condition, the men having every confidence in Colonel Logan. The command is poorly armed. The arms recently received (3,700) will equip my command well.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 21, 1863.

I. Lieutenant-General Polk, with the Right Wing, will move at 2 p. m. to-day, opposite Chickamauga Station, and resting his right at that point will form his line extending up the west side of the river.

II. Lieutenant-General Longstreet, with the Left Wing, will move so soon as the Right Wing clears the road, and connecting his right with General Polk's left, take position up the stream.

III. General headquarters will be established at the Red House Ford, on the Chickamauga.

IV. The main body of both corps of the cavalry will press close up to the enemy and gather up all his stragglers.

V. Each corps of cavalry will detach two regiments to our rear and gather up the stragglers from this army and all arms left upon the field.

VI. All prisoners will immediately be sent to Atlanta; the wounded will be sent as rapidly as possible to hospitals in the rear.

VII. All corps wagons will be brought to the Chickamauga and placed in rear of their respective commands. The general supply train will be sent to Red House Ford.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 21, 1863.

The artillery hereafter will be under the charge and orders of division commanders.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 21, 1863.

[General POLK:]

The general commanding requests that you order the ordnance officers of your command immediately to work, collecting the guns, accouterments, &c., lying upon the battle-field. They will be piled in places convenient to the wagons and carried to Alexander's Bridge. Let each officer keep a list of what he sends off.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 21, 1863.

First. The movement of this wing of the army will be made right in front.

Second. Major-General Cheatham, with his division, will move at 2 p. m.

Third. Major-General Walker's corps will follow as soon as practicable.

Fourth. Lieutenant-General Hill's corps will follow Walker's corps.

Fifth. Hindman's division will join this wing of the army on the march.

All details for provost guards, guards for prisoners, and burial parties will report to the provost-marshal of their respective commands.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Ten Miles South of Chattanooga, September 21, 1863.

[General POLK:]

You will be ready to move your command at 2 p. m. to-day. If necessary small detachments will be left to bury the dead.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
September 21, 1863—2 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK :

GENERAL : I am in readiness to move in accordance with orders received, but I have as yet got no order to march.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 21, 1863—7.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

GENERAL : The head of my column rests at Mission Mills. My own corps is encamped at the mills ; the other two corps between the mills and Red House Ford. To-morrow I shall move my column to Shallow Ford. My headquarters are at Dr. Bailey's, near Mission Mills.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 21, 1863.

Maj. R. M. MASON :

MAJOR : General Polk directs that you move your wagons at once to the forks of the Chickamauga, in the neighborhood of Smith's and Kennedy's stores, along the eastern side of Pea Vine Ridge. You will inform the quartermasters and commissaries of Hill's and Walker's corps to move to the same locality.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Maj. J. J. Murphy.)

ON THE ROAD, *September 21, 1863.*

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK :

GENERAL : We are within a mile of Rossville. Have been on the point of Missionary Ridge. Can see Chattanooga and everything around. The enemy's trains are leaving, going around the point of Lookout Mountain.

The prisoners captured report two pontoons thrown across for the purpose of retreating. I think they are evacuating as hard as they can go. They are cutting timber down to obstruct our passing. I think we ought to press forward as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully, &c.,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

Please forward to General Bragg.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 21, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Polk instructs me to advise you that the head of his column rests at Mission Mills. To-morrow he will move it to Shallow Ford, which will be the right of our line. He wishes you to hold Missionary Ridge from Rossville to Shallow Ford. His headquarters to-night are at Dr. Bailey's, near Mission Mills.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[THOS. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 21, 1863—5.30 a. m.

General WHEELER:

Send forward at once a strong cavalry force, and ascertain the position of the enemy. Pick up stragglers as you go along.

Respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Warrenton, September 21, 1863.

General WHEELER,
Headquarters, Summerville, Ga.:

GENERAL: I arrived here to-day, and will move forward to-morrow toward Gadsden if no other orders reach me. I have no orders since the 14th from you. Will obey it until I hear from you. The courier, Davis, is intelligent, and will give you all information I have.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, September 21, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

Courier from General Jones arrived at Bristol yesterday. He was at Zollicoffer. Enemy moved on that point yesterday at 8 o'clock. Skirmished with our forces. Moved off in the direction of Blountsville and Jonesborough. Colonel Carter started after them with cavalry and artillery last night.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
September 22, 1863.

[General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:]

Does the War Department intend that I shall have any control over the purchasing quartermasters in Alabama and Mississippi?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsements.]

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General for his views.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 25, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Adjutant and Inspector General with a copy of the circular letter of March 24, by which this department must be governed unless the War Department enlarge the powers of General Johnston.

By order, in illness of Quartermaster-General:

W. F. ALEXANDER,
Major and Assistant to the Quartermaster-General.

[Memorandum in pencil.]

General COOPER:

The only control over these officers is to make requisitions upon them and to require reports from them at any time.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 24, 1863.

To avoid conflict and competition between the officers of this department and those of the Ordnance Bureau or Commissary Department in the purchase of supplies common to both, quartermasters are especially directed to observe the following regulations:

First. The following-named States will constitute separate purchasing districts, and the officers herein designated will have respectively in each the exclusive control, in person or through subordinates, of all purchases of supplies needed by this department:

Virginia: Lieut. Col. L. Smith, Richmond.

North Carolina: Maj. W. W. Peirce, Raleigh.

South Carolina: Maj. Hutson Lee, Charleston.

Georgia: Maj. J. T. Winnemore, Augusta.

Alabama: Maj. J. L. Calhoun, Montgomery.

Mississippi: Maj. L. Mims, Jackson.

Florida: Maj. H. R. Teasdale, Lake City.

Louisiana: Maj. G. W. Grice, Alexandria.

Texas: Maj. T. A. Washington, San Antonio.

Arkansas and Missouri: Maj. J. B. Burton, Little Rock.

Tennessee and Kentucky: Maj. James Glover, Knoxville.

Second. It shall be the duty of these principal purchasing officers to establish and from time to time regulate prices at which army supplies are to be bought, and to confer with each other, so as to secure as far as practicable uniformity therein, making due allow-

ances for difference of locations and other circumstances. They will require from their subordinates monthly reports, showing the quality of supplies purchased or manufactured by them; what thereof has been issued, and the residue on hand. A summary of these, together with a similar statement of his own operations, will be forwarded monthly by the chief officer to the Quartermaster-General, and the same will be accompanied by general remarks, showing of what supplies, either manufactured or in the raw material, he may have an excess beyond his future wants, so that it may be transferred elsewhere when needed. The average cost of each article of supply will also be stated.

Third. Quartermasters stationed at the various posts within either of said purchasing districts will be the subordinate purchasing officers therein, and before buying supplies or contracting therefor they will confer with the principal officer and conform to such general or specific instructions as he may give respecting the price, quantity, or quality of the supplies to be bought.

Fourth. Main depots of supplies will be established at Richmond and Staunton, Va.; Raleigh, N. C.; Columbus and Atlanta, Ga.; Huntsville and Montgomery, Ala.; Jackson, Miss.; Alexandria, La.; Little Rock, Ark.; Knoxville, Tenn.; San Antonio, Tex.; or elsewhere, as may hereafter be indicated. These will not be subject to the orders of commanding generals, but will be under the exclusive control of the Quartermaster-General, and issues therefrom will be made only on requisitions approved by him.

Minor depots may be established by the principal purchasing officers at such other points within their districts as the necessities of the service may require, and their locations will be reported from time to time to this office.

Fifth. The chief quartermaster of each separate army will draw supplies, as far as practicable, from the established depots of stores, and will make purchases thereof in the military department within which the army operates only when circumstances render that course absolutely necessary. He will then, whether acting in person or through subordinates, confer, if possible, with the principal purchasing-officer of the district in which he may be, and use every precaution to avoid competition.

Sixth. Forage and fuel purchased in the vicinity of an army are excepted from the above restriction. These can be best provided on the spot to the extent that the country affords them, and by the field quartermasters, and the chief quartermaster will be careful to see that the same are procured and paid for in accordance with the instructions issued by the War Department. Forage should always be drawn, when circumstances permit, from regions in advance of our armies and those most exposed to the enemy. Field quartermasters may also purchase, under the direction of the commanding officer, supplies of any character issued by this department from a region of country occupied temporarily by the forces of the Confederate States, and where no system of purchase is in operation.

Seventh. When special agents shall be sent out by the Quartermaster-General to obtain supplies, they will be instructed to report to the principal officer of the district in which they may go, and confer with him to avoid competition.

Eighth. All officers of this department will endeavor to avoid competing in prices with commissaries in the purchase of corn, or with ordnance officers in the purchase of hides, leather, harness, &c.

They will report also to this office all cases of unnecessary competition brought about by any officer or agent of either of the bureaus referred to.

Ninth. No officer of this department will send an agent to a foreign country, nor will they visit or send to a sea-port town of this Confederacy to buy supplies imported from abroad. The latter purchases will be made always by the post quartermasters on instructions received from this office or from the principal purchasing officer of the district. When such supplies are removed for speculation, after being rejected by the post quartermaster on account of prices, they will not be purchased elsewhere.

Tenth. No purchasing officer will ever go into another district to buy supplies, but will procure the same when it may be necessary through the local officers therein.

Eleventh. Any officer of this department who holds an executory contract for army supplies in another purchasing district than that in which he is stationed shall transfer the same on the receipt of this circular to the principal purchasing officer of the district where such contract is to be executed. Field quartermasters, regardless of their location, will make a similar transfer of all contracts, except such as come within section No. 6 of these instructions.

Twelfth. The foregoing rules will not be taken to interfere with the operations of Maj. F. W. Dillard as heretofore charged with the receipt of hides from the Commissary Department and the manufacture of shoes therefrom. He will continue to have the exclusive control thereof in the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, and all quartermasters within those States will dispose of hides received from commissaries as he may direct. Nor will they interfere with those of Maj. Charles S. Carrington, who will act independently as heretofore in providing forage for the armies of Virginia and North Carolina.

Thirteenth. Purchasing officers will employ agents only under authorities, general or specific, derived from this office. The authorities heretofore given must be renewed immediately, and in submitting applications for the retention of old agents, their names, the date of the authority under which they were employed, and the rate of their compensation will be stated. When authority is asked and granted to employ new agents, whose names have not been furnished in advance, a report thereof shall be made promptly, stating who are so engaged, and at what compensation. In every case such facts will be set forth as go to show the necessity for the proposed services, and the application will be forwarded through the principal officer of the district for his approval or remarks. All officers will furnish their agents with written evidence of their agency, showing the object and extent thereof; and when such agency is discontinued the evidence mentioned will be taken in and the facts reported to this office. Every officer will be careful to settle up the transactions of his own agents. The observance of the foregoing is important in restraining abuses, decreasing the number of employes from civil life, and leading to the detection of impostors speculating in the name of the Government.

Fourteenth. All quartermasters will be held to strict accountability for any departure from these instructions, and department commanders and other subordinate officers are prohibited from employing field quartermasters, or agents in making purchases, in violation of the same.

EMPLOYÉES OF QUARTERMASTERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

To limit the number of employées in this department and their compensation, all officers thereof will be careful to conform to the following rules:

To troops in the field the allowance shall be:

First. To each regimental or battalion quartermaster, in addition to the quartermaster's sergeant, 1 wagon-master, and when the same shall be necessary 1 clerk, both to be detailed from the command.

Second. To each brigade quartermaster or quartermaster attached to a division, 1 wagon-master, and when the same shall be necessary 1 clerk, both to be detailed from the command.

Third. To all commissary, ordnance, and quartermasters' trains, 1 wagon-master for every ten teams, either hired or detailed, and if hired, wages not to exceed \$50 a month. When these trains exceed in number fifty teams, a superintending wagon-master for the whole will be allowed, at a compensation not to exceed \$75 a month.

STATIONS AND DEPOTS.

Fourth. The number of employées at stations and depots will be regulated specially by this office, with the reference to the necessity of each case; officers thereat will apply in all cases to the Quartermaster-General for authority to retain old employées or engage new ones. These applications will be made in accordance with the provisions of preceding section, in respect to the employment of agents by purchasing officers, and when forwarded by officers in the field, will come through the chief quartermaster of the army to which they are attached.

Fifth. No quartermaster serving with troops or at a depot in the field will be allowed to employ agents, and all authorities heretofore granted are revoked.

Sixth. No application should embrace the name of a civilian as clerk, unless he was employed by a quartermaster, under the sanction of this office, prior to the act of Congress of February 16, 1862. In no case will the compensation of a clerk from civil life exceed the sum of \$1,000 per annum.

Seventh. All reports called for by this circular shall be distinct from the monthly returns of persons and articles hired.

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General.

Approved:

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MERIDIAN, *September 22, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON,
Richmond:

Major Mims reports no blankets or tents, and but few shoes; 3,000 suits of clothing. Major Winnemore reports neither blankets, tents, shoes, nor other clothing. Major Calhoun the same. Can we be furnished with these things from elsewhere?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, September 22, 1863.

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile:

I have official intelligence that, after two days' fighting, Rosecrans was driven by Bragg from all his positions about dark on the 20th, leaving all his wounded and many guns. Publish it to your command.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, September 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry, Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of the 20th by Captain Martin, and informed you by telegraph of my approval of your design.

I think that Roddey's force will be sufficient for demonstration in the northeast, without weakening Ferguson for that object.

In taking troops from Jackson you had better select the best, without regard to position.

General Bragg's success may, and probably will, produce a further reduction of the enemy's force in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi.

I expect to see you in a few days.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

MERIDIAN, September 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Canton:

The services of Clanton's brigade are needed where it is now. It cannot be sent.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. W. FERGUSON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, near Pontotoc:

GENERAL: I expect to be at Oxford about the last of the month and contemplate an offensive move against one of the strong points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. My present idea is that the move will not be in your front, but a portion of your command, including yourself, will accompany me, and a demonstration be made at some point other than the one attacked. I desire you to have the most reliable part of your command at the point you designated between New Albany and Pontotoc, and be in that vicinity

yourself, so I can meet you on my arrival. The move will be made by parts of your command and Chalmers', with an additional force. At least four pieces of your artillery will be required. See that your horses are in good trim and your ammunition in order. Hurry up your arms and accouterments and have them distributed. Try and collect sufficient bacon for six days. In the mean time get all the information as to the troops and their locality at the different points in your front. Give your attention to Richardson, and have his command near you, so he can move. He reports he will be ready for the 1st of October. It is unnecessary, general, for me to say that any preparation you may make can be screened under the guise of increased discipline and vigilance. Have asked to have the gap made by Roddey's removal filled by General Clanton's brigade. Of course the arrangement above directed would be countermanded by any move of the enemy requiring your action.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, September 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: I propose making an expedition from your vicinity soon, and I desire you to have the most reliable part of your command well in hand and in good trim as to horses, ammunition, &c. It would be well to have on hand sufficient bacon and flour not only for your own command, but for an additional force, say 1,200 men, for not to exceed eight days. See to this quietly, so as to avoid any suspicion as to a move. Give directions to prevent any passing and repassing between your lines and the enemy, except by your scouts and spies, who should be active in the mean time. You should at once prevent all trading, particularly from Panola. I want you to have me several reliable guides well posted in all the country, including the locality of Memphis and La Grange, and desire at once the locality of the troops in the vicinity of the two points mentioned, as also at other points. I will send your arms up to-morrow; they will reach you in ample time. It is unnecessary, general, for me to remark how important secrecy is in this matter. Your command should not be aware of any move being contemplated. It can all be arranged under a show of increased discipline and vigilance. Send General Ferguson's dispatches to him by a trusty officer.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

The stores must be collected at several points in the vicinity of Oxford so as to avoid suspicion.

S. D. L.,
Major-General.

Have two of your pieces well fitted up as horse artillery. Should have said allow all persons to come in our lines; no one to go out.

S. D. L.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
No. 19. } *Canton, Miss., September 22, 1863.*

I. In compliance with orders from Lieutenant-General Hardee, commanding Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, Capt. W. A. Hall, acting commissary of subsistence, will report to Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson for assignment to duty.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee :

[G. W. HOLT,]
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Red House Ford, Sept. 22, 1863.

I. Wing commanders will send to-day their ammunition-wagons to Red House Ford to be supplied.

II. Troops will have three days' cooked rations (bread), and get their transportation ready to move.

* * * * *

IV. Wing commanders will immediately see that proper fords or bridges are made in the rear of their commands over the Chickamauga.

V. Wing commanders will cause to be sent in at once all captured colors, as a messenger is to be sent to carry them to Richmond. They will be labeled and properly prepared, giving as far as possible the names of the captors, with regiment and corps.

VI. Wing commanders will send in immediately a statement of their approximate loss in the late engagements, in killed, wounded, and missing. Also statement of arms, artillery, and prisoners captured.

VII. Infantry outposts of not less than two brigades will be thrown forward from each wing toward Chattanooga, as far as Mission Ridge if practicable. Chickamauga Station will be occupied by a brigade from the Right Wing.

VIII. The brigades of Generals Liddell, Walthall, and Johnson will immediately rejoin their proper divisions.

IX. The order of this date directing the brigade of General Gregg to report to General Johnston is hereby revoked.

X. Brigadier-General Ector with his brigade will report to General Johnston in Mississippi. The command will march to Ringgold, or the northern terminus of the road, and there take the cars.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Red House, September 22, 1863.

The army will move upon Chattanooga at 7 a. m. to-morrow. The Right Wing by the Shallow Ford and Mission Mills roads from Chickamauga Station ; the Left Wing by the Rossville road. All baggage will be left in camp.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Red House Ford, Sept. 22, 1863.

The wounded of both armies will be treated in the field hospitals until transportation can be procured and their condition is such that they can be taken with safety to hospitals in the rear. The medical director will select and have detailed the proper number of medical officers to remain in charge of this service until all are removed. The quartermaster-in-chief will furnish a sufficient supply train for provisions, and this will be used by the medical director to send to the rear such sick and wounded as may bear transportation from time to time.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 22, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you have your division in readiness to move at daylight. More definite instructions will be given you as soon as received from army headquarters.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

R. H. BREWER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 22, 1863—2 a. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding desires that you will at daylight move your division on the Chickamauga Station road, to press upon the enemy and drive him as far as possible. Cavalry will be on your flank to protect it.

The general is advised that large numbers of arms and munitions of war are scattered throughout the country in front. He desires that every effort shall be made to collect and save them. The road referred to is the road from Chickamauga Station to Chattanooga.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

R. H. BREWER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 22, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Major-General WALKER :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your troops across Spring Creek (which are now crossing) and encamp them either in column of regiments or brigades upon the ground designated for your encampment last night by a staff officer.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[R. H. BREWER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FOOT OF MISSIONARY RIDGE,
September 22, 1863—9.30 o'clock.

Lieutenant-General POLK :

SIR : I have been skirmishing with the enemy for half an hour in the gap. The officer in charge sends word that there is a large regiment or brigade in line of battle in his front. The position (Missionary Ridge) is a very strong one. Shall I attack the position and endeavor to force a passage?

Send me Withers if he is with you.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 22, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL : I have just received a dispatch from General Cheatham dated 9.30 o'clock, in which he says he has reached the foot of Missionary Ridge, where the officer in charge of the sharpshooters reports a strong regiment or brigade in front in line of battle. He is making his dispositions to attack it.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
September 22, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM :

GENERAL : I drove the enemy easily and with but light loss from top of Missionary Ridge, and occupy the summit of the ridge where the Chickamauga Station road crosses the ridge. I can't find the name of the crossing. Chattanooga and river plainly in sight. Fort on Georgia Station manned and occupied by enemy. Beef-cattle being driven across the river at ford above island; wagons crossing pontoon, going from Chattanooga. No troops are crossing from Chattanooga. Heavy dust on bank of river on opposite side going up stream; also on road around Point Lookout and directly away from Chattanooga, all indicating departure from Chattanooga.

Can see no line of battle of enemy, but trace light force of cavalry moving toward me. Can easily hold ridge against any force indicated. Shall I advance?

Very respectfully,

GEO. MANEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

TOP OF MOUNTAIN.

The within respectfully forwarded.

I learn from prisoners captured that no troops have crossed the river. I can only see troops in the forts.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 22, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT:

COLONEL: At 1.45 p. m. General Cheatham, after a short and sharp engagement, occupied the top of Missionary Ridge.

Respectfully, colonel,

L. POLK.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 22, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you push the enemy vigorously, and, if possible, drive him from his position. Let there be no delay. He is just informed that McLaws' division, having passed McFarland's this morning, is moving on Chattanooga.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[R. H. BREWER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 22, 1863—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General ANDERSON:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs you to send forward a brigade in the direction of Chattanooga, to a point which will be pointed out by the guide who carries this order.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[R. H. BREWER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, Sept. 22, 1863—11 p. m.

The Right Wing of the army will move upon Chattanooga at 7 a. m. to-morrow, General Hill on Mission Mills, and Walker on Shallow Ford road. All baggage to be left in camp.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[R. H. BREWER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sent to Lieutenant-General Hill and Major-General Walker.)

HEADQUARTERS,
September 22, 1863—4 o'clock.

[General PATTON ANDERSON:]

Wagons all right now. Will be on top of mountain in an hour. All obstructions removed. A courier just passed reports the enemy evacuating Chattanooga. He comes from Forrest.

Respectfully,

MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 22, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General ANDERSON :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding directs you to move with your two remaining brigades to-morrow at the dawn of day on the direct road from Mission Mills to Chattanooga. Let the movement be made punctually ; after passing Mission Ridge, you will take position on the western slope of the ridge in line with General Cheatham, to whom you will report.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[R. H. BREWER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Red House Ford, September 22, 1863.

[General POLK :]

The general commanding directs that the brigade of General Gregg be immediately returned to General Johnston. It will march to Ringgold, or the northern terminus of the road, and there take the cars for Mississippi.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1863—9 a. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Right Wing :

GENERAL : The troops were much delayed by the balking of the trains last night. After midnight I halted the head of the column near Red House Bridge. Cleburne is now taking up his position on the creek. Breckinridge is resting near Red House Bridge. I am in person on the road from the bridge to the station. There are thousands of stragglers on the roadside.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
September 22, 1863—12.30.

[General POLK :]

I think everything is satisfactory with regard to the rations for the wounded, but we have no means of removing them.

Previous to getting your order to send the wagon trains to the forks of the Chickamauga, I had ordered the rations and cooking utensils to Red House Ford, but had given no orders with reference to the baggage-wagons.

My quartermaster has just arrived with the whole wagon train of the corps at Red House Ford, in pursuance of orders communicated direct from General Bragg to place the trains behind their divisions

on the Chickamauga before your order to take them to the forks was received. The place is convenient for my troops. Do you desire that they shall be removed to the forks of the creek?

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 22, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HILL:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that the disposition of your baggage train is entirely satisfactory. Let your wagons remain in their present position, in pursuance to orders received.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[R. H. BREWER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATTLE-FIELD,
September 22, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Col. THOMAS M. JACK,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Polk's Corps:

COLONEL: Brigade commanders have sent back orders by officers for their burial details to return to their commands, though the interment of the enemy's dead is not yet completed. I have refused to let these details leave under the orders of their brigade commanders until I have received further orders from you. Send me a reply.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c., yours,

F. E. WHITFIELD,
Provost-Marshal, Lieutenant-General Polk's Command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Red House Ford, September 22, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,

Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires me to say that we are closely pressing the enemy on our right. He wishes you to push him closely and vigorously on our left.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Red House, September 22, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,

Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: You had better press the enemy hotly and vigorously as long as he remains this side of the river.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Red House, September 22, 1863.

General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will at once cross the Tennessee River and press the enemy, intercept and break up all his lines of communication and retreat.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General McLaws has reported that the enemy are crossing the river on their pontoons. General Forrest has also been ordered to cross the Tennessee. General McLaws is now within 2 miles of Chattanooga.

G. W. B.

Forrest will cross on the right. You had better get into the mountains and cross on the left if practicable. Press the enemy hotly.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *September 22, 1863*

Major-General RANSOM,
Petersburg, Va.:

Proceed without delay to Zollicoffer and report for duty to General Samuel Jones at that place, or wherever else his headquarters may be.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MERIDIAN, *September 23, 1863.*

Memoranda for Colonel Chesnut:

There are eleven brigades of infantry belonging to this department, eight of which are now with General Bragg. Two of the latter are probably on the way back. The three in the department (Loring's division) are at Enterprise, this place, and Morton. Each brigade has a field battery.

Ferguson's brigade of cavalry, 1,500 effective, is near Tupelo; Chalmers', 1,000, near Panola; Jackson's division, 3,300, from Lexington to Raymond; Logan, with about 600, at Crystal Springs.

For the defense of Mississippi we must hold the Yazoo by fortifying Yazoo City or Satartia. We are too weak at present to do so.

For the safety of Mobile we should keep 6,000 or 8,000 men on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to re-enforce the garrison on the approach of the enemy. It, the garrison, consists now of about 3,000 for the defense of the land side. The garrison thus formed, with proper supplies of ammunition and food, could hold the place until a relieving army might be formed. For that I should have the two divisions now with Bragg and about 3,000 cavalry.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General

MERIDIAN, *September 23, 1863.*

Major-General LEE, *Canton:*

A dispatch of General Mackall, General Bragg's chief of staff, dated yesterday, informed me that at its date the enemy was burning Chattanooga and crossing the Tennessee. I go to-morrow via Clinton.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

(Same to Brigadier-General Ruggles and Lieutenant-General Hardee.)

MERIDIAN, *September 23, 1863.*

General BRAGG,
Chickamauga:

I congratulate you most cordially upon your glorious achievement. The value of your success is inestimable.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MISSIONARY RIDGE,

Dyer's Mill Road, September 23, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General POLK:

GENERAL: I can discover two lines of battle and two works of the enemy on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and distant from town about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. These lines are protected by rifle-pits and extend across the railroad. The enemy are still intrenching at the same point. Behind their second line I can see parks of artillery and ordnance stores. Large columns of dust can be seen extending from the enemy's line of battle to the ferry at foot of Main street. Cannot discover what causes it.

Respectfully,

OTEY,
Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 192. }

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Mission Mills, September 23, 1863.

The lieutenant-general commanding resumes command of his corps.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 23, 1863.

[General POLK:]

The enemy are reported advancing. The general commanding directs that you move up your command promptly and form, with your left connecting with Longstreet's right, on the road leading from Crutchfield's house across Missionary Ridge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 23, 1863.

The Right Wing of the army will be formed in line of battle at the foot of Mission Ridge.

Polk's corps will constitute the right of the line, Hill's corps the left, each division furnishing its own reserve.

Walker's division will be held as a general reserve in rear of the right of the line.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk :

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sent to Generals Cheatham, Hill, Walker, and Anderson.)

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 23, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you will advance your line toward the front sufficiently to enable General Walker to come in behind you as a reserve.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 23, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding Corps :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you will move forward your corps upon the Shallow Ford road, so as to pass Mission Ridge, and form as a reserve on General Cheatham. To enable you to do so, General Cheatham has been ordered to advance sufficiently far from the foot of the ridge.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General ANDERSON :

GENERAL : The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you form on Cheatham's left.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

September 23, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: My command was put in motion at the hour named in the order to march, and is all well forward. I inclose a copy of my order,* indicating the disposition of my troops at the point where I propose to place them in line of battle. My headquarters will be on the Shallow Ford road, on the western side of the mountain.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I am informed reliably that the enemy has one line extending around his front from Chattanooga Creek to the river on the left; that he is throwing up other interior lines, and that he has a strong force within, provisioned with six days' rations.

L. P.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 74. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

Lee and Gordon's Mills, September 23, 1863.

Maj. O. P. Chaffie, chief quartermaster, will proceed to Atlanta, or such other points as he may find necessary, to collect supplies for the corps.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

On Missionary Ridge, September 23, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER:

GENERAL: You will concentrate your command without delay at Chickamauga and Tyner's Stations, except two regiments to guard and cover our left flank.

General Forrest has been ordered to assemble his troops at the same points.

Colonel Hodge's command will remain where it now is.

Supplies will be had at the stations above indicated.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Near Chattanooga, September 23, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,

Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that before crossing the Tennessee you ascend Lookout Mountain and sweep up toward Chattanooga, clearing the top of the mountain of the enemy.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Chattanooga, September 23, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will at once move up on the top of Lookout Mountain and sweep it northward.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Chattanooga, September 23, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: After executing the order clearing the top of Lookout Mountain you will suspend the execution of the order to cross the Tennessee River.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN, September 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: Captain Reese, just reached Glade Spring from fight at Blountsville, Tenn., yesterday, reports enemy—infantry, artillery, and cavalry, 6,000 strong—attacked Colonel Carter and drove him toward Zollicoffer. He believes their intention to attack Saltville. Prisoners declare Burnside commanding.

General Wharton reports he has sent Fifty-first [Virginia] Regiment toward Bristol; has Otey battery and Clarke's battalion on trains to start; asks for Sixtieth [Virginia] Regiment, detained when communications with General Jones were opened. It leaves here to-night. McCausland ordered to hold Rocky Gap and the line westward. General Echols directed to garrison Narrows in event of Scammon's advance. This exposes Greenbrier and Monroe for a short time, but the railroad is now more important. Have no late advices from S. Jones.

C. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 182. } *In the Field, 3 Miles from Chattanooga,*
September 24, 1863.

I. General Orders, No. 181, from these headquarters, is revoked, and the transportation of the army will be as follows:

Corps headquarters: For general and all staff officers and the escort company, six 4-horse wagons and one ambulance.

Division headquarters: For general and all staff officers, four 4-horse wagons and one ambulance.

Brigade headquarters: For general and all staff officers, two 4-horse wagons; regiment, one 4-horse wagon; company officers, two 4-horse wagons; 200 men for duty, one 4-horse wagon.

Reserve Artillery Battalion: Field and staff, one 4-horse wagon.

Each battery of artillery: For officers and men, one 4-horse wagon; for forage, two 4-horse wagons. Each battery of artillery will have wagons to enable it to carry 200 rounds of ammunition to each gun, including that in caissons.

II. There will be a brigade ordnance train of one 4-horse wagon for every 375 men present for duty, and a reserve train for each division of one 4-horse wagon for every 375 men present for duty.

III. All transportation in excess of this allowance will be sent to army headquarters and turned over to Maj. M. B. McMicken, chief quartermaster.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Near Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Jackson's brigade is hereby transferred from Cheatham's division to Walker's division. Brigadier-General Jackson will report accordingly.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Missionary Ridge, September 24, 1863.

The enemy is reported advancing. You will hold yourself in readiness to receive him.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sent to Major-General Cheatham, Major-General Walker, and Brigadier-General Anderson.)

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, September 24, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General WALKER:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires you to move your wagon train from its present encampment to the east side of Chickamauga Creek and south side of Timan's Creek between Shallow Ford and Mission Mills.

The courier bearing this goes to the wagon trains and can bear your order if you desire it.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, September 24, 1863—9 a. m.

Maj. R. M. MASON,
Quartermaster:

MAJOR: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your train from its present encampment to Holly Springs, on the east side of Chickamauga Creek, near Shallow Ford.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, September 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Colonel Rucker informs General Polk that his brigade commander has ordered his regiment to move from its present position on the right of General Polk's line. He wishes to learn whether another regiment has been ordered to take the place of Rucker's. This position should not be unoccupied by cavalry, and he desires Colonel Rucker to remain where he is until relieved by another regiment.

Please answer by return courier.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[T. M. JACK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LONGSTREET'S CORPS,
September 24, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that the indications are strong that the enemy was to retire from our front to-night and cross the river. He desires, therefore, that you will send forward as far as practicable some select men to observe the movements of the enemy and listen for the rumbling of their vehicles should they move off. Please let them be carefully instructed as to their duties, and told that they may gather information better by putting their ears to the ground and listening. Give them orders, if they shall become satisfied that the enemy is moving, to advance and deliver their fire; or, they may do this the better, to ascertain if the enemy is still there, by the fact of his returning the fire. The commanding general is exceedingly anxious to discover the movement in time to prevent the escape of their whole army across the river, or at least to save their bridges. Please use every effort that your experience and judgment may suggest to accomplish this result.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Zollicoffer, September 24, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond:

Your telegrams of yesterday and the day before received to-day. I am highly gratified by your expressions and the news you give. The enemy has been feeling us in front and on the right flank ever since my last dispatch. Last night they retired from Blountsville and the immediate front and went toward Watauga bridge. Their force seems to be nearly all mounted, which enables them to move rapidly and harass us in every direction. General Burnside commands, I presume, as I received a letter from him dated the 22d asking me to notify the non-combatants to leave the villages along the line of the railroads, as the villages might be burned in the course of military operations. The damage to the railroad in my rear is very slight.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General,

RICHMOND, *September 25, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

Maj. F. W. Dillard, quartermaster at Columbus, Ga., can furnish 7,000 pairs shoes and 8,000 suits clothing. A few thousand blankets and tents here. What will you want?

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., September 25, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 21st instant was received. It was referred to the honorable Secretary of War, and returned to this bureau with the following indorsement:

Answer General Johnston the purchasing commissary is under control of the bureau here; you can cause requisitions to be made on him and require reports from him.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

Maj. W. H. Dameron, commissary of subsistence, is the chief purchasing commissary for the State of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Missionary Ridge, September 25, 1863.

[General POLK:]

The general commanding desires that you will throw forward your skirmishers in the morning at daylight and feel the enemy. Generals Hill and Longstreet have been likewise directed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, *September 25, 1863.*

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,

Commanding Right Wing, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: Large bodies of infantry and several batteries have been crossing the river at the lower bridge for the last hour, and moving up the Anderson Valley road. Captain Maney reports the enemy crossing on both bridges with infantry, artillery, wagons, and ambulances. They are crossing rapidly at the lower bridge. Large bodies are now on the banks awaiting to cross.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. E. TABB,

Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

If convenient I should like to have another courier, as I do not think one will do.

GEO. E. TABB.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,

Near Chattanooga, September 25, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM and
Brigadier-General ANDERSON:

GENERALS: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you throw forward your skirmishers in the morning at daylight and feel the enemy. General Anderson has received similar instructions. The skirmishers of Longstreet's and Hill's corps have been instructed likewise. The movement should be prompt and uniform.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[T. M. JACK,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.—For congratulatory letter from Lee to Longstreet, see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 749.]

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

Does administration of the Department of East Tennessee as a department still exist with me, subject to the orders of General Bragg for strategic combinations? I ask this because General Bragg has given about half the command I brought to him to another officer.

S. B. BUCKNER,

Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 1, 1863.

The administration of Department of East Tennessee does not exist with you so long as you are beyond the limits of that department and are under the orders of General Bragg for strategic combinations.

S. C.

RICHMOND, *September 26, 1863.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Meridian, Miss. :

Major Cunningham, at Atlanta, Ga., reports 1,700 pairs of shoes, 12,000 blankets, and large lot of clothing on hand.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS COSBY'S BRIGADE,
September 26, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON :

GENERAL : A gathering of the enemy's cavalry reported near Mesinger's Ferry. Our scouts say about six regiments. I think the change you propose had better be postponed until we ascertain the object of the concentration above mentioned. I shall be in Canton about 2 o'clock to-morrow. You had better move Logan to Raymond.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

Abstract from return of Jackson's cavalry division, Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding, September 26, 1863; headquarters Canton, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
First (Cosby's) Brigade	90	1,089	1,503	2,211	2,788
Second (Whitfield's) Brigade	92	895	1,320	1,664	1,667
Ross' brigade	60	834	1,094	1,369	1,351
Troops not brigaded	5	114	22	164	162
Total*	247	2,932	4,039	5,408	5,968

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 247. } *3 Miles South of Chattanooga, Sept. 26, 1863.*

I. The division of Major-General Walker (except the brigade of Brigadier-General Jackson) is transferred from Polk's to Longstreet's corps, to be assigned to Buckner's division. The commanding officer will report accordingly.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Organization the same as September 16, 1863. See p. 656.

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Missionary Ridge, September 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General Jackson will report with his brigade to Major-General Cheatham.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[T. M. JACK,]
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
*In the Field, 3 Miles from Chattanooga, Sept. 26, 1863.*Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires to see you at 10 o'clock this morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
*September 26, 1863—12.30.*Major-General STEWART,
Commanding:

The fortifications will be finished to-day. Requisitions will be immediately made for captured Napoleons and Parrotts in lieu of 6-pounders, and for shoes, canteens, haversacks—everything needed for a march. The name of one officer from each regiment will be forwarded to be detailed to go as far as Dalton to bring up stragglers.

By command of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS,
*Near Chattanooga, September 26, 1863.*Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: May I take the liberty to advise you of our condition and our wants? On the 20th instant, after a very severe battle, we gained a complete and glorious victory—the most complete victory of the war, except, perhaps, the first Manassas. On the morning of the 21st General Bragg asked my opinion as to our best course. I suggested at once to strike at Burnside, and if he made his escape to march upon Rosecrans' communication in rear of Nashville. He seemed to adopt the suggestion, and gave the order to march at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Right Wing of the army marched some 8 or 10 miles, my command following the next day at daylight. I was halted at the crossing of the Chickamauga, and on the night of the 22d the army was ordered to march for Chattanooga,

thus giving the enemy two days and a half to strengthen the fortifications here already prepared for him by ourselves. Here we have remained under instructions that the enemy shall not be assaulted. To express my convictions in a few words, our chief has done but one thing that he ought to have done since I joined his army. That was to order the attack upon the 20th. All other things that he has done he ought not to have done. I am convinced that nothing but the hand of God can save us or help us as long as we have our present commander.

Now to our wants. Can't you send us General Lee? The army in Virginia can operate defensively, while our operations here should be offensive—until we have recovered Tennessee, at all events. We need some such great mind as General Lee's (nothing more) to accomplish this. You will be surprised to learn that this army has neither organization nor mobility, and I have doubts if its commander can give it them. In an ordinary war I could serve without complaint under any one whom the Government might place in authority, but we have too much at stake in this to remain quiet under such distressing circumstances. Our most precious blood is now flowing in streams from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and may yet be exhausted before we have succeeded. Then goes honor, treasure, and independence. When I came here I hoped to find our commander willing and anxious to do all things that would aid us in our great cause, and ready to receive what aid he could get from his subordinates. It seems that I was greatly mistaken. It seems that he cannot adopt and adhere to any plan or course, whether of his own or of some one else. I desire to impress upon your mind that there is no exaggeration in these statements. On the contrary, I have failed to express my convictions to the fullest extent. All that I can add without making this letter exceedingly long is to pray you to help us, and speedily.

I remain, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,
J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Zollicoffer, Tenn., September 26, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond:

I believe that General Burnside, with the greater part of his force, has gone toward Knoxville, leaving a mounted brigade between Watauga bridge and Jonesborough. I have information, which seems reliable, that three small brigades, about 4,000 men, of the Ninth Army Corps, were at Cumberland Ford six days since, en route to re-enforce Burnside. They came from Vicksburg. It is reported, through the enemy's lines, that Buckner is moving toward Knoxville. If so, I should move forward to co-operate with him; if not, and Burnside is free to operate against me, it would, I think, be rash on my part to make such a move. His force is, I believe, at least double mine, and I have nothing to fall back on. My movements should depend in a great measure on those of General Bragg, and the extent of his success over Rosecrans. I have nothing from him later than the telegram from General Cooper of the 22d instant.

I am apprehensive of a movement from the Kanawha, if the troops now under me move much farther in Tennessee. Please keep me fully advised of General Bragg's movements.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Zollicoffer, September 26, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond:

The indications in front of Jonesborough yesterday were such that I did not think it necessary to withdraw to the line of the Watauga and Holston, being reluctant to yield any more ground. I have tolerably reliable information that the main body of the enemy's force left Cumberland Gap on the 12th. Do not know where they went. There are indications that it is coming by Rogersville toward Blountsville. If so, I must return from Jonesborough. From two to four regiments reported occupying Cumberland Gap. General Corse telegraphed me from Bonsack's this morning that his orders from General Pickett were to go to Wytheville, and if the reports of the enemy's advance were false, to return without further orders to Petersburg. Was that your intention? I had ordered him here. If he can be spared it is important to retain him. I cannot withdraw any more troops from Lewisburg or Princeton without exposing too much of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. I left Jenkins' cavalry brigade on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike near Monterey. Can I withdraw it with safety to Staunton?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.—For Lee to Jones, relative to operations in East Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 750.]

CANTON, *September 27, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

General Jackson, of cavalry, on information of his scouts, reports about 16,000 troops gone up the river from Vicksburg, within eight or ten days past, under Osterhaus.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CANTON, *September 27, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

Lieutenant of scouts near Memphis reports, 26th, enemy pressing all boats at Memphis and along river, to send below for troops to re-enforce Rosecrans.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
In the Field, before Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

General LEE,
Care of the Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: General Longstreet informs me he has written you on the subject of coming to our help in the West. Allow me to unite with him in an earnest appeal to you to give us the benefit of your skill and judgment and experience at this most important crisis. We have gained a signal victory under God's blessing over our enemy, but I greatly fear we are about to lose the fruits of it for want of the necessary capacity to reap them. I speak advisedly, and after a very familiar acquaintance with the mind and character of the officer commanding this army, when I say we must have a change before any permanent success can be had in this region. The eyes of all would look to you could you come. Longstreet thinks that you can without serious detriment to the interests of the army of Virginia, leaving it in the hands of one of your well-trained lieutenants. If both armies were driven back to the Mississippi, and Tennessee—not to say Kentucky—freed, and we on Grant's line of communications and in connection with the trans-Mississippi army, we might, by moving south, make short work of the army of the latter.

May I not then, general, again beg you to give this matter your respectful and serious attention, and see whether, as a question of duty to our suffering command, it be not proper for you to come over and help us.

I have the honor to be, general, very truly, yours,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 75. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Georgetown, September 27, 1863.

I. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, commanding Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, will relieve Col. W. B. Wade, Eighth Confederate Cavalry, now picketing the gaps from Nickajack Gap to the left of our army.

II. Col. W. B. Wade, on being relieved from picket duty by Colonel Breckinridge, will report with his regiment to General Will T. Martin, commanding cavalry division.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTER'S DEPOT, TENN.,
September 27, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond:

The enemy left here last evening; burned the bridge and block-houses.

SAM. JONES.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Zollicoffer, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond :

My cavalry is moving this morning to Jonesborough, and two brigades of infantry to Watauga bridge, which I am informed was totally destroyed by the enemy last night. I start myself in a few moments. I have information that a large cavalry force is on the Kanawha with a general officer commanding. It will probably move to strike the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. When General Ransom arrives I will, if you approve it, go myself to Dublin and north of it to attend to matters in that quarter, which, I think, require immediate attention. If the enemy is moving from the Kanawha I will not advance farther than Jonesborough unless you direct me to do so. I shall be glad to have your answer as soon as practicable.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, September 28, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Canton :

It is reported that Rosecrans made a stand at Chattanooga, and that they were fighting there yesterday. Nothing further.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding :

GENERAL : We have some hope of driving the enemy out from his trenches to-morrow by our batteries. Won't you have such positions selected in front of you as may be used by your batteries to aid us ? I shall open all the guns that I can get about 9 o'clock in the morning, and will be glad to have you aid us as much as possible with your batteries. If you can have your positions selected you can put your batteries in position after we have opened ours.

With respect, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
September 28, 1863—9 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL : I beg leave to notify the commanding general that I have received a proposition from General Longstreet to advance some of my batteries to-night to elevated positions in my front, with

the view of co-operating with him in the morning in shelling the works of the enemy. Not knowing whether this may be in conformity with the general's wishes or may conflict with his plans, I report the fact and await any instructions he may deem proper to give.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I think it proper to add that I have received General Longstreet's request only within an hour, and I am not sure, should it be agreeable to the commanding general, that I could get my guns into position and protected without another day's delay.

HEADQUARTERS,

September 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS,

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Jenkins will establish batteries in a ravine opposite the mouth of Spring Creek. It will be necessary for you to have a strong line of skirmishers as far forward as the batteries, in order to prevent any movement on the part of the enemy to flank or capture the batteries.

You should be ready, too, to re-enforce such line against anything but a decided column of attack. It would be well, therefore, to have good defenses for your line of skirmishers.

When the bombardment begins you will be ready to move forward to take the enemy's works should we succeed in driving him from them. Other orders will be given, however, about this, unless you see a favorable opportunity, which must not be lost of course.

I hope to get our batteries fixed by 9 in the morning.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Missionary Ridge, September 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General FORREST,

Near Athens:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will without delay turn over the troops of your command previously ordered to Major-General Wheeler.

I am, general, very respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

September 28, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,

Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that General Roddey, just arrived from Alabama, has been ordered

to cross the Tennessee near Bridgeport and move up Sequatchie Valley, reporting to you near Jasper or at such point as a junction may be effected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,

Athens, September 28, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,

Commanding:

GENERAL: My last advices from the front report the enemy advancing on us with a column of infantry, also cavalry. Would it not be well to have the fortifications at Charleston repaired and artillery placed in position there in order to defend the crossing if necessary? My command is falling back, and there may be more force advancing than we know of, as they can run trains from Knoxville to Loudon, and Burnside may be moving in this direction.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,

Five Miles from Charleston, September 28, 1863.

[General J. WHEELER:]

GENERAL: When my command started out we were only ordered to Harrison, to meet and develop Burnside's forces reported there. I brought with me only 40 rounds of ammunition to the man, four pieces of artillery, with what ammunition I had left after the battle of Chickamauga. I cannot, therefore, send you artillery or ammunition. Have ordered General Davidson and General Armstrong to you, and to accompany Major Burford to where you are. Have retained Dibrell's and Pegram's brigades. They are all without rations, as we did not expect to be absent from our trains but a day or two, and unless they can be supplied they will be in no condition to cross the mountains. Major Burford will meet the commands at Athens to-night. Will forward a copy of your letter to Major Burford immediately, but am satisfied that neither men nor horses are in condition for the expedition. We have had no opportunity of shoeing the horses since the battle of Chickamauga commenced.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,

Carter's Depot, Tenn., September 28, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,

Richmond:

I believe Burnside has gone with nearly all his force to re-enforce Rosecrans, leaving only a brigade or two of cavalry and mounted

infantry between me and Knoxville. I cannot strike mounted men with infantry when and where I wish, as General Lee suggests I should do. If they wish to elude me, as I believe they do just now, they can do it. I have with me 5,000 effective men, 1,600 of them cavalry. If Lee is in great need of re-enforcements, as he informs me, would it not be well to send Corse's and Wharton's brigades to him, leaving our cavalry to hold as much of the country as it can until affairs at Chattanooga are decided? I will not move beyond Jonesborough until I hear from you.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Carter's Depot, Tenn., September 28, 1863—5. p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: I am strongly of the opinion that the force in your front is small, and composed of cavalry, mounted infantry, and disloyal East Tennesseans organizing for the Federal service. If I am correct in this opinion we could not force them to fight us. They can elude us whenever they please, and my infantry cannot overtake them. It is of great importance that I should have correct information on this point. I can only get it from my cavalry. You will therefore press the enemy this evening, ascertain if he is retreating; if so, whether in haste or in good order, and whether he has infantry and artillery. Let me have this information by 10 o'clock to-night, as it is of the first importance. Acknowledge receipt of this.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, September 29, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

The War Department has no power to authorize the raising within our lines new companies, unless the men are of non-conscrip ages. If Mr. Bingham can raise such company so constituted, he will consider himself authorized to raise it. The only control you have over the purchasing quartermasters of Alabama and Mississippi is to make requisitions upon them, and require reports from them at any time.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

OXFORD, September 29, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Meridian:

Desire Major-General Loring to send a brigade instantly to Canton. Let there be no delay. After this is done, let him place a

brigade temporarily at Brandon instead of Morton. Direct chief quartermaster and chief commissary not to permit stores to accumulate at Canton or Brandon.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

OXFORD, *September 29, 1863.*

General BRAGG,
Near Chattanooga:

I will send Major-General Lee with 2,000 cavalry to strike the railroad. Order Roddey to join him. He is said to be at Decatur. Might not a part of your own cavalry cross the river for the same object? I see no other mode in which I can help you. I have but five brigades of infantry including what is intended for Mobile. I will do all I can; only suggest.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
No. 229. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Macon, September 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. J. Gholson will report to Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, C. S. Army, the strength of the different cavalry organizations under his command, at what points they are stationed, and also co-operate with General Lee whenever so requested by him.

By order of John J. Pettus, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:
JONES S. HAMILTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Extract of letter from General Bragg, dated 3 miles south of Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

The question of subsistence should receive early attention, as our supplies are nearly exhausted at Atlanta.

OCTOBER 6, 1863.

Furnished for the information of Commissary-General.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
October 7, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

The subsistence of General Bragg's army has been a subject of solicitude since its withdrawal from Kentucky, and the efforts of the Commissary-General of Subsistence to get the railroad running from Columbia to Decatur, so as to supply his army, and many other incidents must have informed General Bragg that it has received constant attention. His army has consumed largely of the reserves at Atlanta. He knows that his army is drawing its supplies from the South. The present call for early attention is superfluous. The Secretary of War is respectfully referred to an

indorsement of the Commissary-General of Subsistence on paper of Major Hillyer, chief commissary of General Bragg's army, and on the remarks of the general commanding. This indorsement was dated September 4 and sent to Adjutant-General.

It is needless to go into detail. An indorsement placed on a paper yesterday (the 5th) expressed my opinion of the military exigency existing. (See letter of Major Guerin, of October 2, referred to Secretary of War, in which I stated that the recovery of East Tennessee is absolutely necessary to the subsistence of Bragg's army.) Every move in Tennessee by General Bragg has intensified my anxiety. Its dependence has long been mainly on Georgia and Florida, and before the accession to his forces the railroads were scarcely adequate to sustain it. Some time ago the Secretary of War was asked to write to Mr. Cuyler, president of the Georgia Central Railroad, in respect to this subject. Major Walker, chief commissary of Alabama, was directed to try and assist General B.'s army on September 4. (See extract herewith from his reply and telegram sent him.) I have not heard from Major Hillyer on that point. I will try and aid that army from Mississippi, but everything converges to prove that East Tennessee must be recovered and Rosecrans driven from the country.

Respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
September 4, 1863.

Maj. J. J. WALKER,

Chief Com. of Sub. of Alabama, Mobile, Ala. :

Try to help the subsistence of Bragg's army from Alabama. Confer with Major Hillyer.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE STATE COMMISSARY,
Mobile, Ala., September 12, 1863.

[Col. L. B. NORTHROP:]

COLONEL: Immediately on receipt of your telegram of 4th instant, directing me to try and send subsistence to Bragg's army from this State, I wrote to Major Hillyer to inform me what articles he required that could not be obtained elsewhere, and if possible I would supply them. I have not yet heard from him. I presume the main article he wants is bacon, but I can see no prospect of obtaining a supply equal to such a demand. The forces scattered through this State and the army in Mississippi have so far consumed the receipts nearly as fast as collected. Besides, General Maury requires six months' supplies for 20,000 men to be stored here to garrison this place. This alone would take more bacon than can be bought or legally impressed in this State under the act of Congress.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. WALKER,
Major, and Chief Commissary of Alabama.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 7, 1863.

Every effort has been and, I doubt not, will be made to supply our gallant armies.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS HILL'S CORPS,
September 29, 1863.

In future no man will be excused from any duty whatsoever on the ground of being barefooted. Officers extending the slightest indulgence to this class of men will be held to a strict accountability. Eighteen thousand pairs of shoes have been issued to this corps in the last two months, and still more are asked for. This fact points to abuses on the part of the soldiers and want of vigilance in company officers which must be corrected.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hill :

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

Brigade commanders will state whether their barefooted men are all up. If not they must be sent for.

By command of Major-General Stewart :

R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S BRIGADE,
September 29, 1863.

All have arrived except some 80 men who are at Chickamauga loading and unloading cars. I shall send out officers for them tomorrow morning.

B. R. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS BROWN'S BRIGADE,
September 29, 1863.

All men of this brigade reported as having come up.

H. J. CHENEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 249. }

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, September 29, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. J. Wheeler is assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the Army of Tennessee, and will proceed without delay to execute the orders previously given.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
No. 76. } *Near Cotton Port Ford, September 29, 1863.*

I. The organization known as the "Elite Corps" is for the present disbanded.

II. The officers and men composing this battalion will rejoin their respective regiments without delay.

III. Captain Tyner, Company K, First Confederate Regiment, will report to General Wheeler for temporary duty.

By order of Major-General Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Carter's Depot, Tenn., September 29, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond :

I have not been able to decipher all of your dispatch of the 28th, and have received no answer to my dispatch of the night before. I have ordered Corse's brigade to Lynchburg to report to Major-General Pickett. I await your answer to my second dispatch of the 27th to determine my course here. I am satisfied there is no enemy within my reach between here and Knoxville. If the necessities of General Lee demand it, I am ready to carry or send to him any portion of my troops that may be deemed necessary.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Carter's Depot, Tenn., September 29, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Orange Court-House, Va. :

Your telegram of this date received. I have already ordered Corse's brigade to Lynchburg to report to Major-General Pickett. I do not believe there is any enemy that I can reach between me and Knoxville. If your necessities demand it I am ready to give you any other aid within my power.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *September 30, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Demopolis, Ala. :

General Bragg telegraphs Rosecrans is concentrating—is strongly fortified in Chattanooga. We hold the railroad to Bridgeport. Wants all the assistance he can get.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Meridian, September 30, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: If cars were here for the moving of Adams' brigade it could move at once. It will be held in readiness to do so at any hour that may be designated. Please inform me at what hour in the morning the first train will start.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

Abstract from field return of Loring's division, Army of Mississippi, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring, C.S. Army, commanding, September 30, 1863; headquarters Meridian, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.				Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last re- turn.
	Infantry.		Artillery.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
Adams' brigade.....	105	1,544	4	108	1,635	2,009	4,395	4,358
Buford's brigade.....	169	1,767	2	87	1,819	2,472	4,748	4,790
Featherston's brigade	103	1,305	11	228	1,510	2,001	3,618	3,590
Total.....	377	4,616	17	423	4,964	6,482	12,761	12,738

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 232. } *Richmond, Va., September 30, 1863.*

* * * * *

XXI. The Fifty-seventh Georgia Regiment, Stevenson's division, will repair to Savannah, Ga., and report for duty to Brigadier-General Mercer.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OXFORD, September 30, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

I have ordered Major-General Lee to take 2,000 cavalry and strike the railroad in rear of Chattanooga. If this should be disapproved I will stop the movement. There will be plenty of time.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 1, 1863.

Your dispatch of yesterday's date received. Your discretion fully relied on, and your movement approved.

S. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Macon, Miss., September 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Comdg. Cavalry, Dept. of Miss. and East La., Canton:

GENERAL: The Governor directs me to inform you that he has instructed Major-General Gholson to report to you the number and whereabouts of the State cavalry under his command, and, furthermore, directing him to place these troops subject to your orders.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. RIVES,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
No. —. } Moss' Mill, September 30, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers is assigned to the command of all troops in North Mississippi.

II. Colonel Richardson's command, from West Tennessee, is temporarily assigned to the command of Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding Cavalry in North Mississippi.

III. All cavalry organized in Mississippi, or in process of organization, will report to these headquarters, and no independent company or battalion organized under orders from the War Department will leave the State or attach themselves to any organization except upon authority from the headquarters Cavalry in Mississippi.

IV. Capt. W. R. Mitchell is hereby released from arrest, he having expressed his regrets at his recent unmilitary conduct. He will proceed at once to organize his company and report to Major Chalmers, commanding battalion to which he belongs.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

H. N. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, September 30, 1863.

* * * * *

IV. Hereafter no recruits will be received in the cavalry service in this army.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sent to Major-General Wheeler, commanding cavalry.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, September 30, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Cotton Port:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that the brigade of Colonel Dibrell shall remain at Cleveland.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 77. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Cotton Port Ford, September 30, 1863.

Colonel Wheeler, commanding brigade, will report with his command to Brigadier-General Martin, commanding division.

By order of Major-General Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIVE MILES FROM CHARLESTON, ON ATHENS ROAD,
September 30, 1863—6 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry :

GENERAL : I have just received your note urging forward the troops from Forrest's corps. I am ordered to report with one brigade, my own. General Davidson is ordered to report with his division. I wrote to you at 1 a. m. my condition as well as that of my command. It will be impossible to procure bacon enough for my brigade in this country. I was stationed two weeks at Decatur, and know something of the supplies in that country. My command is totally unfit to start on any expedition ; horses are very much in need of shoeing and my men have had no rations for thirty-six hours, and I can see no prospect of getting any. I am too unwell to start on an expedition across the mountain. I request that you will relieve me from duty with my brigade and allow me to report to General Forrest. I can do some duty, but am not able to go on an expedition. If you cannot permit me to do so I will have to forward a surgeon's certificate.

My command, under Colonel Wheeler, who has been commanding it for several weeks, is just starting to Cotton Port. I would like to see you, and if able will ride on as far as Cotton Port myself.

Yours, respectfully,

F. C. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Five Miles from Charleston, September 30, 1863.

Major BURFORD,
Athens :

MAJOR : I am directed by General Forrest to forward you a copy of letter just received from General Wheeler. He has written him fully, stating that the command was ordered to move at once to meet Burnside at or near Harrison. The command moved in less than forty minutes after the order reached headquarters, consequently no preparation was made for any prolonged absence from our supplies. You will therefore have to do the best you can. We moved with only four pieces of artillery, and with only the ammunition we had left after the battle of Chickamauga, and have used a good deal of it since. The men were supplied with 40 rounds of ammunition to the man, half of which, in some of the regiments, I suppose, has

been used. Scott's and Hodge's brigades have their wagons with them, and he can do nothing toward supplying the others, as his train is at Graysville, Ga.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,

Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,

Carter's Depot, Tenn., September 30, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,

Richmond, Va. :

I have ordered General Ransom forward with a sufficient force, I think, to drive the enemy's rear guard beyond Greeneville, and, if practicable, beyond Bull's Gap. I shall return to Dublin, as accounts I have from the Kanawha I think make it desirable. I have heard nothing from General Bragg.

SAM. JONES,

Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,

Richmond, October 1, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

Commanding Department of the West :

GENERAL : Information has been received that the Mississippi Central Railroad Company evinces an unwillingness to save, for the use of the Government, its rolling-stock, whenever endangered by the operations of the enemy in your department. It would, therefore, be well to seize, to prevent capture by the enemy, or impress the rolling-stock of this company in all instances where, in your judgment, it is injudiciously exposed to capture by the enemy, with a view to preserving it for future use in transportation on that and other roads.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War.

BETWEEN ABBEVILLE AND ROCKY FORD,

October 1, 1863

General BRAGG,

Near Chattanooga :

Captain Henderson reports that on the 28th four major-generals were at Memphis. Sherman's corps moving by railroad via Corinth ; thirty-six transports at Vicksburg for other troops. Hurlbut's corps about to move via Paducah.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

Field return of effective strength of the Army of Tennessee, October 1, 1863.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.
<i>Infantry.</i>			
Longstreet's corps :			
Hood's division.....	4,771	5,531	6,048
McLaws' division.....	4,993	5,542	6,072
Preston's division <i>a</i>	3,262	3,440	3,759
Walker's division <i>a</i>	3,579	3,864	4,205
Total Longstreet's corps.....	16,605	18,377	20,084
Polk's corps :			
Cheatham's division.....	5,372	7,011	7,809
Hindman's division.....	5,773	6,881	7,445
Total Polk's corps.....	11,145	13,842	15,254
Hill's corps :			
Cleburne's division.....	4,869	5,682	6,309
Stewart's division.....	3,652	4,508	4,912
Breckinridge's division.....	2,718	3,356	3,713
Total Hill's corps.....	11,239	13,541	14,934
<i>Artillery.</i>			
Longstreet's corps :			
Robertson's battalion.....	327	400	420
Leyden's battalion.....	277	315	334
Williams' battalion.....	322	338	353
Alexander's battalion.....	433	498	525
Total Longstreet's corps.....	1,359	1,551	1,641
Polk's corps :			
Cheatham's division.....	377	430	446
Hindman's division.....	355	405	423
Total Polk's corps.....	732	835	869
Hill's corps :			
Cleburne's division.....	302	332	358
Stewart's division.....	326	381	395
Breckinridge's division.....	264	308	322
Total Hill's corps.....	892	1,021	1,075
<i>Infantry.</i>			
Longstreet's corps.....	16,605	18,377	20,084
Polk's corps.....	11,145	13,842	15,254
Hill's corps.....	11,239	13,541	14,934
Total infantry.....	38,989	45,760	50,272
<i>Artillery.</i>			
Longstreet's corps.....	1,359	1,551	1,641
Polk's corps.....	732	835	869
Hill's corps.....	892	1,021	1,075
Total artillery.....	2,983	3,407	3,585
<i>Recapitulation.</i>			
Infantry.....	38,989	45,760	50,272
Artillery.....	2,983	3,407	3,585
Grand total Army of Tennessee.....	41,972	49,167	53,857

a Buckner's command.

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ADAMS' BRIGADE, BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
October 1, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee :

COLONEL: I beg to bring to your earnest attention the condition of the Louisiana regiments of this command. Cut off from the State, it has been impossible to recruit them. Consolidated one with another a great deal of dissatisfaction has arisen in consequence, and now, after the lapse of a few months, the consolidated regiments are no larger than the single regiments were at the time the consolidation was made. Most of the men, it is true, had been lost in action, but we have been detailed and detached in violation of law, until there are now more men serving in this part of the Confederacy outside these regiments than with them. Not a surgeon in any of the numerous hospitals of the Southwest—not a quartermaster or commissary, not a post commandant, however small, not a general officer, with a few exceptions, who has not one or more of these men at their headquarters, as servants, bakers, tailors, &c., under the guise of clerks, assistants, orderlies, hostlers, &c. This must cease.

Again and again have representations been made, long lists sent forward showing names, duty, places, orders, but all to no avail.

I have the honor now to ask, in view of these facts, that you publish a special order requiring all general officers, surgeons, post commandants, quartermasters, and commissaries having men serving with them in any capacity whatsoever, detailed from the Thirteenth, Twentieth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers, be required to return them at once to this command.

If this be not done, these regiments must disappear. They cannot be recruited as the Georgia and other regiments in this army, and on every just ground they should be allowed their men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Mission Ridge, October 1, 1863.

Officer Commanding Cavalry at Decatur :

COLONEL: General Johnston has ordered General S. D. Lee with his forces to Tennessee. He will move via your headquarters.

The general commanding directs that when he arrives you will report to him for instructions and give him your most vigorous and earnest co-operation.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENTERPRISE, MISS.,
October 2, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c. :*

GENERAL: When I was ill with remittent fever at Morton, my physician insisted that I must leave camp, and you granted me leave of absence for thirty days. On reaching Columbus, Ga., where I had some friends, I advised your adjutant-general that my address

would be at that place. I left camp on the 4th of August and on the 31st started to return to this place. On reaching Mobile on the 2d of September, the purport of your dispatch to me "that I need not return to Mississippi, as I would be required as a witness before the Court of Inquiry in Atlanta," was received, and I immediately returned to Columbus. The Court not having assembled, I wrote to the recorder, Maj. S. W. Barton, informing him where I was, and he assented to my remaining there until I should be wanted before the Court, and was to give me two days' notice in advance. Believing it would be some time before I would be called on for testimony, I went to the Warm Springs, 25 miles from La Grange, to await the time I would be wanted in Atlanta.

On the 14th of September I received a letter from the recorder informing me the Court was postponed. When in Mobile I found one of my brigades had been ordered to that place for duty. At the springs I heard that McNair had been sent to General Bragg's army, and I also heard that you were in Dalton. Accordingly, I wrote you on the day following a letter, a copy of which is inclosed. Not hearing from you I went to Columbus, and there learned by report that you were at Montgomery, and then I started for this place, and arrived here on the night of the 26th ultimo, and reported to Colonel Ewell, your assistant adjutant-general.

Not hearing from him I telegraphed him that I would go to Meridian the day following, unless otherwise directed. On the same day, the 30th ultimo, he advised me to remain here. As you will perceive, my division was scattered, one brigade in Charleston, one in Mobile, and one with General Bragg. Believing you in Dalton (for such was common rumor) I did not wish to start off for Mississippi without hearing from you, and hence I wrote to you there for orders, and it was by waiting to hear from you that I did not reach Mississippi (or this place) as soon as you did.

I now find myself without a command and without any orders, and yet from the passage of troops up to Meridian there appears to be some movement contemplated or actually going on toward the border of Tennessee or on the Yazoo River.

As it is unpleasant for me to remain here idle, I hope it will be in your power soon to give me another division or assign me to some command.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

WARM SPRINGS, GA.,
September 15, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON :

GENERAL : I came here to await the time when my presence before the Court of Inquiry assembled at Atlanta would be required. The meeting has been postponed and I am ready for service. I learn that one of my brigades is at Mobile and the other with General Bragg; and Evans having been sent to Savannah, leaves me without a command. I shall go to Columbus in a day or two and await your orders. Please answer, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
 } *New Albany, Miss., October 2, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. S. W. Ferguson, with the following portion of his command, will move at once to the vicinity of Cherry Creek and there await further orders from the major-general commanding: Second Alabama Regiment Cavalry, Fifty-sixth Alabama Regiment Cavalry, Barteau's Tennessee Regiment Cavalry, and Sanders' battalion and Owens' battery.

II. Colonel Richardson's command will move at once to the post at New Albany, and he will assume command of all the cavalry not under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. S. W. Ferguson.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee :

H. N. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PONTOTOC, *October 2, 1863.*

Memoranda for Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, commander cavalry.

To select about 2,500 of the best troops of Chalmers', Ferguson's, and Ross' brigades, with Owens' battery, for the expeditions into Middle Tennessee, for which you were desired at Oxford on the 29th ultimo, to prepare to break the railroads in rear of Rosecrans' army. It is important to move as soon as possible, and by the route least likely to be observed by the enemy, to the points on the railroads where most injury can be done to them with least exposure of our troops. The bridges over the branches of Duck River and of the Elk are suggested. As the fords of the Tennessee are in and above the Muscle Shoals, it would be well to move toward Tuscumbia first, and in crossing the river and moving forward to ascertain as many routes as possible by which to return.

Fayetteville would be a point in the route to the parts of the railroad between Elk and Duck Rivers. Shelbyville is the disloyal town of Middle Tennessee.

General Bragg is informed of your intended movement, and has been requested to put Brigadier-General Roddey under your command.

Should circumstances now unforeseen make the enterprise too hazardous, abandon it. Your own judgment must decide if risks do or do not counterbalance the important results to be hoped for from success. Brigadier-General Chalmers' move to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad should precede yours by a day if practicable. Brigadier-General Jackson was instructed three or four months ago to issue the cavalry arms for which I had applied to the Ordnance Department, so as to convert the best instructed regiments into cavalry first. Let those instructions be executed. Brigadier-General Jackson is under the misapprehension that you have countermanded them.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
New Albany, October 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. P. D. RODDEY, *Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

GENERAL: I will move from the vicinity of Pontotoc about the 6th or 7th instant for Tuscumbia or vicinity, to cross the Tennessee

River into Middle Tennessee, with about 2,500 cavalry and artillery. I expect to be joined by your command in the expedition. The trip is made at the request of General Bragg, who has been requested by General Johnston to order your command to join me. Should no orders be received, I will at least take that portion of your brigade near Tuscumbia, leaving scouts in that section for giving information. This communication is sent by Lieut. A. B. Coffee, who has been sent forward to gain accurate information as to the different fords and such other points as will facilitate my march. You will please afford him every facility in your power.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, October 2, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Major-General Ransom telegraphs me that he occupies Greeneville. The enemy retired quickly. It is reported they intend to make a stand at Bull's Gap. I do not think it advisable to push the troops General Ransom has farther into East Tennessee at this time. General Ransom has, therefore, in accordance with my instructions, ordered Wharton's brigade to Glade Spring. It will so move as to produce the impression that it is moving to Cumberland Gap, where I am informed the enemy have only about 500 men.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *October 2, 1863.*

Major-General RANSOM,
Carter's Depot, Tenn.:

Your telegram received. The result of your expedition is as I supposed it would be, and your orders approved. Nothing new to-day.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *October 3, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Pontotoc:

The following just received:

Roddey has moved around to our left flank and is operating against the enemy's rear and flank. The force he left in North Alabama will join General Lee.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
No. 155. { Moss' Mill, October 3, 1863.

I. The following-named officers of the Seventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, being entitled to promotion by reason of seniority, and they having passed a satisfactory examination, their promotion is hereby announced to take effect to-day :

First Lieut. C. H. Jones, Company F, to be captain of that company.

W. C. Mashburn, Company E, to be second lieutenant of that company.

Second Lieut. C. S. Taliaferro, Company L, to be first lieutenant of that company.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers :

J. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICKAMAUGA, GA., October 3, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General :

Lieutenant-General Longstreet makes application for the two brigades of his corps now at Charleston. I hope the state of the service there will justify the movement.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 3, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond :

SIR : The anxiety of the Department is exhibited in dispatches for our advance against the enemy before he is re-enforced is fully shared. To attack him in front, strongly intrenched as he is, would be suicidal. To assail any other point requires us to cross the river. For this movement supplies, which could only be had by railroad, were necessary, and our whole available means were promptly devoted to that end. The road being finished, our resources are now all devoted to the means of crossing the river, and we hope soon to be ready. In the mean time all our available cavalry is operating on the enemy's communications, and I hope soon to hear of his supplies being cut off. The Department will, I trust, appreciate the embarrassments of an army with inadequate means of transportation ; largely and hastily re-enforced without the slightest addition to these means, and just at the time of a very large loss in battle, especially of artillery horses, which makes a drain upon other resources.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 10, 1863.

I had certainly hoped for earlier and more decisive movements, but of course more exact knowledge of circumstances and resources would be necessary for a just judgment.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

CHICKAMAUGA, October 3, 1863.

(Received 4th.)

General S. COOPER :

Reports from General Hood continue favorable.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MERIDIAN, Miss.,

October 4, 1863.

General JOHNSTON,

Pontotoc, Miss. :

All the ammunition has been sent except caliber .54. There are only 2,000 of that kind here. No news from Tennessee. The following just received from General Pillow :

Dispatch received. Secretary of War has ordered conscripts from Alabama and Mississippi to be sent to the army of Virginia ; also have written General Johnston.

B. S. EWELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, October 4, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,

Comdg. Army of Tennessee, near Chattanooga :

GENERAL : Lieutenant-General Pemberton being without a command at this time, and being desirous for active service with you, has been directed to report at your headquarters, and to confer with you as to the possibility of being assigned to a corps in your army, and whether or not such assignment would conduce to the public interest.

You are aware of the prejudice which has been arrayed against him, and will know whether it exists among your troops to such an extent as to destroy his usefulness. If it be so, he would not desire to be put on duty there.

I will only add that he possesses the confidence of the Executive as well as my own, and is believed to have been unjustly assailed.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,

*Adjutant and Inspector General.*SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 255. }HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 4, 1863.

* * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, Provisional Army, is hereby assigned to the command of the brigade lately commanded by Brig. Gen. B. H. Helm.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent to Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, Provisional Army, through Lieutenant-General Hill.)

HEADQUARTERS, October 4, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL, *Commanding, &c.* :

GENERAL : Colonel Chesnut, the President's aide-de-camp, has just passed my headquarters on his way to the mountain. In a ten minutes' conversation I told him of our distressed condition, and urged him to go on to Richmond with all speed and to urge upon the President relief for us.

I suggest that it would be better for you and Buckner to see him and hurry him on. My interview was so short that I had not time to tell him we should have more troops. I think that I said enough of other matters, but it would be well if you and Buckner would also talk with him. He will return from the mountain to General Bragg's headquarters.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, October 4, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL :

GENERAL : Your note is received. I had not much hope for co-operation on the right, from the general's disinclination at first to use the heights on that part of the line. We have no positions here for the guns that you have; that is, the positions are not fortified, and they would be too much exposed without protection in that way. If during the effort your staff officers should see an opportunity to annoy the enemy by your long-range guns, I hope that you will order them to be used. There are points beyond you that Colonel Alexander thinks might be used by the troops on the right to great advantage. But, as I said before, I have not expected aid from there. The enemy's left batteries may partially enfilade some of mine. I was therefore anxious that some of our batteries on the right might engage these.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {
No. 78. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Woodbury, Tenn., October 4, 1863.

Captain Fitzpatrick, of General Davidson's division of cavalry, will report with his command to General John A. Wharton for assignment to duty.

By order of Major-General Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Pontotoc, October 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General RODDEY,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade, North Alabama :

GENERAL : I wrote you a few days since informing you of my intended movement, and stating that General Bragg had been re-

quested to order your command to report to me on reaching the Tennessee River. General J. E. Johnston, who was with me yesterday, suggests that, in case you have received no orders from General Bragg, I take your command with me. You will therefore consider this communication an order and hold your command in readiness to join me for a two weeks' scout, on my arrival on the Tennessee River, between Tusculumbia and Decatur. I will leave this point on the morning of the 6th instant.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S D. LEE,
Major-General.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Meridian, Miss., October 5, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Present:

GENERAL : I beg leave to call your attention to the condition of the supply department of this army. As you are aware, the War Department has established in certain named States certain quartermasters as the chief purchasing officers of supplies for the various armies requiring stores within said States. These officers, in the theory of the Department, are not only the chief, but the only authorized suppliers of stores for the army, and other officers are forbid purchasing. In our preparations for the Vicksburg campaign I found the supplies of every character collected by these officers so utterly inadequate to our demands that I never afterward expected any considerable aid from them. I have called on the purchasing quartermasters for the States here below named and have received the replies hereunto appended, marked A.

The army is greatly in need of supplies of every sort necessary to the comfort of the troops.

I shall be able very soon to provide your army, but by very extraordinary exertions and some assumption of power. I write this note as due to myself as your chief quartermaster.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

ALFRED M. BARBOUR,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

A.

To each purchasing quartermaster I sent the first subjoined question by telegram. Answers follow in order.

How many blankets, shoes, and tents can you furnish immediately to this army?

ALFRED M. BARBOUR,
Major and Chief Quartermaster of General J. E. Johnston.

ENTERPRISE, September 21, 1863.

Maj. A. M. BARBOUR,
Chief Quartermaster :

Reports from purchasing quartermasters will come in at end of this month. Am quite sure no blankets or tents are on hand ; but few shoes. Am directed by Quartermaster-General to send leather and hides to Alabama and Georgia. Can furnish you 3,000 suits

clothing now and 3,000 more in two weeks. Will order osnaburgs from Choctaw factory made into tents rather than shirts and drawers, if you think best.

L. MIMS,
Major and Quartermaster.

MONTGOMERY, *September 21, 1863.*

Maj. A. M. BARBOUR :

Can furnish neither blankets, shoes, nor tents. None on hand.

J. L. CALHOUN,
Major and Quartermaster.

AUGUSTA, *September 21, 1863.*

Maj. A. M. BARBOUR :

I have none of the articles on hand.

J. T. WINNEMORE,
Major and Quartermaster.

ATLANTA, *September 22, 1863.*

Maj. A. M. BARBOUR :

No pants or blankets. Can furnish 15,000 shoes.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Major and Quartermaster.

COLUMBUS, *September 23, 1863.*

Maj. A. M. BARBOUR :

General Bragg's army and filling your order have entirely run me out of stock for the present; shipping shoes to Major Barnwell. Will soon be able to help you.

F. W. DILLARD,
Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

The supplies furnished upon "your (my) orders" were very meager, and the shoes have not all arrived yet.

A. M. BARBOUR,
Major and Quartermaster.

Abstract from return of the Cavalry in Mississippi, Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for the period ending October 5, 1863; headquarters Canton, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
Jackson's division.....	246	2,932	2,932	4,088	5,407	5,968
Logan's brigade.....	88	712	712	963	2,589	2,713
Ferguson's brigade.....	146	2,006	2,006	2,493	3,348	3,141
Chalmers' brigade.....	169	1,797	1,797	2,308	3,356	3,320
Escort company.....	3	57	57	71	88	108
Total	647	7,504	7,504	9,873	14,788	15,245

RICHMOND, October 5, 1863.

General B. BRAGG :

Near Chattanooga:

General Beauregard has been directed to send Anderson's brigade, of Longstreet's corps, to you. It is the only brigade of that corps in his command.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,

Dublin, October 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that Major-General Ransom's order regarding your not advancing beyond Bull's Gap was given only because in the condition of your command it was not thought prudent to push farther into East Tennessee, the enemy occupying Cumberland Gap and Knoxville.

The general has since ascertained that the enemy's force at Cumberland Gap is so small that it is not likely to disturb you, and if you can possibly press the enemy back beyond Bull's Gap do so by all means.

The reports of the arrival of re-enforcements to the enemy from Kentucky, probably originated with disloyal citizens and are circulated to deter you from attacking.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. MYERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, October 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Richmond:

I respectfully ask if, under the new arrangements, purchasing officers of the quartermaster and subsistence department act under my orders or those of the War Department.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MISSION RIDGE, October 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General:

My suspension from command only of the generals was a partial arrest, intended to avoid the harshness of close confinement. Charges have been preferred.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

Near White's Bridge, October 6, 1863.

General H. B. DAVIDSON,

Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Wheeler to inform you that the enemy are encamped on the Shelbyville and Murfreesborough

pike where we encamped last night. The general directs that you send out scouts on all the main roads, and particularly on the road the enemy is upon in order to keep yourself acquainted with his movements.

He further directs in case the enemy advances you will fall back on the old Fayetteville road and join him near this place, taking care at the same time not to permit the enemy to get between you and him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near White's Bridge, October 6, 1863.

General H. B. DAVIDSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Wheeler dispatched you a short time since, informing you that the enemy have encamped where we encamped last night. The general now directs that you join him immediately at this point.

Very respectfully,

E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *October 7, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

The purchasing officers of the quartermaster and commissary departments, under the new arrangement, act under the orders of the War Department. I telegraphed you on this subject 29th September, in answer to your dispatch of 22d.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, *October 7, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

The Secretary does not authorize the retention of the conscripts in the battalion of State troops. The battalion will therefore have to be organized without them, and the conscripts sent to increase other commands conformable to law.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
No. 67. } *At Hamar's House, October 7, 1863.*

The Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion Partisan Rangers having been increased to six companies, the following promotions are announced in that command:

Maj. A. H. Chalmers to be lieutenant-colonel of that battalion.

Capt. W. R. Mitchell, Company A, to be major of that battalion.
First Lieut. Mills E. Brittenam, Company A, to be captain of that company.

Second Lieut. H. A. Reynolds, Company A, to be first lieutenant of that company.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers :

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, *October 7, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General :

Present for duty : Infantry—4,664 officers ; 46,447 soldiers. Artillery—157 officers ; 3,480 soldiers. Cavalry—13,620 officers and soldiers. Returns imperfect.

Present sick : Infantry—officers, 344 ; soldiers, 5,370. Artillery—officers, 4 ; soldiers, 235.

Absent : Infantry—officers 2,640 ; soldiers, 37,530. Artillery—officers, 14 ; soldiers, 1,044. Cavalry—60 per cent. absent.

Infantry—171 regiments ; 23 battalions. Cavalry—35 regiments ; 7 battalions. Artillery—46 batteries.

Cavalry returns very imperfect. Above includes all troops in department, except local service.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[OCTOBER 7, 1863.—For Beauregard to Bragg, concerning operations in Virginia and Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. XXVIII, Part II, p. 399.]

MERIDIAN, *October 8, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond :

Major-General French, who has been absent sick since July, has returned. Evans' brigade sent to Savannah, and Maxey's to Mobile, leave but McNair's, reduced in the battle near Chattanooga to a skeleton. He is too valuable an officer to be left in an inadequate command. Brigadier-General Ruggles is also without a command.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, October 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding is in receipt of your letter of the 6th and your subsequent dispatch of same date. In reply he directs me to say that you will fight the enemy as long as possible if attacked by him, and if you can hold out no longer will fall back.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *October 9, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON :

It is deemed very important to secure the removal, if possible, of the remaining locomotives and cars, and the material of those partially destroyed, to this side of Pearl River. Can you not give the officers of the Engineer Bureau building the Pearl bridge protection and facilities ?

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MERIDIAN, *October 10, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond :

The following dispatch just received :

LIVINGSTON, *October 10.*

Fourteen transports, loaded with troops, passed up on 6th ; one boat with cavalry, the rest infantry ; supposed to be the rest of Sherman's corps ; Sherman reported at Memphis.

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

(Same to General Bragg.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 32. }

HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, October 10, 1863.

* * * * *

IV. Maj. John T. Sibley, quartermaster, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as chief paymaster of the Cavalry in Mississippi, and all estimates relating to the pay department will be forwarded to him at Canton, Miss.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee :

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General

MERIDIAN, *October 10, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Chickamauga :

I am told your quartermaster has returned. He stated that you sent him to apply to me for artillery horses and field transportation. I had not horses enough for my little force, but intended to procure them in Eastern and Northern Alabama, and to give him eighty wagons.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
October 10, 1863.

[General G. T. BEAUREGARD :]

DEAR BROTHER : I arrived here last night at the same time as the President and staff. On hearing of his visiting General Bragg, I

immediately telegraphed General Gist to send for me at the depot. The message was delayed, and Colonel Urquhart, whom I met at the railroad depot, insisted that I should stop at General Bragg's headquarters with him, and promised I would not be thrown in contact with His Excellency, unless I desired it. I have refused taking my meals at the same table, but content myself eating with two aides of General Bragg at a later hour. Of course since my arrival I have not had an opportunity to see the general as I should wish, only a few moments, the following information having been gathered from that short interview; and at the general's request or suggestion I am awaiting the President's departure from here, which has been daily announced since but as many times countermanded.

After having exchanged the usual courtesies of a first meeting, General Bragg expressed his gratification of your successful defense of Charleston, and sincerely hoped you would continue to hold the place with so much credit to yourself and those under you. He then reverted to the strong friendship and admiration he entertained for you. He alluded with pleasure to his past association with you, the great intimacy which existed in your confidential relations in the exchange of views upon national topics; referred to his own troubles at present, having no one to share them; how much he was depressed with the thought that the load was getting too heavy for his shoulders, unassisted and unsupported as he was. That, notwithstanding his strongest efforts to please every one, since his connection with the army, the best matured plans had been frustrated from the want of united action on the part of those who had been called upon to execute them. Whether from dissatisfaction with him personally, or desire of his lieutenants to supplant him by others, it had been his misfortune to see every battle terminate in a fruitless victory; so much so, that he was becoming dejected and nearly despondent.

He then alluded to the battle of Chickamauga and to the arrest of General Polk, who, at and since Shiloh, had invariably delayed operations by modifying instructions given him and executing them too late. In the last battle both he (Polk) and Hill had jeopardized the successful annihilation of Rosecrans' whole army. The first is under arrest, and charges to be brought against him; the latter to be relieved from command. General Pemberton, with his staff and baggage, had accompanied the President, expecting to be the successor of General Polk, but abandoned his pretensions upon learning the opposition raised by the troops.

In the course of the conversation the general referred to his own position in front of the enemy, his own forces amounting to about 55,000 men, effectives, independently of his cavalry, which was, for the greater part—4,500 men—under Wheeler, operating in the rear of the enemy between the river Tennessee and the Yankee's base of supplies. The occupation of one part of their railroad communication by our forces extended their line to about 55 miles by wagon transportation through a mountainous section of country. General S. D. Lee was also expected, with 2,500 men, to cut off Rosecrans' supplies in the section around Bridgeport. The general then reverted to the subject of my visit, and approved highly the plan submitted. He was to support, or rather further it, in presenting it to the President. The question had already been broached satisfactorily, only General Bragg did not expect any assistance from General Johnston,

whose command had already been greatly reduced—weakened beyond prudence. I was told to await the President's departure for another interview and an answer.

Yours, very truly,

ARMAND. [A. N. T. BEAUREGARD.]

OFFICE OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF HOSPITALS,
Marietta, Ga., October 11, 1863.

Surg. Gen. S. P. MOORE,
Richmond, Va. :

SIR : I have the honor to call your attention to the following facts : The department commanded by General Bragg is bounded on the southeast by the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. His jurisdiction therefore does not extend over any territory southeast of that railroad. As medical director of hospitals of his army, without the consent of General Beauregard or the War Department in reopening and establishing hospitals, I have no right legally to enter upon any territory southeast of that line in Georgia.

From the diagram* herewith it will be seen that I am confined to narrow limits in providing hospital accommodations for a very large army. I have no hospitals of a permanent character north of Kingston and Rome. In the event of a retreat southward of our army the hospitals at Rome, Kingston, Cassville, and Marietta will probably have to be removed south of Atlanta.

The only hospitals now existing south of Atlanta, under my control, within the territory under General Bragg's jurisdiction, are at Newnan and La Grange. I have opened and am controlling hospitals at Griffin and Forsyth, which places are in General Beauregard's department. That I may promptly meet the heavy responsibility of providing for the sick and wounded of the army, I respectfully ask permission to open hospitals when deemed necessary, and to direct those now existing at any point on the following lines of railroad, viz : The Macon and Western Railroad, including the city of Macon ; the Macon and Columbus Railroad, including the city of Columbus, Ga., and the railroad extending from Atlanta to Augusta, including the city of Augusta. I further suggest that the privileges be granted to me to locate hospitals on the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, including the city of Montgomery, Ala.

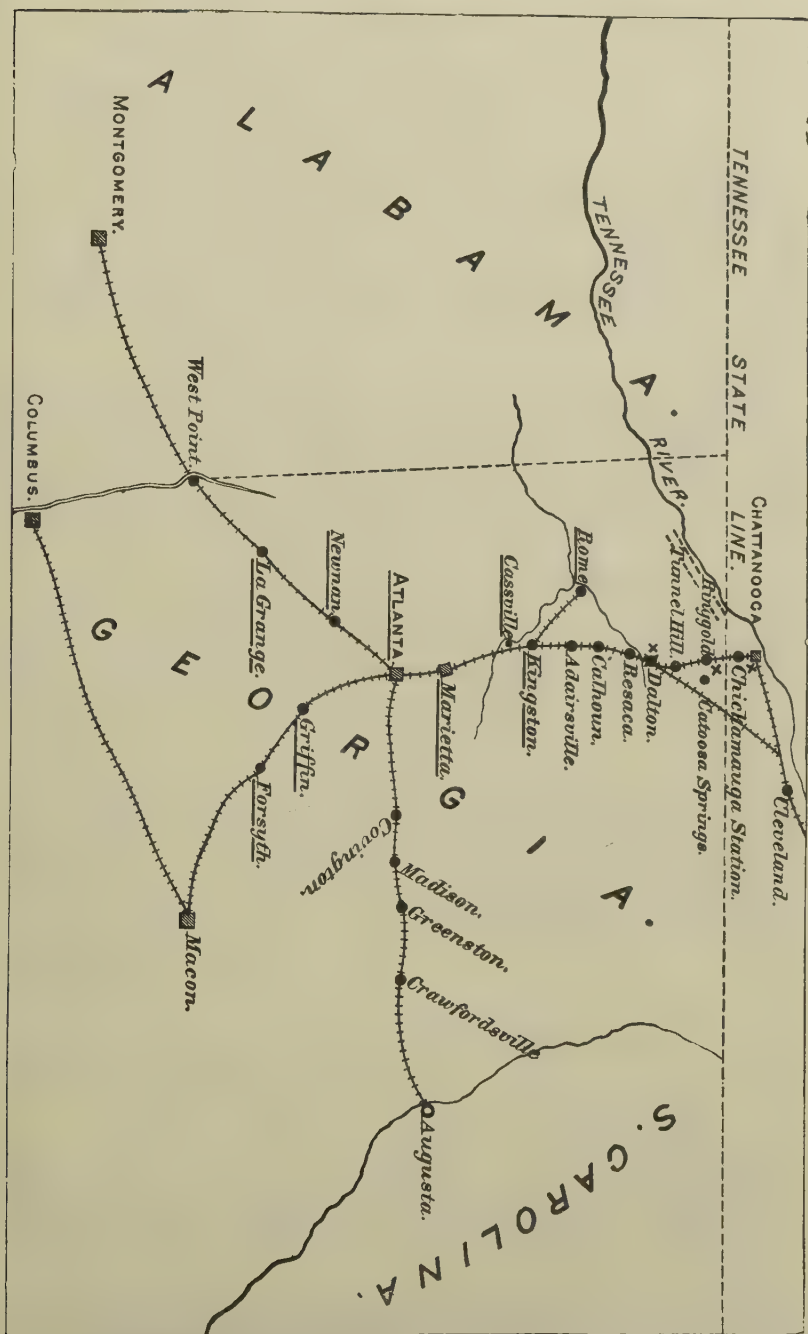
The above suggestion is made from a conviction that the discipline of the service would be promoted and the sick and wounded of the army be better provided for if it is adopted.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STOUT,
Medical Director of Hospitals.

* See p. 737.

† By Special Orders, No. 257, paragraph 8, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., October 29, 1863, Surgeon Stout was authorized to open hospitals on the Macon and Western Railroad, including the city of Macon ; the Macon and Columbus Railroad, including the city of Columbus ; the railroad extending between Atlanta and Augusta, and on the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, including the city of Montgomery.



Battle-ground
 General hospitals controlled by Medical Director Stout underlined thus ———
 Receiving and distributing hospitals X

[Inclosure.*]

FOR THE PUBLIC INFORMATION.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF HOSPITALS,
Marietta, Ga., October 5, 1863.

The hospitals of General Bragg's army are situated as follows :

Ringgold, in charge of Surg. B. W. Usseery; Dalton, in charge of Surgeon Hillard; Kingston, in charge of Surg. B. W. Avent; Rome, in charge of Surg. W. L. Nichol; Cassville, in charge of Surg. A. Hunter; Marietta, in charge of Surg. D. D. Saunders; Atlanta, in charge of Surg. J. P. Logan; Newnan, in charge of Surg. C. B. Gamble; La Grange, in charge of Surg. F. H. Evans; Griffin, in charge of Surg. R. C. Foster; Forsyth, in charge of Surg. B. M. Wible.

Since the late battle it has been necessary to transfer some of the sick and wounded out of the department to Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, &c. A general register is kept at this place, which it is hoped will soon be completed to date, from which can be learned the name of the post to which every officer or soldier who has reported at hospital has been sent. Since the battle it has been impossible to do the clerical labor necessary to render this register complete each day.

I desire publicly to acknowledge the timely and efficient aid which the sick and wounded, during the last two weeks, have received at the hands of the various relief associations from Atlanta, Cartersville, Marietta, Augusta, Newnan, La Grange, Florida, and refugee Tennesseans, and to testify to the many instances of self-sacrificing effort and liberality of individuals, citizens, and ladies, and private physicians, and earnestly invite them to persevere in their beneficence.

Furnish the hospital good markets and the sick and wounded shall be well fed. Hire labor to them and the hospitals shall be kept clean. Whatever any one has to spare, which will tempt the appetite of the sick, weary, and wounded man, or contribute to his comfort, send to the hospitals.

Contributions forwarded to any one of the gentlemen above named will be properly distributed.

S. H. STOUT,
Medical Director of Hospitals.

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Missionary Ridge, October 11, 1863.

Col. M. H. WRIGHT,
Commanding C. S. Arsenal, Atlanta, Ga. :

COLONEL: We are in need of infantry accouterments, and I request you to forward at least 2,000 of them to Captain Humphreys, at Chickamauga. Our army is at present supplied with ammunition, but in case of engagement it will be necessary to issue new supplies. I would request that you keep large supplies on hand, especially calibers .54, .57, and .58.

The army is increasing rapidly. Wednesday last our forces were larger than before last battle. My arms, selected from those brought

*From a marked copy of the Chattanooga Daily Rebel (published at Marietta, Ga.) of October 7, 1863.

from field, are nearly exhausted. I must make requisition on you. Many field guns sent to you are unfit for service. Would it not be best to select such and send them to Augusta for recasting into 12-pounders, light? Do not forget 24-pounder ammunition. The guns are unbanded, old pattern.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. OLADOWSKI,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, October 11, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 28th ultimo I indorsed on a letter from Major-General Stuart (referred to me from your office), asking that the Eighth and Fourteenth Regiments Virginia Cavalry, of my command, be assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia, that, in my opinion, no more troops could be permanently detached from my command with safety to this department. This evening I received an order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office transferring those regiments to the Army of Northern Virginia.

In consideration of reports received late last night and to-day from East Tennessee, I have telegraphed the Adjutant and Inspector General asking to be permitted to defer sending off the regiments for a day or so, until affairs in East Tennessee are more developed. I expect an answer from the Adjutant and Inspector General before the order for the movement of the regiments could be forwarded. If my request is refused, of course I will promptly forward the order to the colonels commanding the Eighth and Fourteenth Regiments Virginia Cavalry.

I desire, however, to bring prominently to your notice my conviction that no troops can be taken from my present command without serious danger to this department. Heretofore we have held East Tennessee, and a large brigade occupied the counties of Southwest Virginia embraced in the Department of East Tennessee. Now the brigade has been withdrawn from Southwest Virginia, the enemy occupies Cumberland Gap and East Tennessee, and I am very apprehensive that the small force I have in that State has been cut off, or will be driven out.

You will readily see the increased danger to which my department is exposed, and that, so far from withdrawing any troops from it, others should be sent here, if it can be done consistently with the public interest elsewhere.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, October 11, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

Brigadier-General Williams reported to me late last night that he had been warmly engaged with the enemy all day near Greeneville,

Tenn., and that after repulsing them he had been forced to retire. To-day heavy firing has been heard near Jonesborough, and a party of the enemy's cavalry reported in Williams' rear, between Jonesborough and Greeneville. If Williams' command is routed or cut off, the southwest of this State will be greatly exposed. May I detain the Eighth and Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry a day or so, until I ascertain the result in East Tennessee?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, October 11, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va. :

GENERAL : Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones reported to me this morning, in obedience to your order by telegraph of the 9th instant, for assignment to the cavalry in this department.

The cavalry of the Department of Western Virginia was organized into a brigade under Brigadier-General Jenkins, and the cavalry left in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia by Major-General Buckner, I have placed under the command of Brigadier-General Williams. Both Williams and Jenkins rank Brigadier-General Jones, and I have no command of cavalry to give the latter, unless his rank is increased, so that he may command the whole. Brigadier-General Jenkins is still absent, and as an officer is needed to command his brigade, I might assign Brigadier-General Jones to that command. But I presume it will only be temporary, as you inform me Jenkins is well and fit for duty, and will, I presume, soon join his brigade.

If it is the intention of the Department that Brigadier-General Jones shall command all the cavalry in this department, I shall be very glad to have him in that capacity; but if so, the difficulty of rank must be removed.

I will assign Brigadier-General Jones to such duty as I think best until I hear further from you, which I hope will be as soon as you can conveniently write.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Eight Miles East of Tusculumbia, October 12, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Johnston, Meridian, Miss. :

COLONEL : I have the honor to state for the information of the general that I arrived in this vicinity on the evening of the 9th instant, and on examining the fords found stragglers from Major-General Wheeler's cavalry crossing the river. The general forded the river opposite Courtland on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th, having made the circuit around the enemy, capturing McMinnville and Shelbyville, and destroying the bridges at Wartrace and over Stone's River, and destroying the track between Wartrace

and Murfreesborough ; he also captured and destroyed a wagon train of seven hundred wagons loaded with supplies and ammunition, in Sequatchie Valley. The general was pursued and harassed by the main body of the enemy's cavalry till he crossed the Tennessee River, with the loss of about 400 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

I communicated with General Wheeler yesterday, and do not consider it prudent to cross in the face of the large cavalry force in the vicinity of Rogersville with my small force. General Wheeler's command is not in condition to return into Middle Tennessee at present. I have written General Bragg telling him of my arrival and my willingness to cross the river with General Wheeler, or with an increase of my present force, as I am loth to return after reaching this point without doing something to assist him.

General Roddey is not in this vicinity ; he is near Bridgeport. It will take three or four days to hear from General Bragg. I deemed it best to remain here several days to allow the enemy's cavalry, estimated at 6,000 or 8,000, to return, and to allow the road to be fixed, which could be done in about ten days. Should General Bragg not order General Wheeler to return through Middle Tennessee, or give me a considerable increase to my present force, I shall return, probably striking the Memphis and Charleston Railroad near Corinth. The enemy are building the road in this direction, and now occupy Iuka with four regiments of infantry. I was much surprised at meeting General Wheeler here. My trip would have been successful as the enemy's cavalry followed General Wheeler from the vicinity of Harrison's Landing.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {
No. 79. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Col. R. Hill's House, October 12, 1863.

I. Capt. R. C. Kennedy will proceed to Chattanooga on business connected with this corps. He will instruct Maj. O. P. Chaffie to procure at least 16,000 horseshoes, 2,000 pounds of nails, for which application has been made to army headquarters. He will also instruct Captain Jones to use every exertion to procure the ammunition for which application has been made to army headquarters. These things will be forwarded here as quickly as possible.

II. Captain Kennedy is authorized to impress horses on the route for himself and courier, to be returned by him on their return to this headquarters.

* * * * *

By order of Major-General Wheeler :

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN, October 12, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond :

Brigadier-General Williams has fallen back and is now near Zollicoffer. He is convinced that a large part of General Burnside's

force has returned to upper East Tennessee. If so, it is of great importance that the Eighth and Fourteenth Regiments Virginia Cavalry should be left in this department and other troops sent here. Did you receive my telegram of yesterday?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, October 12, 1863.

General SAM. JONES :

You can retain the two regiments of cavalry as requested in your dispatch. General Ransom was telegraphed yesterday to rejoin you without delay.

S. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, October 12, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. A. EDMUNDSON,
Commanding, &c. :

COLONEL : The major-general commanding directs me to express his pleasure at your recent successes near Cumberland Gap. He desires me to direct that you continue to press as close as possible in this direction, and, of course, if you can injure the trains of the enemy to do so.

Orders have been sent to Captain Martin, at Abingdon, to send such ammunition as you need, if he has it or can procure it.

Very respectfully,

W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSION RIDGE, October 13, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c. :

MY DEAR JOE : Mr. D[avis] arrived on Friday, and goes to-day, it is said by his staff, on a visit to you.

He has decided to retain Bragg, though he must have been fully satisfied of his unpopularity and the decided opposition of the mass of the generals. I think Longstreet has done more injury to the general than all the others put together. You may understand how much influence with his troops a remark from a man of his standing would have to the effect that B. was not on the field and Lee would have been.

Pemberton consulted me about staying here in command of a corps. I told him that there was not a division in this army that would be willing to receive him ; that I was sorry to be obliged to tell him so unpleasant a truth, but so it was. He told me B. wanted him to stay. I told him that B. ought to understand the temper of his army better than I did, but that we did not always agree upon the point. He goes away, however.

I am in a strait. I think I ought to go, and at the same time I feel that if I left now, I would be looked upon as trying to add to

the discontent. I am for the first time, I think, in my life, after serious reflection, unable to make up my mind as to the right, though I do not presume to say the conclusion was always wise.

Hill will be relieved. Who will take Polk's and his place is yet unknown. I would not be surprised if Buckner was promoted, and thus the discontent of the Army of Tennessee increased.

I tell you these Kentuckians understand getting along. The moment the battle is over, Preston nominates his colonels for brigades; Buckner, Preston for the division—the corollary that the commander must be a lieutenant-general.

Joe, I think I could be an intriguing politician; I see so clearly into their hands that I could go and do likewise if I did not prefer a quiet seat with self-respect to some other and less comfortable feeling. Pemberton is everything with Davis, the devout; his intelligence only equaled by his self-sacrifice to regard for others.

Have you any particular reasons for not writing to me? This is the fourth letter I have written since the great muss.

Your friend,

MACKALL.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Courtland, Ala., October 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I learn positively that General Roddey crossed the Tennessee River last Friday near Gunter'sville; I have not learned which route he took. I think it very possible if you should cross the river you might be able to form a junction with him. I fear General Roddey's position may be critical. I would give anything if I could cross the river immediately. I have not yet heard from General Bragg. I expect to hear to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Courtland, Ala., October 13, 1863.

General STEPHEN D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry which followed us to the river on our recent expedition, have, I learn, returned, some toward Pulaski and the remainder in other directions. I have sent out scouts to ascertain what direction they have taken and where they have gone. These scouts I sent out yesterday have not yet returned, and are probably following them some distance. I established a line of couriers to Mr. Foster's when I left you. I have not yet heard from General Bragg, but expect to hear some time this morning.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
October 14, 1863.

SOLDIERS: A grateful country has recognized your arduous service, and rejoiced over your glorious victory on the field of Chickamauga. When your countrymen shall more fully learn the adverse circumstances under which you attacked the enemy—though they cannot be more thankful—they may admire more the gallantry and patriotic devotion which secured your success. Representatives of every State of the Confederacy, your steps have been followed with affectionate solicitude by friends in every portion of the country. Defenders of the heart of our territory, your movements have been the object of intensest anxiety. The hopes of our cause greatly depend upon you, and happy it is that all can securely rely upon your achieving whatever, under the blessing of Providence, human power can effect.

Though you have done much, very much yet remains to be done. Behind you is a people providing for your support and depending on you for protection. Before you is a country devastated by your ruthless invader, where gentle women, feeble age, and helpless infancy have been subjected to outrages without parallel in the warfare of civilized nations. With eager eyes they watch for your coming to their deliverance, and the homeless refugee pines for the hour when your victorious arms shall restore his family to the shelter from which they have been driven. Forced to take up arms to vindicate the political rights, the freedom, equality, and State sovereignty which were the heritage purchased by the blood of your revolutionary sires, you have but the alternative of slavish submission to despotic usurpation, or the independence which vigorous, united, persistent effort will secure. All which fires the manly breast, nerves the patriot, and exalts the hero, is present to stimulate and sustain you.

Nobly have you redeemed the pledges given in the name of freedom to the memory of your ancestors and the rights of your posterity. That you may complete the mission to which you are devoted, will require of you such exertion in the future as you have made in the past—continuance in the patient endurance of toil and danger, and that self-denial which rejects every consideration at variance with the public service as unworthy of the holy cause in which you are engaged.

When the war shall have ended, the highest meed of praise will be due, and probably given, to him who has claimed least for himself in proportion to the service he has rendered, and the bitterest self-reproach which may hereafter haunt the memory of any one will be to him who has allowed selfish aspiration to prevail over a desire for the public good. United as you are in a common destiny, obedience and cordial co-operation are essentially necessary, and there is no higher duty than that which requires each to render to all what is due to their station. He who sows the seeds of discontent and distrust prepares for the harvest of slaughter and defeat. To zeal you have added gallantry; to gallantry, energy; to energy, fortitude. Crown these with harmony, due subordination, and cheerful support of lawful authority, that the measure of your duty may be full.

I fervently hope that the ferocious war, so unjustly waged against our country, may be soon ended, that, with the blessing of peace,

you may be restored to your homes and the useful pursuits; and I pray that our Heavenly Father may cover you with the shield of His protection in the hours of battle, and endow you with the virtues which will close your trials in victory complete.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 14, 1863.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Charleston, S. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: The presence of the President has prevented my earlier attention to your very kind and acceptable favor of the 7th instant.* Your views, almost the same expressed to Johnston last spring, are so nearly in accordance with my own that a presentation of them to the Department would be almost a renewal of my recommendations. Since the receipt from you of a copy of your favor to Johnston, since first assuming an independent command, my efforts have all been directed to the policy you indicate on this line, and I am daily strengthened in the views first formed of its importance.

To the extent of its ability I am assured the Government will support us. My force is now larger and better than it has ever been, but the enemy is rapidly growing and will exceed us largely. But this results from a want of means, I am assured, and not from a want of disposition. I fully believe the Department is alive to the importance and necessities of the position and will give me all the strength it has. Few of us know how little that is. With present means we hope yet to accomplish some good before the winter sets in, though the task is heavy and the time short. The success which has attended your prolonged struggle gives us great confidence in your final triumph. May God shield you and your noble troops, and soon crown our efforts with peace and independence.

Sincerely, your friend,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
October 14, 1863.

[General G. T. BEAUREGARD:]

DEAR BROTHER: In my last interview with General Bragg he referred to the proposed plan. He stated that the original one submitted by you had been strongly advocated by him, so much so that he had attempted it in the Kentucky campaign, although with too small a force, and had always kept it in view to act on whenever the opportunity would present itself; that he was convinced more than ever that it was and is the only plan which can save the Confederacy. He had submitted your last document—in his name—to the President, urging its importance, sustained as it was by General Johnston and yourself. The President admitted its worth and was disposed to adopt it, only he could not reduce General Lee's army,

*See Series I, Vol. XXVIII, Part II, p. 399.

already too depleted, but re-enforcements from all other quarters would be hurried up as soon as possible—in fact, the President's visit to General Johnston was for the purpose of attending to that matter; and General Bragg entertained every hope of having under his command a very large army, able to undertake a successful campaign on a large scale.

The unfortunate differences existing between General Bragg and his lieutenants had been settled to the entire satisfaction of the general, the President having sustained him in every position assumed. General Bragg had proposed to give up the command of the army; he had been anxious even to do so, but he stated, at the same time, that if he was retained where he was, he would never countenance disobedience of or non-compliance with orders from any officer, however high in position, regardless of consequences. The President then prevailed upon him to stay where he was, assuring him of his support if it were needed in the future, but anticipated there would be no necessity for such action.

General Bragg alluded to General Hill's conduct in Virginia and in his department. He had been relieved or disposed of in the first for precisely the same reason which induced the general to sever all connection with him, *i. e.*, disobedience of orders. He had been a source of trouble to all those under whom he had served; no doubt would be saddled upon whoever would have him.

It was definitely agreed that General Polk would not resume the command of his corps nor Pemberton be substituted for him.

In the course of the conversation the general reverted again to his past difficulties with his officers, and stated that the same element of discord had existed under General Lee; that a petition had been secretly gotten up among his officers to have him removed, but that had been made to disappear without the enemy knowing it, from which a considerable political capital could have been raised.

I was delayed at General Bragg's quarters much longer than I expected, first by the President's visit and next by a continuous rain of three or four days'. The above is about all the information, in reference to army matters, which I could get from the two interviews had with General Bragg. I must say that his reception of me was of the most kind and friendly, evincing his great admiration for yourself.

Your devoted brother,

ARMAND. [A. N. T. BEAUREGARD.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

October 14, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,

Courtland:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 9th, reporting your operations in Middle Tennessee, the general commanding desires me to say that he wishes you will, without delay, get your command in readiness for active movement in conjunction with Major-General Lee.

In the mean time you will make inquiry as to the best means of crossing your command at some point between your present position and Bellefonte. Should the enemy, previous to orders for your movement, lay himself open to attack, strike him at once.

His Excellency President Davis has been here and read your report. He requested the general commanding to make known to you and your command his satisfaction and appreciation of your services. Horseshoes can be had at Rome.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general directs that you order Col. J. E. Forrest, commanding North Alabama, to have the Memphis and Charleston Railroad effectually torn up from the nearest point to the enemy.

Respectfully,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
McKinnan's Mills, Ala., October 14, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Courtland, Ala.:

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday was received at 9 a. m. this morning. General Roddey must have left the Tennessee River on Saturday morning. The enemy were in Athens Sunday morning. With this start of Roddey and the enemy, I do not deem it prudent to cross the river with my force alone, considering your report of the strength of the enemy, confirmed by my own scouts. Should I cross alone now it will be risking my command without much prospect of helping General Roddey. By this time General Roddey has heard of your trip, and is either returning or is beyond any help I could render him. I will cross the river at any moment with you or with such a part of your force as will enable me to cope with the enemy. I consider General Roddey's position a critical one, but not knowing his route or his orders, I do not deem it prudent to cross at this late hour to go to his assistance. If any crossing is made to assist him it should be by our united force, as the risk is too great otherwise. I think it is a favorable moment to cross, as the Federal force is now much jaded and we could easily overpower them. I suggest that we cross to-morrow. We should act in concert. My move to this point was not in concert with your move.

I will await your reply before acting.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Courtland, Ala., October 14, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter of 10 a. m. is just received. I have not as yet heard anything from General Roddey or from General Bragg. I expect to hear from General Bragg every moment. I should have heard before this, and am disappointed at the delay. I sent to General Bragg asking him for two fresh brigades which were left with the army when I left on this last trip. I also sent, some days since, for all the stragglers which belong to this command, who were left with

the wagons for various reasons. I think I ought to wait until I can hear from General Bragg, and make arrangements for these large re-enforcements to reach some point on the river, so that I could be joined by them before I attempt to cross.

I also sent for ammunition for artillery, which has not yet arrived. I will write you immediately upon hearing from General Bragg, which must be very soon. I think you will appreciate the above-stated motives.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

ATHENS, ALA., October 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER:

GENERAL: I am here with my brigade 4 miles west for the purpose of feeding. Have scouts toward Huntsville and Fayetteville. Met the enemy at New Market Monday evening, skirmished with him until dark, then moved round by Madison Cross-Roads, to which place they followed. We skirmished with him until night. He showed very small force and declined a fight. I moved to this vicinity last night; if not pursued will move toward Mooresville as soon as the fact is ascertained, to connect with my commissary train now at Whitesburg. My men are very tired and hungry, with broken-down and bare-footed horses, but will be in trim again as soon as possible.

I made this move under the impression that Generals Wheeler and Lee were both on this side of the river, and that my position would be fatal to the enemy's left flank.

I am very anxious to hear from you as to future moves. I think I can keep the railroad so crippled that it will be of very little use to the enemy—have such plans as will cut the track every day. I have sent you a number of couriers and have heard nothing. Hope you will write by this one.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

ATLANTA, GA., October 14, 1863.

Col. G. W. RAINS,

Commanding, Augusta, Ga.:

COLONEL: Maj. G. W. Lee, who has just returned from an expedition in Northeast Georgia after deserters, has handed me a letter received since his return, from some of his command left behind, stating that the notorious Bryson (Tory), with a full regiment of Federals, &c., was at Murphy, N. C., having taken the place, &c. The letter represents that the destination of the band seems to be, and is believed to be, Athens, Ga., the assets of the branch mint, &c., having been removed to that place. I give you the information for what it is worth, that you may be on your guard, and have the home guard at Athens on the alert.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, October 14, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: It is reported—with what truth I do not know—that the main body of General Burnside's force has not joined General Rosecrans, but is free to operate from Knoxville in this direction. It is certain that a part of his force has driven from East Tennessee the few troops I left there.

Extracts from Northern papers indicate that General Hooker is moving with a large force to operate on the line of railroad through East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia.

I know nothing whatever of General Bragg's movements and plans, but if he is not so pressing General Rosecrans as to make it necessary that the latter should have with him all available troops in Kentucky and Tennessee, it seems to me so obviously wise on the part of the enemy to occupy East Tennessee, and operate from there on Southwest Virginia and along the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, that I cannot suppose they will fail to do so.

Again, Brigadier-General Scammon failed to co-operate with Brigadier-General Averell in his raid in August last, as it was reported he was to have done, and since then he has permitted me to withdraw a part of my troops from his front to meet the enemy in East Tennessee without making any move whatever against me. If the enemy proposes to operate against us from East Tennessee, Brigadier-General Scammon will hardly be permitted by his Government to remain as inactive as he has heretofore done, but will make some move to engage the attention, at least, of my troops in Greenbrier and Mercer.

If the enemy operates as I have indicated, large re-enforcements must be sent to this department, or much of this part of the State will be overrun by the enemy.

If General Rosecrans is so pressed as to need the troops under Generals Burnside and Hooker, a few brigades at least will, in all probability, be left in upper East Tennessee to enable the enemy to procure the abundant supplies of provisions in that section of country. The purchasing agent for the counties of Jefferson, Greene, Cocke, and Grainger reported to me that those four counties alone could supply the Government with 100,000 barrels of flour and 1,500,000 pounds of pork, besides other stores. If the enemy leaves only a few brigades there we should send against them a sufficient force to drive them out and gather the supplies we so much need.

I know that the Government cannot at this time meet all the demands upon it for troops, but I have thought it my duty to present the foregoing views for your consideration and such action as you may think proper.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *October 14, 1863.*

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Brigadier-General Williams reports the enemy in large force moving on Bristol. Williams falling back to Abingdon. Five new

regiments Indiana troops passed through Tazewell, Tenn., on the 6th, en route to Morristown. If there are any available troops anywhere they should be sent here ; they are greatly needed.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Send copies of these dispatches* to General Lee and inform him that Corse's brigade of three regiments has been sent to General Jones.

S. C.

DUBLIN, *October 14, 1863.*

Col. JOHN McCAUSLAND,
Commanding, &c., Princeton :

Order the Eighth Virginia Cavalry to report immediately to Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, at Bristol. The Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry will start at once for Princeton.

By order of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones :

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN, *October 14, 1863.*

Col. JOHN McCAUSLAND :

Hurry the Eighth Virginia Regiment to Abingdon without a moment's delay. The necessity is pressing ; lose no time.

By order of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones :

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN, *October 14, 1863.*

Col. M. J. FERGUSON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Lewisburg :

Hurry the Thirty-seventh Battalion to Abingdon without a moment's delay. The necessity is urgent. Arrest Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn immediately and place Major Claiborne in command of the battalion. Order Colonel Dunn to remain at Union and await further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones :

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN, *October 14, 1863.*

Capt. J. G. MARTIN, *Abingdon :*

Call out the home guards of Washington County, in General Jones' name, to assemble at Abingdon immediately ; be active and prompt.

By order :

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW.

*The two preceding.

ATLANTA, October 15, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War*:

Your dispatch received. The conversation was held, but was of little importance. Remained several days with Army of Tennessee; am now going to headquarters Army of Mississippi. Telegraph to me at Meridian.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

LIVINGSTON, October 15, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL:

Your dispatch received. By authority from General Lee, granted him by Lieutenant-General Hardee. Enemy reported advancing, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, from Messinger's Ferry in direction of Brownsville.

W. H. JACKSON,
*Brigadier-General.*SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 215. }HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., October 15, 1863.

* * * * *

IX. Brigadier-General Buford's brigade, now at Canton, will move immediately to Grenada, Miss. Brigadier-General Adams' brigade, now at Brandon, will follow immediately after, the artillery of both commands accompanying. Major-General Loring will proceed to same point and take command.

* * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 33. }HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 15, 1863.

* * * * *

II. In pursuance of instructions from the War Department, bearing date September 8, Colonel Hodge is relieved from duty in this department, and will report to the Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, for assignment.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 266. }HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 15, 1863.

* * * * *

X. Col. C. H. Tyler, Provisional Army, C. S., is hereby assigned to the command of Hodge's brigade cavalry, and will report without delay to Major-General Wheeler.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

October 15, 1863.

Major-General STEWART :

GENERAL : I have been directed by Major-General Breckinridge to inclose to you the accompanying special order from army headquarters, as also a copy of a note from General Hill's headquarters, turning over the command of the corps to him, and to add that, in accordance with these papers, he assumes temporary command of the corps.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JAS. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CORPS,

October 15, 1863—2.10 p. m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE :

GENERAL : Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill directs me to inclose to you the accompanying official copy of Special Orders, No. 33,* headquarters of the army, relieving him from duty, and to say that he hereby turns over to you as the senior officer the command of the corps.

* * * * *

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

Near Courtland, Ala., October 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE,

Commanding Cavalry Corps :

GENERAL : Your dispatch is just received. Inclosed you will find copy of dispatch† just received from General Roddey.

I have not yet heard from General Bragg, but expect to hear to-night. When I do I will communicate with you promptly, and hope to co-operate with you, trusting that with your force and the command I may receive from General Bragg and the effective part of what I have with me we will be able to accomplish much good.

I fully agree with you regarding the importance of the move you suggest.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,

Dublin, October 1st, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

Abingdon :

If the enemy approaches Abingdon in overwhelming force, do not risk a battle, but fall back to the salt-works, and defend them to the last extremity.

* See Hill's report, Part II, p. 149.

† See p. 748.

If you have, as you say, a strong position they will not attack you in it, but attempt to turn you and get to the salt-works. Foil them in this and save the salt-works.

Re-enforcements are ordered to you.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, October 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. S. WILLIAMS,
Abingdon :

The Eighth [Virginia Cavalry] should have started to-day from Abb's Valley. The Thirty-seventh Battalion [Virginia Cavalry] will not reach you so soon.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[DUBLIN, October 15, 1863.]

Maj. J. M. WADE,
Christiansburg :

Call out every man who can possibly bear arms to go to Abingdon immediately. The enemy is pressing in largely superior force. Telegraph when you wish transportation to Major McMahon at this point.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. Jones :

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Operator :

Send similar telegrams to Col. G. P. Terrill, Salem ; Capt. G. A. Wingfield, Liberty ; Col. Henry Bowyer, Bonsack's ; Adjutant J. M. Doswell, Fincastle.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, October 15, 1863.

Col. B. H. JONES,
Commanding Sixtieth Virginia Regiment :

Report with your regiment at this point with the least possible delay to go to Abingdon. The enemy will probably give battle immediately. Lose not a moment ; the emergency is great. Inform Colonel McCausland of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, October 15, 1863.

Col. M. J. FERGUSON,
Commanding, &c. :

It is a matter of great importance that the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry reach Princeton as soon as possible. The major-general

commanding therefore directs that you hurry it forward with the least possible delay. The Eighth Regiment has been ordered to Abingdon, and Colonel McCausland will be left without any cavalry force until the Seventeenth reaches him. The enemy is vigorously pressing us in East Tennessee, and movements must be prompt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, October 16, 1863.

Major-General LORING,
Brandon :

General Johnston directs that you go to the support of Jackson with Adams' and the half of Buford's brigade now at Canton, with the artillery of both, and that you recall those gone to Grenada.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, October 16, 1863.

General BUFORD,
Canton :

Retain at Canton the half of your brigade now there till General Adams' arrival with his brigade, and then proceed to Grenada.

By command of General Johnston :

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 16, 1863.

Captain HENRY,
Assistant Quartermaster, Brandon :

Send a courier to General Adams with this dispatch :

Press on to Canton with your brigade. The enemy is threatening. This is not intended to change your orders to go to Grenada.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 16, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Demopolis :

General Jackson reports enemy advancing (infantry, cavalry, and artillery) from Messinger's Ferry to Brownsville. General Chalmers reports from Water Valley, on 16th, enemy retired at 3 p. m. yesterday ; did not cross the river.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October 16, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Demopolis:

General Buford telegraphs Jackson is fighting between Brownsville and Clinton. Force of enemy one infantry and one cavalry brigade under Major-General Logan. One half of Buford's brigade reaches Grenada at 2 o'clock to-day. The other half will leave Canton when General Adams arrives.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October 16, 1863.*

Major-General LORING,
Brandon:

General Jackson reports enemy approaching Brownsville in force. General Adams' brigade ought to be at Canton as soon as possible to protect it from the supposed raid.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October 16, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Near Tuscumbia, Ala., via Okolona:

General Chalmers telegraphed on 14th instant: "Federals, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, passed through Holly Springs going south toward Wyatt." Telegraphs on 16th from Water Valley: "Enemy retired, burning in every direction."

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October 16, 1863.*

Major-General LORING,
Brandon:

State where Adams' brigade is, and when it will reach Canton. General Jackson reports the enemy's force one division of infantry, one brigade of cavalry, with artillery.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October 16, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Demopolis:

I have sent word to General Adams to press on to Canton, and directed General Buford to retain at Canton the half of his brigade now there till General Adams arrives.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., October 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General FEATHERSTON,
Commanding Brigade, Meridian:

GENERAL: You will hold your brigade in readiness to move at a moment's notice with its artillery by rail.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, October 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General FEATHERSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You will move immediately with your brigade to Brandon; thence, via Moore's Ferry and Calhoun Station, to Canton, or by such route as Major-General Loring may direct.

By command of General Johnston:

Very respectfully,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, October 16, 1863.

Major-General LORING,
Brandon:

The order to move to Grenada is countermanded. Meet the movement of the enemy toward Brownsville with such of your own division as is within reach and Jackson's cavalry. It is important for General Adams to hasten his march to Canton.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, October 16, 1863.

General B. BRAGG,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The following dispatch received here:

DUBLIN, October 15.

Brigadier-General Williams and his command reached Abingdon this morning. The enemy are at Bristol, and reported advancing. If you can send me any troops I beg you to do it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
No. 2. { Missionary Ridge, October 16, 1863.

At his request, Brig. Gen. W. W. Mackall is relieved from duty as chief of staff with the commanding general of the army. He

will proceed with his aide and report to General J. E. Johnston, now commanding the department from which he was transferred.

With a grateful sense of the distinguished services rendered by this accomplished officer in the high position he has filled, the commanding general tenders him his cordial thanks and wishes him all success and happiness in his future career.

The general and the army will long feel the sacrifice made in sparing the services of one so distinguished for capacity, professional acquirements, and urbanity.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 187. }

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 16, 1863.

I. In order to augment the strength of the army and to give our brave soldiers an opportunity to visit home and provide for their families for the coming winter, the following rule is adopted :

1. A furlough of not exceeding forty days will be granted to every non-commissioned officer and private who secures a recruit for his company.

2. The recruit must be received and be mustered into the service and be doing duty in the company before the application for furlough is forwarded.

3. In all applications made in pursuance of Section 1 the commanding officer of the company will certify that the applicant has obtained an approved recruit, who has been mustered into the service and is present with the company doing duty.

II. All applications for furlough under this order will be forwarded to these headquarters, where final action upon them will be had.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Foster's Mills, October 16, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps :

GENERAL : Your note of yesterday was received at 1 a. m. this morning. Was pleased to hear of General Roddey, though I do not consider him as safe yet. How do you account for your not hearing from General Bragg? Can it be possible that the line is interrupted? I have Nashville papers of 9th; it is stated that the cars ran through to Stevenson to-day; was a week ago. They claimed to have captured 240 prisoners from you at Farmington and three pieces of artillery. The prisoners had arrived at Nashville. I am anxious to move, and I think we are losing golden moments in not crossing the river. I presume you have heard from General Bragg before this. I moved to this point with my command this morning for forage. I would ask, general, that you forage south or east.

If you think necessary, would be pleased to meet you to-morrow, or at any other time, at some point convenient to both of us. It

seems to me our dispatches are long in reaching their destination by the courier-line. Do you not think you can cross without hearing from General Bragg? I must go back to Mississippi if I can do nothing here. I think it, however, very important that we should go together to Middle Tennessee.

Very respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Courtland, Ala., October 16, 1863.
(Received 9.25, 17th.)

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter has just been received. As General Roddey is not in a condition to move I think I ought to wait until I hear from General Bragg, which will probably be very soon. I know my line of couriers is in working order as far as Gunter'sville, and as I have sent dispatches by several different couriers, I feel sure that if one or several shall fail to reach General Bragg, some one of them will reach him. I regret quite as much as yourself the delay, as I feel and think with you that we should be operating somewhere. I trust I will hear to-night from General Bragg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, October 16, 1863.

General S. JONES,
Abingdon:

Corse's brigade is on the road to join you.

CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN, *October 16, 1863.*

Brigadier-General CORSE,
Lynchburg:

Hurry forward your troops as rapidly as possible to Abingdon. Enemy 8 miles from that point.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October 17, 1863.*

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Demopolis:

General Buford telegraphs General Jackson reports skirmishing with enemy 6 miles from Brownsville, on Brownsville and Clinton road. A portion of their cavalry and infantry have gone toward

Yazoo City, which he supposes to be their real object. Logan's brigade has gone in pursuit of this party. General Whittfield reports enemy—cavalry and infantry—advancing on the Brownsville and Lexington road. He is fighting them on the cross-road near Mrs. Turpley's house—force 1,000 cavalry and heavy columns of infantry. Buford has two regiments at Vaughan's Station; one at railroad bridge over Big Black, the remainder at Grenada—the latter ordered back. General Adams encamped on Pearl River last night, and will be in Canton early to-day. General Featherston's brigade is on the road. Nothing from General Loring yet. General Jackson asked for ammunition; it was sent this morning.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October 17, 1863.*

Major-General LORING,
Canton:

Ector's and McNair's brigades will follow Featherston's, which went to Brandon to-day; therefore you had better not engage in general action until they arrive, but delay the enemy as much as possible. The field transportation of Brandon and Canton will have to be used for all these troops; please arrange it.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, *October 17, 1863.*

Major-General LORING,
Brandon:

The following received from General Johnston:

If the enemy should be in the direction of Brownsville, Adams' shortest route would be from Moore's Ferry, by Calhoun Station. General Loring is far enough forward to direct these movements and fix the point of junction of the troops.

General Featherston's brigade is ordered to join you.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October 17, 1863.*

Major-General LORING,
Canton:

General Jackson telegraphs:

Enemy have commenced their advance; evidently intend moving on Canton. It will be necessary to have re-enforcements at Canton.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, October 17, 1863.

Major-General LORING,
Canton :

The order that you support Jackson with the infantry of your division was not intended to direct you as to how or where it was to be done. Of these it was supposed you would be the judge.

By command of General Johnston :

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, October 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Via Canton :

General Loring is ordered to direct operations against the enemy and support you. Communicate with him at Canton.

By command of General Johnston :

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
No. 35. } *Missionary Ridge, October 17, 1863.*
* * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. W. W. Mackall with his aide-de-camp will proceed to Morton, Miss., and report to General J. E. Johnston. The quartermaster will furnish transportation.

By command of General Bragg :

[KINLOCH FALCONER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 268. } *Missionary Ridge, October 17, 1863.*
* * * * *

I. The following changes in the organization of the army are announced:

* * * * *

Second. Major-General Stevenson's division is assigned to Hill's corps.

No changes in position of troops will take place until further orders, but all reports will be made in accordance with organization.

II. Maj. Pollok B. Lee and Capt. James Cooper, inspector general's department, are assigned to duty as inspectors of cavalry.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. J. STEVENSON,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL : Colonel Morrison, whose headquarters are at Wolf River bridge, and Colonel Dibrell, at Cleveland, have been ordered

to press vigorously toward Knoxville as soon as possible to threaten the enemy's rear and develop him, driving him back as far as their commands will allow.

The general commanding desires that you will move immediately with your division in support of this movement, leaving about 300 men to cover our depot, &c., at Chickamauga.

You will keep your left well covered and will use the railroad as far as possible. Generals Reynolds and Vaughn with their small commands will join in this movement he is now making toward Virginia.

You must subsist on the country as far as possible, and draw out of it all supplies which it will afford. For this purpose the chief of subsistence and quartermaster will send agents with your command.

The general desires that you will command the whole expedition. You will give all necessary orders and move promptly in the execution of the movement.

I inclose a copy of dispatch* from General Sam. Jones.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

Col. Richard Jones' House, October 17, 1863—11.15 a. m.

General WILL T. MARTIN,

Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Wheeler to say that, instructions having been received from General Bragg directing him without delay to get his command in readiness for active movement, you will renew your exertions to get the command shod and fully prepared for any movements.

He desires that no men shall be permitted to leave camp, except such as are sent on necessary details, as it is of great importance the horses should be rested as much as possible.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

WM. E. WAILES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, *October 17, 1863.*

General SAM. JONES,

Dublin Station, Va.:

Your dispatch to General Cooper received. Will move on enemy's rear from here immediately.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[OCTOBER 17, 1863.]

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant-General:

Will try and relieve General Jones by a move on enemy's rear.
BRAXTON BRAGG.

DUBLIN, *October 17, 1863.*

Captain BAYNES,

Commanding Thirty-sixth Battalion:

Proceed with your battalion to Abingdon without delay and report to the major-general commanding.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABINGDON, *October 17, 1863.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War:

The enemy has fallen back beyond Bristol. Destroyed about 4 miles of the railroad this side of Bristol, and I am informed they destroyed the bridge at Zollicoffer. A part of my cavalry is in Bristol.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Foster's Mills, October 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,

Commanding Cavalry Corps, near Courtland, Ala.:

GENERAL: I received your last communication at 9 a. m. this morning. It is strange that you have not heard from General Bragg, and I fear your line of couriers has been interrupted. The river is now rising and the chances of crossing are slim. Under these circumstances I do not deem it proper that so large a cavalry force should be kept idle and will return to Mississippi, commencing my move day after to-morrow morning, and sooner should the enemy cross Bear Creek in force.

I regret, general, that my trip has been of no avail so far as assisting General Bragg, but I did not deem it prudent to cross the Tennessee River alone when with a larger force you had not been able to maintain yourself against a superior force of the enemy. Together I think we might have held Middle Tennessee and compelled Rosecrans to fall back, and regret you did not deem it prudent to cross with me. Of course any orders from General Bragg will influence me in my move.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Courtland, Ala., October 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE,

Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from General Bragg, a copy of which you will find inclosed.* This is in reply to my dispatch

*See Brent to Wheeler, p. 746.

of the night of the 9th instant, previous to my having heard of your arrival at South Florence. I hope to receive to-night an answer to the dispatch sent to General Bragg on the night I was with you at Colonel Saunders'. I trust you will receive to-night a reply also to your dispatch to General Bragg. I feel that I ought not to leave this house until I receive a reply to my second dispatch to General Bragg. As soon as possible I will take pleasure in meeting you at some designated point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 17, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Courtland, Ala. :

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say that he wishes you to move with your command in this direction, and that you will receive orders at or near Guntersville.

You may be required to cross the Tennessee at that point, and you should therefore provide yourself with the means of doing so, if it be practicable.

You will open communication, if possible, with General Roddey, from whom no report has been received.

Major-General Lee has been requested to remain in this department as long as his instructions will permit, and to operate against the advancing columns of the enemy.

Be good enough to have the letters to Generals Lee and Roddey delivered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say that he desires you will remain in this department as long as you can consistently with your instructions, and operate against the advancing columns of the enemy, checking and impeding him, breaking his communications, and if possible throwing a force north of the Tennessee to strike at the enemy's rear.

Our cavalry in North Alabama will report to and act under you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
No. 68. } *Water Valley, October 18, 1863.*

I. The headquarters of this command will be at Abbeville.

II. The troops of this command will be reorganized as follows :

Slemons' brigade, commanded by Col. W. F. Slemons: Second

Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, Third Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel George's regiment cavalry, and McLendon's battery of 6-pounders.

McCulloch's brigade, commanded by Col. R. McCulloch : Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Twelfth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, First Regiment Mississippi Partisans, Eighteenth Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, and Buckner Battery and the rifled gun.

Richardson's brigade, commanded by Col. R. V. Richardson : The West Tennessee brigade, with battery of 6-pounders, Colonel Lowry's regiment, and Ham's and Davenport's battalions of Mississippi State cavalry, and all other troops, whether State or Confederate, in the military district formerly commanded by Brigadier-General Ruggles.

Colonel Slemons will establish his headquarters at Wyatt, and will guard the crossings on the river from that place to Panola. Colonel McCulloch will have his headquarters at the mouth of Tip-pah, and will guard the crossings from Rocky Ford to Abbeville. Colonel Richardson will have his headquarters at New Albany, and will guard the approaches from Rocky Ford to Tupelo.

III. Pickets and scouts will be thrown forward by each brigade in front of its line, and an officer will be detailed as picket officer, whose duty it shall be to move constantly along the line of pickets and see that their duty is vigilantly performed.

IV. A line of couriers will be established by each brigade along its line, to connect with that from the next brigade so as to form an uninterrupted line, and all information will be forwarded promptly to these headquarters. The courier posts will not be more than 7 miles apart, and 2 couriers will be stationed at each post.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers :

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
No. 159. } *Water Valley, October 18, 1863.*

* * * * *

III. Slemons' and McCulloch's brigades will move at 7 a. m. to-morrow to the positions assigned them by General Orders, No. 68, from these headquarters.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers :

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROGERSVILLE, *October 18, 1863.*

[General S. D. LEE:]

I arrived at this place at noon to-day ; have ordered my supply train moved to Lamb's Ferry. I have sent scouts to ascertain the enemy's strength at Elk and Duck River bridges. Expect definite information in two or three days, and will report to you promptly.

There are no boats of any value on the river above Guntersville. At that place there is one good flat, capacity to carry 20 horses ; at

Fort Deposit there are two small boats, capacity for 8 horses; there are two at Fletcher's Ferry, will cross 30 horses on both; two at Decatur and three at private ferries above, will average about 10 horses; and one at Brown's Ferry.

There are no fords passable now, and will not be again this winter, without some very unusual weather. Boats can be speedily built at many places on and near the river, especially up Elk River. I have made no guess at the enemy's strength or probable moves from Huntsville, but hope to give you some definite information very soon. Many citizens near the railroad seem to think they are moving forces from Chattanooga toward Murfreesborough. My horses are in a terrible condition for want of shoes and with sore backs. Men generally in good health. Sent all prisoners to Decatur yesterday.

Very truly,

P D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 269. }

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 18, 1863.

I. Capt. James Cooper is relieved from duty as inspector of cavalry.

II. Maj. J. R. B. Burtwell is hereby assigned to duty as inspector of cavalry, and will report to Col. J. P. Jones, inspector-general.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Field return of the effective strength of the Army of Tennessee, October 18, 1863.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.	Effective total last return.
<i>Infantry.</i>				
Longstreet's corps:				
McLaws' division	4,776	5,938	6,481	4,765
Hood's division	5,067	6,065	6,589	5,046
Walker's division	3,212	3,745	4,045	3,291
Preston's division	3,285	4,208	4,541	3,314
Anderson's brigade	1,439	1,522	1,664	1,306
Total Longstreet's corps	17,779	21,468	23,320	17,722
Polk's corps:				
Cheatham's division	5,291	6,826	7,529	5,302
Hindman's division	5,707	7,105	7,722	5,728
Total Polk's corps	10,998	13,931	15,251	11,030
Hill's corps:				
Cleburne's division	5,148	6,501	7,048	5,105
Stewart's division	3,878	4,992	5,421	3,915
Breckinridge's division	2,825	3,663	4,029	2,846
Total Hill's corps	11,851	15,156	16,498	11,866
Stevenson's division	3,049	3,505	3,825	3,031

Field return of the effective strength of the Army of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.	Effective total last return.
<i>Artillery.</i>				
Longstreet's corps:				
Alexander's battalion.....	446	520	546	373
Leyden's battalion.....	250	228	304	247
Robertson's battalion.....	310	401	428	374
Palmer's battalion.....	226	262	273	227
Williams' battalion.....	310	337	253	313
Total Longstreet's corps.....	1,542	1,808	1,904	1,534
Polk's corps:				
Cheatham's division.....	375	419	433	374
Hindman's division.....	360	417	434	360
Total Polk's corps.....	735	836	867	734
Hill's corps:				
Cleburne's division.....	275	323	346	306
Stewart's division.....	313	371	385	316
Breckinridge's division.....	262	310	326	259
Total Hill's corps.....	850	1,004	1,057	881
Stevenson's division:				
Corput's battery.....	71	80	83	71
Rowan's battery ^a				
Waddell's battery ^a				
Total Stevenson's division.....	71	80	83	71
<i>Recapitulation.</i>				
Infantry:				
Longstreet's corps.....	17,779	21,468	23,320	17,722
Polk's corps.....	10,998	13,331	15,251	11,030
Hill's corps.....	11,851	15,156	16,498	11,866
Stevenson's division.....	3,049	3,505	3,825	3,031
Total infantry.....	43,677	54,060	58,894	43,649
Artillery:				
Longstreet's corps.....	1,542	1,808	1,904	1,534
Polk's corps.....	735	836	867	734
Hill's corps.....	850	1,004	1,057	881
Stevenson's division.....	71	80	83	71
Total artillery.....	3,198	3,728	3,911	3,220
Infantry.....	43,677	54,060	58,894	43,649
Artillery.....	3,198	3,728	3,911	3,220
Grand total Army of Tennessee.....	46,875	57,788	62,805	46,869

^a No report.

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October, 18, 1863.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Foster's Mills, October 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, near Courtland, Ala.:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a report * from Colonel Forrest. About 10 p. m. last night I received a note from Lieutenant-Colonel Wisdom informing me that the enemy had crossed Bear Creek in force.

* Not found.

A regiment was ordered at once to Colonel Forrest's support, and a brigade was about marching when Colonel Forrest's note was received. The order for the brigade is countermanded. There can be no doubt that the enemy is repairing the road in this direction, and guarding it with a large infantry force.

The papers I promised to send are too much worn to be read, and I will not send them.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Foster's Mills, October 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,

Commanding Cavalry Corps, near Courtland, Ala. :

GENERAL: Your communication of this date is received. There can be no doubt that the enemy are repairing the road in this direction from Corinth. If they come in this direction in force I shall move on them, going probably in their rear, and leave you to take care of their front, of course notifying you. I think it highly probable they will attempt to occupy Tusculumbia soon, to prevent, if possible, our flank movement on Rosecrans.

It is strange you have not heard from General Bragg again. We cannot expect to surprise the enemy. Of course they will know of our being in this vicinity and be prepared for us.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *October 19, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON,

Quartermaster-General, Richmond :

When may I expect clothing and shoes? I am in the utmost need of them, especially of shoes.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

KINCANNON'S FERRY,
October 19, 1863—7 p. m.

[General STEVENSON :]

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your dispatch. I am crossing my command as fast as possible, but cannot get over and ready to leave here before 10 o'clock p. m. It will therefore be impossible for me to reach the rear of Philadelphia at the time stated in your dispatch, the distance being 39 miles to Philadelphia. I will be there to-morrow by 12 o'clock, and sooner, if possible.

I will advise you at Sweet Water early to-morrow morning as to the locality, strength, &c., of the enemy, and at what time precisely I can reach the rear of the town.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. J. MORRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

ATHENS, [October 20, 1863]—4 a. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We arrived at this place at 10 o'clock, and are awaiting the artillery. The road is very muddy at places. I met this dispatch,* and I took the liberty of opening it. I think it best to await Colonel Morrison's movement, as my advancing in front might cause a retreat and loss of everything.

I have sent 3 very reliable men on to Sweet Water to report to me 3 miles this side. I have a line of couriers kept on the road to your headquarters.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel, &c.

* Preceding.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

-
- Adair's** (John A.) **Infantry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment*.
Adams' (James M.) **Infantry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 33d Regiment*.
Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate*.
Aleshire's (Charles C.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery*.
Anderson Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment*.
Anderson's (Paul F.) **Cavalry**. See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, post*.
Andrews' (Julius A.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, 32d Regiment*.
Anthony's (De Witt C.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment*.
Appeal Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops*.
Atkins' (Smith D.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment*.
Atwell's (Charles A.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E*.
Austin's (James E.) **Sharpshooters**. See *Louisiana Troops, 14th Battalion*; also *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment*.†
Avery's (Isaac W.) **Cavalry**. See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Bains' (Samuel C.) **Artillery**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery L*.
Baird's (John P.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment*.
Baker's (Alpheus) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment*.
Baldwin's (W. W.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops*.
Ballentine's (John G.) **Cavalry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate*.
Barksdale's (James A.) **Cavalry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate*.
Barry's (Robert L.) **Artillery**. See *Lookout Artillery, post*.
Barteau's (C. R.) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
Baynes' (Lambert T.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, 36th Battalion*.
Beckley's (H. M.) **Mounted Rifles**. See *Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment, State Line*.
Beebe's (Yates V.) **Artillery**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery*.
Berry's (Thomas G.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment*.
Best's (Clermont L.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F*.
Biffle's (Jacob B.) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
Black's (G. B.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 46th and 55th Regiments*.
Bledsoe's (Hiram M.) **Artillery**. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate*.
Boggess' (J. S.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, 3d Regiment*.
Bouanchaud's (Alcide) **Artillery**. See *Point Coupée Artillery, post, Battery A*.
Boughton's (Horace) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment*.
Bounds' (J. M.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment*.
Bowen's (C. W.) **Cavalry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment (State)*.
Bowen's (W. L. L.) **Infantry**. See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment*.
Bown's (William H. H.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment*.

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

† Temporarily commanding.

- Boyles' (William) Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 56th Regiment.*
- Bradley's (Cullen) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*
- Bradley's (John) Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, Company A.*
- Breckinridge's (William C. P.) Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
- Bridges' (H. W.) Cavalry.*** See *H. W. Bridges.*
- Bridges' (Lyman) Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
- Brookten's Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
- Broocks's Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
- Brown's (William N.) Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
- Brown's (William R.) Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 168th Regiment.*
- Browne's (William H.) Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 45th Regiment.*
- Bryan's (Thomas A.) Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
- Buckner Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
- Bunn's (Henry G.) Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Burnet's (James) Sharpshooters.** See *Texas Troops, 1st Battalion.*
- Butler's (J. R.) Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
- Butler's (Loudon) Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 19th Regiment.*
- Byrne's (Edward P.) Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
- Cage's (John B.) Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
- Caldwell's (John W.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
- Camp's (J. L.) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
- Carman's (Ezra A.) Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
- Carter's (George H.) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
- Carter's (James E.) Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Chalmers' (Alexander H.) Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
- Charpentier's (Stephen) Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Battery A.*
- Chenault's (D. W.) Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
- Chenoweth's (J. T.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
- Cherokee Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
- Clark Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
- Clarke's (J. Lyle) Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 30th Battalion.*
- Cleveland's (S. B.) Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
- Cobb's (Robert) Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
- Coburn's (John) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*
- Cofer's (Martin H.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
- Cogswell's (Milton) Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
- Cogswell's (William) Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Coleman's (David) Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 39th Regiment.*
- Colgrove's (Silas) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
- Colms' (Stephen H.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
- Colquitt's (Peyton H.) Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 46th Regiment.*
- Columbus Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
- Cone's (James G.) Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*
- Conner's (C. H.) Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
- Cook's (Gustave) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
- Corput's (Max Van Den) Artillery.** See *Cherokee Artillery, ante.*
- Cox's (Nicholas N.) Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Cox's (William H.) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
- Crane's (Nirom M.) Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment.*
- Creasman's (William B.) Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 29th Regiment.*

* Improvised.

- Croft's** (Edward) **Artillery**. See *Columbus Artillery, ante*.
- Crossland's** (Edward) **Infantry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment*.
- Culbertson's** (Jacob) **Artillery**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion, Battery C*.
- Culpeper's** (James F.) **Artillery**. See *Palmetto Artillery, post, Battery C*.
- Darden's** (Putnam) **Artillery**. See *Jefferson Artillery, post*.
- Daugherty's** (Ferdinand H.) **Cavalry**. See *George G. Dibrell's Cavalry, post*.
- Davenport's** (Stephen) **Cavalry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate*.
- Davidson's** (George S.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops*.
- Dawson's** (Thomas H.) **Artillery**. See *Georgia Troops*.
- Dibrell's** (George G.) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
- Dillard's** (Miles A.) **Infantry**. See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Dilworth's** (W. S.) **Infantry**. See *Florida Troops, 1st and 3d Regiments*.
- Donnell's** (D. M.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment*.
- Doss' (W. L.) Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment*.
- Dubroca's** (E. M.) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 13th and 20th Regiments*.
- Duckworth's** (W. L.) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
- Du Monteil's** (F.) **Cavalry**. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment*.
- Dunlop's** (Isaac L.) **Infantry**. See *Arkansas Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Durrive's** (Edward, jr.) **Artillery**. See *Louisiana Troops*.
- Dyer's** (S. M.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment*.
- Earp's** (C. R.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment*.
- Edgerton's** (Warren P.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E*.
- Elite Battalion, Cavalry**.* See *William E. Hill*; also *C. G. Rogers*.
- Elliott's** (Jonas D.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment*.
- Esembaux's** (Michael) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment*.
- Estes' (W. N.) Cavalry**. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment*.
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